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**ROYAL COMMISSION
ON AGRICULTURE IN INDIA**

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THE ROYAL COMMISSION

GEORGE R. I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to

Our Right Trusty and Entirely-beloved Cousin Victor Alexander John, Marquis of Linlithgow, Officer of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire ;

Our Trusty and Well-beloved :—

Sir Henry Staveley Lawrence, Knight Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Indian Civil Service ;

Sir Thomas Middleton, Knight Commander of Our Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Companion of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath ;

Rai Bahadur Sir Lala Ganga Ram, Knight, Companion of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Member of the Royal Victorian Order ;

Sir James MacKenna, Knight, Companion of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Indian Civil Service ;

Hubert Calvert, Esquire, Companion of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Indian Civil Service ;

Raja Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapathi Narayana Deo Garu, Raja of Parlakimedi ;

Nagendra Nath Gangulee, Esquire, Professor of Agriculture and Rural Economy, Calcutta University ;

Lodhi Karim Hyder, Esquire, Doctor of Philosophy, Professor of Economics, Aligarh University, and

Balkrishna Sitaram Kamat, Esquire :

Greeting !

Whereas We have deemed it expedient that a Commission should forthwith issue generally to examine and report on the present conditions of agricultural and rural economy in British India, and to make recommendations for the improvement of agriculture and to promote the welfare and prosperity of the rural population ; in particular, to investigate :—(a) the measures now being taken for the promotion of agricultural and veterinary research, experiment, demonstration and education ; for the compilation of agricultural statistics ; for introduction

of new or better crops and for improvement in agricultural practice, dairy farming and breeding of stock ; (b) the existing methods of transport and marketing of agricultural produce and stock ; (c) the methods by which agricultural operations are financed and credit afforded to agriculturists ; (d) the main factors affecting the rural prosperity and welfare of the agricultural population ; and to make recommendations subject to the limitations that it will not be within the scope of the Commission's duties to make recommendations regarding the existing systems of land ownership and tenancy or of assessment of land revenue and irrigation charges, or the existing division of functions between the Government of India and local Governments ; but the Commission shall be at liberty to suggest means whereby the activities of the Governments in India may best be co-ordinated and to indicate directions in which the Government of India may usefully supplement the activities of the local Governments :

Now Know Ye, that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have authorised and appointed, and do by these Presents authorise and appoint you, the said Victor Alexander John, Marquess of Linlithgow (Chairman); Sir Henry Staveley Lawrence; Sir Thomas Middleton; Sir Lala Ganga Ram; Sir James MacKenna; Hubert Calvert; Raja Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapathi Narayana Deo Garu; Nagendra Nath Gangulee; Lodhi Karim Hyder and Balkrishna Sitaram Kamat to be Our Commissioners for the purposes of the said inquiry :

And for the better effecting the purposes of this Our Commission, We do by these Presents give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power, at any place in Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in India, to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission ; and also, whether in Our said United Kingdom or in India, to call for information in writing, to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever :

And We do by these Presents authorise and empower you, or any one or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid :

And We do by these Presents will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment :

And We do further ordain that you, or any three or more of you, have liberty to report your proceedings under this Our Commission from time to time, if you shall judge it expedient so to do :

And Our further will and pleasure is that you do, with as little delay as possible, report to Us under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any three or more of you, your opinion upon the matters herein submitted for your consideration.

Given at Our Court at Windsor, the twenty-third day of April, 1926, in the sixteenth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

W. Joynson-Hicks.

CORRIGENDA

- Page xi, paragraph 320, for "consideration" read "considerations".
- Page xv, paragraph 490, for "Roral" read "Rural".
- Page 54, line 27, for "paragraph 58" read "paragraph 59".
- Page 59, line 20, delete "; " after "India".
- Page 96, line 3, in "other crops" delete inverted commas.
- Page 143, line 4, for "district" read "distinct".
- Page 215, lines 18-19, for "are presentative" read "representative".
- Page 218, line 9, for "rapfd" read "rapid".
- Page 241, line 1, for "Resear" read "Research".
- Page 251, line 17, delete "(paragraphs 170 and 173)" and in line 19 after "cattle" insert "(paragraphs 170 and 173)".
- Page 475, line 22, for "(paragraph 378)" read "(paragraph 379)".
- Page 503, line 3 from bottom, for "recommended" read "recommend".
- Page 508, line 4 from bottom, for "one-fifth" read "one-sixth".
- Page 566, line 13 from bottom, for "rura" read "rural".
- Page 604, line 25, for "four" read "eleven".
- Page 609, line 16 from bottom, for "London" read "Dundee".
- Page 623, line 20, for "school" read "schools".
- Page 652, line 16 from bottom, delete ", " after "attainments".
- Page 698, heading last column but one, for "concentrates" read "concentrates".
- Page 712, line 16, substitute "646" for "649".
- Page 715, delete ",227" from line 3 under Dairy Industry.
- Page 742, line 30, substitute "394" for "335".
- Page 746, line 29, delete "-89" in "79-89".
- Page 750, line 16 from bottom, substitute "303-4" for "301-4".

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A. THE REPORT

PARA.	PAGE
Terms of Reference, Acknowledgments and Itinerary ..	1
CHAPTER I	
INTRODUCTION	
1 The Indian village	5
2 Lack of communications and of organised trade and commerce ..	6
3 Lack of internal security	7
4 Famines	7
5 Establishment of internal peace and security	8
6 Evolution of land revenue system	9
7 Development and improvement of communication	10
8 Irrigation works	11
9 Development of overseas communications	11
10 The absence of large scale farming in India	12
11 The present economic position	12
12 The present agricultural position	13
CHAPTER II	
HISTORICAL RETROSPECT	
13 Agricultural policy prior to 1880	15
14 Agricultural policy, 1880-81	16
15 Agricultural policy, 1881-1905	17
16 The Famine Commission of 1901	20
17 The position in 1905	20
Agriculture in the provinces prior to 1905—	
18 (i) Bombay	21
19 (ii) Madras	22
20 (iii) The United Provinces	24
21 (iv) Bengal	25
22 (v) Assam	26
23 (vi) The Central Provinces	26
24 (vii) The Punjab	27
25 (viii) Burma	28
26 The position in the provinces in 1905	29
The reorganisation of 1905—	
27 (i) Imperial	29
The Pusa Research Institute	
28 The present position of Pusa	30
29 Other activities of the Imperial Department of Agriculture ..	31
30 The Indian Central Cotton Committee	32
The reorganisation of 1905—	
31 (ii) Provincial	33
32 The constitutional changes of 1919	35
33 The present position of the Indian Agricultural Service	36
34 The work of the Agricultural and Veterinary Departments ..	37
CHAPTER III	
THE ORGANISATION OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	
35 The constitutional position	38
36 Organisation for agricultural research in Canada	39

PARA.		PAGE
37	Organisation for agricultural research in the United States	40
38	Organisation for agricultural research in Australia	42
39	The problem in India	44
40	The position of Pusa	45
41	Constitution of crop committees	46
42	Constitution of a governing body for Pusa	48
	Constitution and functions of an Imperial Council of Agricultural Research—	
43	(i) Promotion, guidance and co-ordination of agricultural research	48
44	(ii) Promotion, guidance and control of veterinary research	50
45	(iii) Training of research workers	50
46	(iv) Clearing house of information	51
47	(v) Publication bureau	51
48	(vi) Meetings of experts	52
49	Position of the Council in regard to research	52
50	Expenditure from central revenues on agricultural research	53
	Personnel of the Council—	
51	(i) The Chairman	53
52	(ii) The whole-time members of the Council and the Secretary	53
53	(iii) The members of the Council	54
54	Committees of the Council	55
55	The headquarters of the Council	56
56	Flexibility of the constitution proposed for the Council	56
57	Provincial Committees	57
58	The Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India	58
59	The position of Pusa and the qualifications of the Director	58
60	Pusa as an educational centre	59
61	Affiliation of Pusa to a university	59
62	The position of the universities in regard to agricultural research	60
63	The provincial research institutes	61
64	Internal co-ordination and co-operation in research institutes	61
65	Constitution of crop committees	62
66	Establishment of other central research institutions	64
67	The Board of Agriculture	64
68	Summary of conclusions and recommendations	66

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT

69	Scope of the chapter	69
70	The principal crops of India	69
71	The soils of India	70
72	The 'red' soils of the crystalline tract	70
73	The black cotton or <i>regur</i> soils	71
74	The alluvial soils	72
75	The laterite soils	73
76	Soil surveys	74
77	Deterioration of soil	75
78	Research on soils and soil conditions	76
79	Soil erosion	79
80	Fertilisers	80
81	Manurial experiments	81
	Internal sources of supply and their development—	
82	(a) Farmyard manure	82
83	(b) Composts	83
84	(c) Night soil	84
85	(d) Leguminous crops	85
86	(e) Green manures	85
87	(f) Oil-cakes	87
88	(g) Sulphate of ammonia	89
89	(h) Artificial nitrogenous fertilisers	90

CONTENTS

vii

PARA.		PAGE
90	Central organisation for research on fertilisers	91
91	Bones and bone meal	92
92	Fish manures	93
93	Natural phosphates	93
94	Legislation against adulteration of fertilisers	94
95	Railway rates on fertilisers	94
	Introduction of improved varieties of crops—	
96	(i) The present position	94
97	(ii) Future work	96
98	(iii) Appointment of crop specialists	98
99	Introduction of new crops	98
100	Spread of improved varieties	100
	Distribution of seed—	
101	(i) The problem	101
102	(ii) The present organisation	102
103	(iii) The policy to be followed	105
104	Rotations and tillage	106
105	Agricultural implements	107
106	Organisation of the agricultural engineering section	109
107	Scope of research work on agricultural implements and machinery	110
108	Possibilities of power machinery	113
109	Railway rates on agricultural machinery and implements	114
110	Rebate of the import duty on iron and steel used in the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery	114
111	Simultaneous introduction of improved varieties of crops and improved methods of cultivation	116
112	Problems of cultivation in dry and precarious tracts	116
	Crop protection—	
113	(a) External	117
114	(b) Internal protection—	
	(i) Protection against pests and diseases	118
115	(ii) Protection against deterioration due to mixing of seed	120
116	(iii) Protection against wild animals and vermin	121
117	Summary of conclusions and recommendations	123

CHAPTER V

THE SUBDIVISION AND FRAGMENTATION OF HOLDINGS

118	Scope of the chapter	129
119	Subdivision of holdings of permanent right-holders	131
120	Subdivision of cultivation	133
121	Fragmentation of right-holders' holdings	133
122	Fragmentation of cultivation	135
123	Remedial measures	135
124	Consolidation of holdings	138
125	The Central Provinces Act	140
126	The Bombay Small Holdings Bill	141
127	General recommendations	142
128	Summary of conclusions and recommendations	143

CHAPTER VI

DEMONSTRATION AND PROPAGANDA

129	Scope of the chapter	145
130	Essentials for successful demonstration	145
131	The demonstration farm and the demonstration plot	147

PARA.		PAGE
132	The use of experimental farms for demonstration work ..	149
133	The use of departmental seed farms for demonstration work ..	149
134	Financial return from departmental farms	150
135	Short courses on government farms	150
136	The demonstration plot	151
137	Guarantee against loss	152
138	Demonstration of improved implements	152
139	Agricultural shows	153
140	Publications	154
141	Other forms of propaganda	156
142	Agricultural associations	157
143	The co-operative movement in relation to agricultural propaganda	158
144	The taluka development associations and divisional boards in Bombay	159
145	Applicability of the Bombay system to other provinces ..	161
146	Utility of the co-operative credit society in advancing agricul- tural improvement	162
147	Necessity for the concentration of demonstration and propaganda work	162
148	Appointment of an expert officer for propaganda work ..	163
149	Propaganda of other departments connected with rural welfare ..	164
150	Prizes for agricultural improvement	164
151	Summary of conclusions and recommendations	165

CHAPTER VII

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

152	Scope of the chapter	168
153	Total numbers of livestock in India	168
154	Relative importance of the different classes of livestock ..	168
155	Distribution of sheep and goats	169
156	Early sheep breeding experiments	171
157	Reasons for past failures	172
158	Conditions necessary for success in sheep breeding	173
159	Goat breeding	175
160	Total number of cattle and buffaloes	175
161	Distribution of cattle in Indian provinces	176
162	Character of grazing lands in India	178
163	Value to be attached to statistical figures	179
164	Distribution of classes of cattle in Indian provinces	181
165	Influence of soils and crops on cattle distribution	184
166	Cattle population of India, Holland and Egypt	188
167	Comparison of Lyallpur (Punjab) and Gharbieh (Lower Egypt) ..	189
168	Existence of a vicious circle in India	190
169	Deterioration of Indian cattle	191
170	Essential points in a policy of cattle improvement	192
171	The cultivator as a stock manager	192
172	The rations of plough cattle	192
173	Bullock labour: a heavy item in the cost of production ..	196
174	Influence of excessive numbers on treatment of cows	196
175	Management of buffaloes	196
176	The overstocking of the common grazing land	197
177	High quality of many Indian breeds	198
178	Improvement of cattle: difficulties facing the cultivator ..	199
179	Suggestions for improvement in cattle feeding	201
180	The question of additions to grazing areas	201
181	Necessity for improvement of existing grazing resources ..	203
182	Cattle of non-cultivators	203
183	Regulation of grazing	203
184	Dry fodder storage	205
185	Great possibilities of silage	206

CONTENTS

ix

PARA.		PAGE
186	Possibility of improving the quality and utilisation of fodders ..	209
187	Green fodder crops	209
188	Improvement of cattle by careful breeding	211
189	Number of bulls distributed from cattle breeding farms	212
190	The Hisar cattle farm, Punjab	214
191	Cattle breeding in the United Provinces	216
192	Cattle breeding in Bombay	217
193	Cattle breeding in the Central Provinces	219
194	Cattle breeding in Madras	220
195	Cattle breeding in Indian States	221
196	The market for milk and milk products in India	223
197	Cattle-breeding policy in relation to dairying: dual purpose breeds.	224
198	The need for greater attention to buffalo breeding	227
199	Production of milk for cities	227
200	Cross breeding and urban milk supply	230
201	Municipal control of milk and ghi supplies	230
202	Co-operative breeding societies	234
203	Livestock shows	235
204	Export trade in livestock	235
205	Herd books	236
206	Milk recording societies	236
207	The scrub bull pest	237
208	The control of livestock improvement	239
	Scientific investigation—	
209	(i) Animal nutrition	240
210	(ii) Animal breeding	242
211	The Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Bangalore	245
212	Co-ordination of work by the Central Government	248
213	Summary of conclusions and recommendations	250

CHAPTER VIII

FORESTS

214	Scope of the chapter	257
215	Statistics	257
216	Protection of the forests	258
	Utilisation of forests for agricultural purposes—	
217	(i) General principles	259
218	(ii) Grazing	260
219	(iii) Fodder	261
220	(iv) Fuel from existing forests	263
221	(v) New sources of wood and charcoal for fuel	264
222	(vi) Timber for general agricultural purposes	265
223	(vii) Supply of leaf mould	265
224	(viii) Forest industries	265
225	(ix) Disafforestation to promote irrigation works.. .. .	266
	Soil protection and improvement—	
226	(i) Permanent afforestation	266
227	(ii) Temporary afforestation	267
228	(iii) Shifting cultivation	267
	Forest administration—	
229	(i) Reclassification of forest lands	268
230	(ii) Village forests and forest panchayats	270
231	(iii) Necessity for reclassification of functions of forest officers.	271
232	(iv) Formation of minor forests divisions	273
233	(v) Relations between the forest and agricultural departments	275
234	Summary of conclusions and recommendations	276

CHAPTER IX

DISEASES OF LIVESTOCK AND THEIR CONTROL

235	Scope of the chapter	278
236	The ravages of disease	278

PARA.		PAGE
	Control of contagious diseases—	
237	(i) General	281
238	(ii) Control of rinderpest	282
239	(iii) Experience in the Mysore State of the serum-simultaneous method of inoculation for rinderpest	285
240	(iv) Risks involved in serum-simultaneous inoculation	286
241	(v) Difficulties likely to be encountered in an inoculation campaign	287
242	(vi) Policy to be followed in combating rinderpest	288
243	(vii) Fees for inoculation	289
244	(viii) Compulsory inoculation	289
245	(ix) Conclusion	290
246	Legislation against disease	290
247	The present position of veterinary aid	293
248	Work of veterinary dispensaries	295
249	Work of the provincial veterinary departments	296
250	Strength of the veterinary services	298
	Organisation of the veterinary services—	
251	(i) The superior services	299
252	(ii) The subordinate veterinary services	301
253	Veterinary reserve corps of assistant surgeons	303
254	Private associations and veterinary aid	304
255	The training of veterinary practitioners	305
256	The training of veterinary assistant surgeons	307
257	Training of the provincial veterinary services	308
258	Establishment of a central veterinary college	309
259	The staff of the veterinary colleges	310
	Research on diseases of animals—	
260	(i) Introductory remarks	312
261	(ii) Research in the provinces	312
262	(iii) The Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research	312
263	(iv) The financial position of Muktesar	317
264	The relations of the Government of India to the provinces in veterinary matters	317
265	Summary of conclusions and recommendations	318

CHAPTER X

IRRIGATION

266	Introductory	324
267	Statistical	325
268	General description of irrigation works	327
	Possible developments of irrigation under canals—	
269	(i) The Punjab	328
270	(ii) Sind	329
271	(iii) The United Provinces	330
272	(iv) Madras	330
273	(v) The Bombay Presidency Proper	332
274	Wells and tanks	332
275	New irrigation schemes	333
276	Extension of protective irrigation	333
277	Distribution of water	335
278	Agency of distribution	337
279	Minor works	338
280	Tube wells	340
281	Ordinary wells	342
282	Other sources	344
283	Relations between the agricultural and the irrigation departments	345
284	The irrigation departments and the cultivator	346
285	Central organisation	347
286	The need for irrigation research	349
287	Organisation of irrigation research	350
288	Necessity for a central station for irrigation research	352
289	Drainage surveys	353

CONTENTS

PARA.	PAGE
Irrigation in Sind—	
290 (i) Problems and possibilities	354
291 (ii) The principles to be adopted in disposing of government land	356
292 The position in Bengal	358
293 Irrigation in the North-West Frontier Province	361
294 Irrigation in Baluchistan	362
295 Hydro-electric development	362
296 Summary of conclusions and recommendations	364

CHAPTER XI

COMMUNICATIONS AND MARKETING

297 Scope of the chapter	367
298 The importance of good communications	367
299 A comparison with other countries	369
300 Historical	370
301 The present position	370
302 The development of motor transport	372
303 Road boards in the provinces	372
304 The Road Development Committee	372
305 Necessity for the development of roads other than main roads	373
306 The finance of road development	374
307 The development of village roads	374
308 Necessity for a qualified district board engineering staff	375
309 Interference of roads with drainage lines	376
310 Road bridges	376
311 Railway development	376
312 Roads and railways : a policy of co-ordination	377
313 Freight rates	377
314 The development of fruit and milk traffic	378
315 The transport of cattle	379
316 Co-operation between the railway and agricultural departments	379
317 Other forms of transport	380
318 Waterways	380
319 Post and telegraph offices	381
320 Marketing : some general consideration	382
321 Descriptive	384
322 Absence of information in regard to marketing conditions	385
323 The marketing of cotton in Khandesh	386
324 The marketing of jute in Bengal	386
325 The marketing of rice in Burma	387
326 Indebtedness in relation to the use of markets	388
327 The importance of properly organised markets	388
328 The Berar market system and the Bombay market legislation	389
329 The restriction of regulated markets to cotton	390
330 The necessity for special legislation	391
331 Optional establishment of markets	392
332 Relations between local authorities and regulated markets	392
333 The constitution of the market committee and other details of management	393
334 Settlement of disputes	394
335 Publication of marketing information	394
336 Prohibition of brokers from acting in a dual capacity	395
337 Storage accommodation	395
338 The use of markets for purposes of propaganda	395
339 Standardisation of weights and measures	396
340 Reputation of Indian agricultural products in the world's markets	398
341 Remedies for unsatisfactory quality	401
342 Co-operative sale	403
343 Auction sales	403
344 Grain elevators	404

PARA.		PAGE
345	Standardisation of containers	407
346	Cold storage	408
347	Market surveys	408
348	Appointment of an expert marketing officer	410
349	The Indian Trade Commissioner in London	411
350	Summary of conclusions and recommendations	412

CHAPTER XII

THE FINANCE OF AGRICULTURE

351	Scope of the chapter	416
	Fixed capital—	
352	(i) Mortgage credit	418
353	Non-terminable mortgages	418
354	Facilities for redemption of mortgages	419
355	Statutory restrictions on alienation of land	420
356	(ii) Private or joint stock credit	422
357	Experience in Egypt	423
358	(iii) The capitalist and the landlord	425
359	(iv) The Land Improvement Loans Act	427
360	(v) Miscellaneous	429
361	Capital for current needs	428
362	The Agriculturists Loans Act	429
363	Indebtedness	431
364	Failure of legislation	436
365	The Usurious Loans Act	438
366	Moneylenders' Acts	439
367	Rural Insolvency	440
368	Reports on moneylending	441
369	Summary of conclusions and recommendations	442

CHAPTER XIII

CO-OPERATION

370	Early history	444
371	The co-operative credit system	445
372	The present position of the movement	446
373	Defects	448
374	Remedies	450
375	Co-operative unions and institutes	452
376	The Registrar	453
377	The staff of the department	455
378	Government aid	457
379	Government concessions	458
380	The position of government officers	459
381	Land mortgage banks	460
382	Necessity for special legislation	463
383	The debenture problem	463
384	The need for caution	465
	Non-credit co-operation—	
385	(i) Objects	467
386	(ii) Its great importance	468
387	(iii) Societies for purchase and sale	470
388	(iv) Provision of expert advice	472

CONTENTS

Xiii

PARA.		PAGE
389	Conferences of Registrars	473
390	Concluding remarks	473
391	Summary of conclusions and recommendations	474

CHAPTER XIV

THE VILLAGE

392	Scope of the chapter	477
393	General features of rural life	477
	Signs of change—	
394	(i) Economic	479
395	(ii) Administrative	480
	Public Health—	
396	Its relevance to the enquiry and its intrinsic importance	481
397	The interaction of agriculture and public health	482
398	Policy and progress	483
399	Principles of public health administration	483
400	The provincial public health departments: objects and general organisation	483
401	Madras District Health Scheme	484
402	The Indian Research Fund Association: its organisation and work	485
403	Village Medical Aid Scheme in Bombay	486
404	Subsidies to private medical practitioners	486
405	Midwives	487
406	Wells	488
407	The efforts of non-official agencies to improve the health and welfare of the country-side	488
	Typical examples of such efforts—	
408	(i) The Seva Sadan Society	489
409	(ii) The Co-operative Anti-Malaria Society of Bengal	489
410	(iii) Rural reconstruction centres of the Indian Y. M. C. A.	489
	Malaria and quinine—	
411	(i) General	490
412	(ii) The need for increased scientific investigation	491
413	Public Health—Conclusions	492
	Nutrition—	
414	(i) Human nutrition	493
415	(ii) Fish as an article of diet	495
416	(iii) Animal nutrition	496
417	(iv) Conclusions	496
	General—	
418	Importance of good communications	498
419	The adjustment of village life to changing conditions	498
420	The outlook of the cultivator	499
	Village Guidance—	
421	(i) Objects	500
422	(ii) Agencies	500
423	(iii) The "Guide" idea	501
424	(iv) Gurgaon uplift	502
425	(v) Links between the village and the town	503
426	(vi) The universities	503
427	(vii) The case for economic enquiry	504
	Punjab Central Rural Community Board and Rural Community Councils—	
428	(i) Descriptive	505
429	(ii) Conclusion	505
430	Better Living societies	506
431	Litigation and arbitration	506

PARA.		PAGE
	The depressed classes—	
432	(i) General	508
433	(ii) Difficulties confronting the social reformer	509
434	(iii) Policy to be pursued	509
435	Summary of conclusions and recommendations	510

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION

436	Scope of the chapter	513
437	General features of educational administration	514
438	Functions of local authorities	515
439	Importance of the inspectorate	516
440	Statistical	516
441	Primary education with reference to an increase in literacy	519
442	Reasons for the unsatisfactory state of primary education	520
443	Wastage in the primary school	520
444	Female education	521
	Remedies—	
445	(i) Compulsion	523
446	(ii) The introduction of a contract system	524
447	(iii) Improvements in organisation	525
448	The teacher and the curriculum	527
449	Adult education	529
450	Secondary education	531
451	Improvements in secondary education	532
452	Agricultural education in secondary schools	532
453	The Bombay type of agricultural school	533
454	Schools of the Bombay type in other provinces	533
455	The Punjab type	534
456	Criticism of the Bombay type	535
457	The advantages of the Punjab type	537
458	School farms <i>versus</i> school gardens	538
459	English in vernacular middle schools	539
460	Education in relation to rural environment	539
461	High schools	540
462	Technical education	541
463	The universities	542
464	Some recent developments of university education	542
465	Affiliation of agricultural institutions to universities	543
466	Influence of universities on rural development	544
467	The agricultural colleges	545
468	Objects of the agricultural colleges as set out in the college prospectuses	546
469	Conditions in the colleges	547
470	Objects of the colleges	547
471	Qualifications for admission to agricultural colleges and the duration of the course	549
	The college curriculum—	
472	(i) The degree or diploma course	550
473	(ii) The two years' short course	551
474	(iii) Miscellaneous short courses	551
475	The position of the Mandalay College	552
476	Practical training	552
	The college staff—	
477	(i) The principal	553
478	(ii) The teaching and research staff	554
479	Combination of research and teaching	555
480	Training of the new superior provincial services	555
481	Openings in other departments for passed students from the colleges	557
482	Higher agricultural education in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam	557
483	Conclusion	559
484	Summary of conclusions and recommendations	560

CONTENTS

xv

PARA.

PAGE

CHAPTER XVI

RURAL INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR

Introduction—				
485	(i) General industrial policy .. .. .	..	..	564
486	(ii) Scope of the chapter .. .. .	..	..	564
487	Distribution of industries .. .. .	..	..	565
488	The amount of spare time at the cultivator's disposal .. .. .	..	..	566
489	Classification of industries .. .. .	..	..	566
Rural industries of the factory type—				
490	(i) Cotton ginneries, rice mills, etc. .. .. .	..	..	567
491	(ii) Manufacture of agricultural implements .. .. .	..	..	567
492	(iii) Paper manufacture .. .. .	..	..	568
493	(iv) Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	568
Village industries—				
494	(i) The village artisan .. .. .	..	..	568
495	(ii) The handloom, pottery and rope-making industries .. .. .	..	..	569
496	(iii) Sericulture .. .. .	..	..	570
497	(iv) Poultry rearing .. .. .	..	..	571
(v) Lac—				
498	(a) General .. .. .	..	..	572
499	(b) Research and organisation .. .. .	..	..	573
500	Rural industries : general conclusions .. .. .	..	..	574
501	Co-operative societies or village industries .. .. .	..	..	576
502	Nature of spare-time occupation .. .. .	..	..	576
503	Advantages of seasonal migration of labour from rural to urban areas .. .. .	..	..	577
Department of Industries—				
304	(i) Policy .. .. .	..	..	577
505	(ii) Personnel .. .. .	..	..	579
506	Agricultural labour .. .. .	..	..	579
507	Advantages of mobility of labour .. .. .	..	..	580
508	Legislation against movement of labour .. .. .	..	..	581
509	Factors limiting movement of labour .. .. .	..	..	581
510	Possibilities of overseas emigration .. .. .	..	..	583
511	Summary of conclusions and recommendations .. .. .	..	..	585

CHAPTER XVII

HORTICULTURE AND PLANTATIONS

512	Introductory .. .. .	..	..	588
513	Scope of the chapter .. .. .	..	..	589
Fruit culture—				
514	(i) Production .. .. .	..	..	589
515	(ii) Transport .. .. .	..	..	591
516	(iii) Marketing .. .. .	..	..	592
517	Vegetables .. .. .	..	..	594
518	The agricultural departments and horticulture .. .. .	..	..	595
519	General conclusions .. .. .	..	..	596
520	Plantations : general .. .. .	..	..	597
521	The importance of plantations to India .. .. .	..	..	597
522	Summary of conclusions and recommendations .. .. .	..	..	598

CHAPTER XVIII

STATISTICS

523	Scope of the chapter .. .. .	..	..	600
524	Historical .. .. .	..	..	600
525	Publications .. .. .	..	..	601

PARA.		PAGE
	Cultivation and crop statistics (ordinary)—	
526	(i) Classification of area	604
527	(ii) Statistics of crop areas	605
528	(iii) The normal yield	606
529	(iv) The condition estimate	608
	Crop statistics (special)—	
530	(i) Tea, coffee and rubber	608
531	(ii) Jute	609
532	(iii) Cotton	610
533	Trade statistics	611
534	Livestock statistics	612
535	Vital statistics	614
536	Rural welfare	615
537	Purposes for which government statistics are collected	615
538	Provincial statistical organisation	617
539	Central statistical organisation	619
540	Relations with the statistical branch of the International Institute at Rome	621
541	Concluding observations	622
542	Summary of conclusions and recommendations	622

CHAPTER XIX

THE AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

543	Scope of the chapter	626
544	The Indian Agricultural Service	626
545	The provincial services	628
546	Subordinate services	629
547	Directorships of agriculture and principalships of agricultural colleges	630
	The new superior provincial services (Class I)—	
548	(i) General	632
	(ii) Qualifications and recruitment—	
549	(a) Research posts	633
550	(b) Teaching posts	636
551	(c) Administrative posts	636
552	(iii) Probationary period	637
553	Relations between the three branches of the service	637
554	Special posts outside the cadre	637
555	Pay and pension	638
556	Safeguards for recruitment, discipline and conditions of service	638
557	Relations between provincial agricultural services	640
558	Relations with Empire services	640
559	Study leave and exchange of officers between Empire and Indian research stations	641
	Provincial agricultural services (Class II)—	
560	(i) Duties	643
561	(ii) Recruitment and conditions of service	643
562	The lower grades of the agricultural services	644
	The Central Agricultural Research Service—	
563	(i) The superior staff; organisation, recruitment and dura- tion of appointments	645
564	(ii) The Director of the Pusa Institute	647
565	(iii) The superior staff at Pusa	648
566	(iv) Class II officers at Pusa; recruitment, status and pro- pects	649
567	Visits of officers of the Central Agricultural Research Service to the provinces	650
568	Recruitment from abroad	651
569	Summary of conclusions and recommendations	653

CONTENTS

xvii

PARA.	CONTENTS	PAGE
CHAPTER XX		
MISCELLANEOUS		
570	Scope of the chapter	657
	Agricultural development in the minor provinces—	
571	(i) Descriptive	657
572	(ii) The case for assistance	659
573	(iii) Possible methods of promoting the agricultural develop- ment of the minor provinces	660
574	(iv) Concluding remarks	662
575	Points of contact between agriculture in British India and in Indian States	662
576	Education in the principles and aims of local self-government ..	663
577	Meteorology and Agriculture	664
578	The International Institute of Agriculture at Rome	666
579	The Imperial Institute	668
580	Summary of conclusions and recommendations	669

CHAPTER XXI

CONCLUSION

581	Conclusion	672
582	Acknowledgments to staff	674

B. APPENDICES

I	Questionnaire	678
II	List of witnesses examined	685
III	Itinerary	696
IV	Estimated cost of maintaining a pair of bullocks for one year by a ryot in various districts in British India	697
V	Forest Policy (Government of India's Circular No. 22-F, dated 19th October 1894)	699
VI	Estimated value of forest produce given away free or at reduced rates in 1925-26	704
VII	Area irrigated from wells in British India	705
III	All-India forecasts of crops issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics	706
	INDEX	707
	GLOSSARY	753
	GRAPES	(See list overleaf)
	MAP (in pocket)	

GRAPHS

TITLE	Facing Page
Expenditure of the Imperial and provincial departments of agriculture ..	36
Gross area under food and non-food crops in British India by five-year averages	69
Average yield in pounds per acre, for all India, including Indian States, of cleaned rice, wheat, ginned cotton and jute	76
Area irrigated in British India	326
Area irrigated by various sources in the provinces where irrigation is important (averages for the years 1908-09 to 1912-13 and 1921-22 to 1925-26)	328
Exports from India of rice, wheat, raw jute and raw cotton	398
Destination of exports from India of rice, wheat, raw cotton and raw jute.	402
Number of births and deaths registered in British India	} 512
Death rate per 1,000 of the population in rural and urban areas	
Total expenditure on education and division between direct and indirect expenditure	} 516
Direct expenditure on education	} 518
Net expenditure on education by provincial governments	
Area under cultivation in British India (1908-09 to 1925-26)	} 604
Classification of area in British India and in Indian States in 1924-25	

APPENDICES

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I
QUESTIONNAIRE

PART I

Question

1. Research.
2. Agricultural Education.
3. Demonstration and Propaganda.
4. Administration.
5. Finance.
6. Agricultural Indebtedness.
7. Fragmentation of Holdings.

PART II

8. Irrigation.
9. Soils.
10. Fertilisers.
11. Crops.
12. Cultivation.
13. Crop Protection, Internal and External.
14. Implements.

PART III

15. Veterinary.
16. Animal Husbandry.

PART IV

17. Agricultural Industries.
18. Agricultural Labour.
19. Forests.
20. Marketing.
21. Tariffs and Sea Freights.
22. Co-operation.
23. General Education.
24. Attracting Capital.
25. Welfare of Rural Population.
26. Statistics.

QUESTIONNAIRE

PART I

1. Research.

(a) Have you suggestions to advance for the better organisation, administration and financing of—

- (i) All research affecting the welfare of the agriculturist, including research into the scientific value of the indigenous theory and traditional methods of agriculture,
- (ii) Veterinary research ?
- (b) If in cases known to you progress is not being made because of the want of skilled workers, or field or laboratory facilities for study or by reason of any other handicaps, please give particulars. [Suggestions of a general kind should be made under (a); answers under this heading should relate to specific subjects. The purpose is to secure a list of the problems met with by scientific investigators in the course of their work which are being held over because of lack of resources or deficient organisation.]
- (c) Can you suggest any particular subject for research not at present being investigated to which attention might usefully be turned ?

2. Agricultural Education.

With reference to any form of agricultural education of which you may have experience, please state your views on the following :—

- (i) Is the supply of teachers and institutions sufficient ?
- (ii) Is there an urgent need for extension of teaching facilities in any district or districts known to you personally ?
- (iii) Should teachers in rural areas be drawn from the agricultural classes ?
- (iv) Are the attendances at existing institutions as numerous as you would expect in present circumstances; if not, state reasons. Can you suggest measures likely to stimulate the demand for instruction ?
- (v) What are the main incentives which induce lads to study agriculture ?
- (vi) Are pupils mainly drawn from the agricultural classes ?
- (vii) Are there any modifications in existing courses of study which appear to be called for; if so, what are they ?
- (viii) What are your views upon (a) nature study; (b) school plots; (c) school farms ?
- (ix) What are the careers of the majority of students who have studied agriculture ?
- (x) How can agriculture be made attractive to middle class youths ?
- (xi) Are there recent movements for improving the technical knowledge of students who have studied agriculture ?
- (xii) How can adult education in rural tracts be popularised ?
- (xiii) In suggesting any scheme for better educational facilities in rural areas, please give your views for (a) its administration and (b) its finance.

3. Demonstration and Propaganda.

(a) What are the measures which in your view have been successful in influencing and improving the practice of cultivators ?

- (b) Can you make suggestions for increasing the effectiveness of field demonstrations ?
- (c) Can you suggest methods whereby cultivators may be induced to adopt expert advice ?
- (d) If you are aware of any striking instances of the success or the failure of demonstration and propaganda work, please give particulars and indicate the reasons for success or for failure.

4. Administration.

(a) Do you wish to suggest means towards the better co-ordination of the activities of the governments in India or to indicate directions in which the Government of India may usefully supplement the activities of the local governments ?

- (b) Is it your opinion that the expert scientific knowledge required in the development of agriculture in the different provinces could be supplied to a greater extent than is the case at present by increasing the scientific staff of the Government of India ? If so, indicate the types of work which would benefit by pooling the services of experts, and suggest how that work should be controlled.

(c) Are you satisfied from the agricultural standpoint with the services afforded by—

- (i) The Agricultural and Veterinary Services,
- (ii) Railways and steamers,
- (iii) Roads,
- (iv) Meteorological Department,
- (v) Posts, and
- (vi) Telegraphs, including wireless ?

If not, please indicate directions in which you think these Services might be improved or extended.

5. Finance.

(a) What are your views as to the steps that should be taken for the better financing of agricultural operations and for the provision of short and long-term credit to cultivators ?

(b) Do you wish to suggest means whereby cultivators may be induced to make fuller use of the government system of *taccavi* ?

6. Agricultural Indebtedness.

(a) What in your opinion are—

- (i) the main causes of borrowing,
- (ii) the sources of credit, and
- (iii) the reasons preventing repayment.

(b) What measures in your opinion are necessary for lightening agriculture's burden of debt ? For example, should special measures be taken to deal with rural insolvency, to enforce the application of the Usurious Loans Act, or to facilitate the redemption of mortgages ?

(c) Should measures be taken to restrict or control the credit of cultivators such as limiting the right of mortgage and sale ? Should non-terminable mortgages be prohibited ?

7. Fragmentation of Holdings.

(a) Do you wish to suggest means for reducing the loss in agricultural efficiency attendant upon the excessive subdivision of holdings ?

(b) What are the obstacles in the way of consolidation and how can they be overcome ?

(c) Do you consider legislation to be necessary to deal with minors, widows with life interest, persons legally incapable, alienation and dissentient, and to keep disputes out of the courts ?

PART II

8. Irrigation.

(a) Name any district or districts in which you advocate the adoption of new irrigation schemes, or suggest extensions or improvements in the existing systems or methods of irrigation by—

- (i) Perennial and non-perennial canals,
- (ii) Tanks and ponds,
- (iii) Wells.

What are the obstacles in your district or province to the extension of irrigation by each of the above methods ?

(b) Are you satisfied with the existing methods of distributing canal water to cultivators ? Describe the methods that have been employed to prevent wastage of water by evaporation and by absorption in the soil. What form of outlet for distribution to cultivators at the tail end do you regard as the most equitable and economical ? Have these methods and devices been successful, or do you wish to suggest improvements ?

(N.B.—Irrigation charges are not within the terms of reference of the Commission, and should not be commented upon.)

9. Soils.

(a) Have you suggestions to make—

- (i) for the improvement of soils, whether by drainage or other means, not dealt with under other headings in this questionnaire.
- (ii) for the reclamation of alkali (*usar*) or other uncultivable land,
- (iii) for the prevention of the erosion of the surface soil by flood water ?

(b) Can you give instances of soils known to you which, within your recollection, have—

- (i) undergone marked improvement,
- (ii) suffered marked deterioration ?

If so, please give full particulars.

(c) What measures should Government take to encourage the reclamation of areas of cultivable land which have gone out of cultivation ?

10. Fertilisers.

- (a) In your opinion, could greater use be profitably made of natural manures or artificial fertilisers? If so, please indicate the directions in which you think improvement possible.
- (b) Can you suggest measures to prevent the fraudulent adulteration of fertilisers?
- (c) What methods would you employ to popularise new and improved fertilisers?
- (d) Mention any localities known to you in which a considerable increase in the use of manures has recently taken place.
- (e) Has effect of manuring with phosphates, nitrates, sulphate of ammonia, and potash manures been sufficiently investigated? If so, what is the result of such investigation?
- (f) What methods would you employ to discourage the practice of using cowdung as fuel?

11. Crops.

- (a) Please give your views on—
- (i) the improvement of existing crops,
 - (ii) the introduction of new crops including fodder crops,
 - (iii) the distribution of seeds,
 - (iv) the prevention of damage by wild animals.
- (b) Can you suggest any heavy yielding food crops in replacement of the present crops?
- (c) Any successful efforts in improving crops or substituting more profitable crops which have come under your own observation should be mentioned.

12. Cultivation.

Can you suggest improvements in—

- (i) the existing system of tillage, or
- (ii) the customary rotations or mixtures of the more important crops?

13. Crop Protection, Internal and External.

Please give your views on—

- (i) The efficacy and sufficiency of existing measures for protection of crops from external infection, pests and diseases.
- (ii) The desirability of adopting internal measures against infection.

14. Implements.

- (a) Have you any suggestion for the improvement of existing, or the introduction of new, agricultural implements and machinery?
- (b) What steps do you think may usefully be taken to hasten the adoption by the cultivator of improved implements?
- (c) Are there any difficulties which manufacturers have to contend with in the production of agricultural implements or their distribution for sale throughout the country? If so, can you suggest means by which these difficulties may be removed?

PART III

15. Veterinary.

- (a) Should the Civil Veterinary Department be under the Director of Agriculture or should it be independent?
- (b) (i) Are dispensaries under the control of local (district) boards? Does this system work well?
- (ii) Is the need for expansion being adequately met?
- (iii) Would you advocate the transfer of control to provincial authority?
- (c) (i) Do agriculturists make full use of the veterinary dispensaries? If not, can you suggest improvements to remedy this?
- (ii) Is full use made of touring dispensaries?
- (d) What are the obstacles met with in dealing with contagious diseases? Do you advocate legislation dealing with notification, segregation, disposal of diseased carcases, compulsory inoculation of contacts and prohibition of the movement of animals exposed to infection? Failing legislation, can you suggest other means of improving existing conditions?
- (e) Is there any difficulty in securing sufficient serum to meet the demand?
- (f) What are the obstacles in the way of popularising preventive inoculation? Is any fee charged, and, if so, does this act as a deterrent?
- (g) Do you consider that the provision of further facilities for research into animal disease is desirable?

If so, do you advocate that such further facilities should take the form of—

- (i) an extension of the Muktesar Institute, or
- (ii) the setting up, or extension of, Provincial Veterinary Research Institutions ?
- (h) Do you recommend that special investigations should be conducted by—
 - (i) officers of the Muktesar Institute, or
 - (ii) research officers in the provinces ?
- (i) Do you recommend the appointment of a Superior Veterinary Officer with the Government of India ? What advantages do you expect would result from such an appointment ?

16. Animal Husbandry.

- (a) Do you wish to make suggestions for—
 - (i) improving the breeds of livestock,
 - (ii) the betterment of the dairying industry,
 - (iii) improving existing practice in animal husbandry.
- (b) Comment on the following as causes of injury to cattle in your district—
 - (i) Overstocking of common pastures,
 - (ii) Absence of enclosed pastures, such as grass borders in tilled fields,
 - (iii) Insufficiency of dry fodder such as the straw of cereals or the stems and leaves of pulses,
 - (iv) Absence of green fodders in dry seasons,
 - (v) Absence of mineral constituents in fodder and feeding stuffs.
- (c) Please mention the months of the year in which fodder shortage is most marked in your district. For how many weeks does scarcity of fodder usually exist ? After this period of scarcity ends how many weeks elapse before young growing cattle begin to thrive ?
- (d) Can you suggest any practicable methods of improving or supplementing the fodder supply that would be applicable to your district ?
- (e) How can landowners be induced to take a keener practical interest in these matters ?

PART IV

17. Agricultural Industries.

- (a) Can you give any estimate of the number of days of work done by an average cultivator on his holding during the year ? What does he do in the slack season ?
- (b) Can you suggest means for encouraging the adoption of subsidiary industries ? Can you suggest any new subsidiary industries to occupy the spare time of the family which could be established with government aid ?
- (c) What are the obstacles in the way of expansion of such industries as beekeeping, poultry rearing, fruit growing, sericulture, pisciculture, lac culture, rope-making, basket-making, etc. ?
- (d) Do you think that Government should do more to establish industries connected with the preparation of agricultural produce for consumption, such as oil-pressing, sugar-making, cotton-ginning, rice-hulling, utilisation of wheat straw for card-board, utilisation of cotton seed for felt, fodder, oil and fuel, utilisation of rice straw for paper, etc. ?
- (e) Could subsidiary employment be found by encouraging industrial concerns to move to rural areas ? Can you suggest methods ?
- (f) Do you recommend a more intensive study of each rural industry in its technical, commercial and financial aspects, with a view to, among other things, introduction of improved tools and appliances ?
- (g) Can you suggest any other measures which might lead to greater rural employment ?
- (h) Can you suggest means whereby the people could be induced to devote their spare time to improving the health conditions of their own environment ?

18. Agricultural Labour.

- (a) What measures, if any, should be taken to attract agricultural labour from areas in which there is a surplus to—
 - (i) areas under cultivation in which there is a shortage of such labour ? and
 - (ii) areas in which large tracts of cultivable land remain uncultivated ?
 Please distinguish between suggestions designed to relieve seasonal unemployment and proposals for the permanent migration of agricultural population.
- (b) If there is any shortage of agricultural labour in your province, what are the causes thereof and how could they be removed ?
- (c) Can you suggest measures designed to facilitate the occupation and development, by surplus agricultural labour, of areas not at present under cultivation ?

19. Forests.

- (a) Do you consider that forest lands as such are at present being put to their fullest use for agricultural purposes? For instance, are grazing facilities granted to the extent compatible with the proper preservation of forest areas? If not, state the changes or developments in current practice which you consider advisable.
- (b) Can you suggest means whereby the supply of firewood and fodder in rural areas may be increased?
- (c) Has deterioration of forests led to soil erosion? What remedies would you suggest for erosion and damage from floods?
- (d) Can you indicate any methods by which supply of moisture in the soil, the rainfall and supply of canal water can be increased and regulated by afforestation or by the increased protection of forests so as to benefit agriculture? Would the same methods be useful in preventing the destruction by erosion of agricultural land?
- (e) Is there an opening for schemes of afforestation in the neighbourhood of villages?
- (f) Are forests suffering deterioration from excessive grazing? Is soil erosion being thereby facilitated? Suggest remedies.

20. Marketing.

- (a) Do you consider existing market facilities to be satisfactory? Please specify and criticise the markets to which you refer, and make suggestions for their improvement.
- (b) Are you satisfied with the existing system of marketing and distribution? If not, please indicate the produce to which you refer and describe and criticise in detail the channels of marketing and distribution from the producer to the consumer in India (or exporter in the case of produce exported overseas). State the services rendered by each intermediary and whether such intermediary acts in the capacity of merchant or commission agent, and comment upon the efficiency of these services and the margins upon which such intermediaries operate. Please describe the method by which each transaction is financed, or in the case of barter, by which an exchange is effected.
- (c) Do you wish to suggest steps whereby the quality, purity, grading or packing of agricultural produce may be improved, distinguishing where possible between produce destined for—
- (i) Indian markets?
 - (ii) Export markets?
- (d) Do you think that more effective steps might be taken to place at the disposal of cultivators, merchants and traders information as to market conditions, whether Indian or overseas; crop returns; complaints as to Indian produce from wheresoever originating; and agricultural and marketing news in general?

21. Tariffs and Sea Freights.

Do existing (a) customs duties, both import and export, and (b) sea freights adversely affect the prosperity of the Indian cultivator? If so, have you any recommendations to make?

22. Co-operation.

- (a) What steps do you think should be taken to encourage the growth of the co-operative movement—
- (i) by Government,
 - (ii) by non-official agencies?
- (b) Have you any observations to make upon—
- (i) Credit societies;
 - (ii) Purchase societies;
 - (iii) Societies formed for the sale of produce or stock;
 - (iv) Societies for effecting improvements—e.g., the digging of wells and the construction of *bunds*, walls and fences, or the planting of hedges;
 - (v) Societies formed for the aggregation of fragmented holdings and their redistribution in plots of reasonable size;
 - (vi) Societies for the co-operative use of agricultural machinery;
 - (vii) Societies for joint farming;
 - (viii) Cattle breeding societies;
 - (ix) Societies formed for any purpose connected with agriculture or with the betterment of village life, but not specified above?
- (c) Where co-operative schemes for joint improvement, such as co-operative irrigation or co-operative fencing or a co-operative consolidation of holdings schemes, cannot be given effect to owing to the unwillingness of a small minority to join, do you think legislation should be introduced in order to compel such persons to join for the common benefit of all?
- (d) Do you consider that those societies of which you have personal knowledge have, in the main, achieved their object?

23. General Education.

(a) Do you wish to make observations upon existing systems of education in their bearing upon the agricultural efficiency of the people? If you make suggestions, please distinguish, as far as possible, between—

- (i) Higher or collegiate,
- (ii) Middle school, and
- (iii) Elementary school education.

(b) (i) Can you suggest any methods whereby rural education may improve the ability and culture of agriculturists of all grades while retaining their interest in the land?

(ii) What is your experience of compulsory education in rural areas?

(iii) What is the explanation of the small proportion of boys in rural primary schools who pass through the fourth class?

24. Attracting Capital.

(a) What steps are necessary in order to induce a larger number of men of capital and enterprise to take to agriculture?

(b) What are the factors tending to discourage owners of agricultural land from carrying out improvements?

25. Welfare of Rural Population.

(a) Outside the subjects enumerated above, have you any suggestions to offer for improving hygiene in rural areas and for the promotion of the general well-being and prosperity of the rural population?

(b) Are you, for instance, in favour of Government conducting economic surveys in typical villages with a view to ascertaining the economic position of the cultivators? If so, what, in your opinion, should be the scope and methods of such enquiries?

(c) If you have carried out anything in the nature of such intensive enquiry, please state the broad conclusions which you reached.

26. Statistics.

(a) Do you wish to make suggestions for the extension or improvement of the existing methods of—

- (i) ascertaining areas under cultivation and crops;
- (ii) estimating the yield of agricultural produce;
- (iii) enumerating livestock and implements;
- (iv) collecting information on land tenure, the incidence of land revenue and the size of the agricultural population;
- (v) arranging and publishing agricultural statistics?

(b) Have you any other suggestions to make under this heading?

APPENDIX II

LIST OF WITNESSES EXAMINED

Government of India.

1. Bal Kishan, Mr., Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ajmer-Merwara.
2. Clouston, Dr. D., M.A., D.Sc., C.I.E., L.A.S., Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India and Director of Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa.
3. Cowan, Dr. J. M., M.A., D.Sc., Officiating Director, Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta.
4. Cumming, Mr. J. W. N., Retired Extra-Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, Quetta.
5. Edwards, Dr. J. T., D.Sc.(London), M.R.C.V.S., L.V.S., Director, Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar.
6. Field, Mr. J. H., M.A., B.Sc., Director General of Observatories, Simla.
7. Fletcher, Mr. T. Bainbrigg, R.N., F.E.S., F.L.S., F.Z.S., I.A.S., Imperial Entomologist, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa.
8. Graham, Lieut.-Colonel J. D., C.I.E., L.M.S., Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India.
9. Hardy, Mr. G. S., I.C.S., Member, Central Board of Revenue.
10. Harris, Mr. D. G., C.I.E., Dip. Ing., Zurich, M.I.E.(Ind.), Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, Public Works Branch.
11. Harrison, Dr. W. H., D.Sc., I.A.S., Imperial Agricultural Chemist and Joint Director, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa.
12. Henderson, Mr. G. S., N.D.A., N.D.D., I.A.S., Imperial Agriculturist, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa.
13. Hindley, Sir Clement, Kt., Chief Commissioner of Railways.
14. Jamiat Rai, Diwan Bahadur Diwan, C.I.E., Retired Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Quetta.
15. Joshi, Mr. N. V., M.Sc., L.Ag., Representative of the Imperial Agricultural Department (Pusa) Association, Pusa.
16. Marriott, Lieut.-Colonel A. S., Director of Farms, Master General of Supplies Branch.
17. McCarrison, Lieut.-Colonel R., C.I.E., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.C.P., L.M.S., Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, S. India.
18. McRae, Dr. W., M.A., D.Sc., I.A.S., Officiating imperial Mycologist, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa.
19. Meek, Dr. D. B., M.A., D.Sc., O.B.E., Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.
20. Pascoe, Dr. E. H., M.A., Sc.D.(Cantab.), D.Sc.(Lond.), F.G.S., F.A.S.B., Director, Geological Survey of India, Calcutta.
21. Pitkeathly, Mr. J. S., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., Chief Controller, Indian Stores Department.
22. Richey, Mr. J. A., M.A., C.I.E., I.E.S., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India.
23. Redger, Mr. A., O.B.E., I.F.S., Officiating Inspector General of Forests, Dehra Dun.
24. Sams, Mr. H. A., C.I.E., I.C.S., Deputy Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.
25. Sayer, Mr. M. W., B.A., I.A.S., Secretary, Sugar Bureau, Pusa.
26. Shaw, Dr. F. J. F., D.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.L.S., I.A.S., Officiating Imperial Economic Botanist, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa.
27. Shuldbam, Captain W. F. Q., I.A., Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.
28. Smith, Mr. W., Imperial Dairy Expert, Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Bangalore.

29. Venkatraman, Rao Bahadur T. S., B.A., I.A.S., Government Sugarcane Expert, Sugarcane Breeding Station, Coimbatore.
 30. Walton, Mr. J. H., M.A., H.Sc., I.A.S., Imperial Agricultural Bacteriologist, Agricultural Research Institute, Poona.
 31. Ware, Mr. F., F.R.C.V.S., I.V.S., Officiating Director, Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar.
 32. Warth, Mr. F. J., B.Sc., M.Sc., I.A.S., Physiological Chemist, Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Bangalore.
- Bombay*
33. Bhagwat, Mr. K. R., Representative, Irrigators' Central Committee, Deccan Canals.
 34. Bruen, Mr. E. J., I.A.S., Livestock Expert.
 35. Burns, Dr. William, D.Sc.(Edin.), I.A.S., Joint Director of Agriculture.
 36. Burt, Mr. B.C., M.B.E., B.Sc., I.A.S., Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee.
 37. Calvoocessi, Mr. Stephen, Head Manager, Ralli Brothers, Bombay.
 38. Collins, Mr. G. F. S., O.B.E., I.C.S., Registrar, Co-operative Societies.
 39. Desai, Rao Sahib Bhimbhai M., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Gujarat.
 40. Desai, Rao Sahib Dadubhai Purshottamdas, F.R.H.S., M.L.C., Landholder, Nadiad.
 41. Desai, Rao Bahadur Govindbhai H., Naib Dewan, Baroda.
 42. Devadhar, Mr. G. K., M.A., C.I.E., President, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute.
 43. Edie, Mr. A. G., I.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forests.
 44. Farbrother, Mr. E. S., M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.
 45. Fotiadi, Mr. A., Manager, Ralli Brothers, Bombay.
 46. Goheen, Mr. J. L., B.A., Principal, Sangli Industrial and Agricultural School, Sangli, and in charge, Kolhapur Farm School, Kolhapur.
 47. Gordon, Mr. R. G., I.C.S., Collector, Nasik.
 48. Gurjar, Mr. N. W., Secretary of Messrs. Kirloskar Brothers, Ltd.
 49. Harrison, Mr. R. T., I.S.E., Secretary and Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Public Works Department.
 50. Inglis, Mr. C. C., B.A.I., I.S.E., Executive Engineer, Special Irrigation Division.
 51. Jenkins, Mr. W. J., M.A., B.Sc., I.A.S., Officiating Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.
 52. Karmarkar, Mr., Secretary, Gadag Co-operative Cotton Sale Society, Dharwar.
 53. Kay, Sir Joseph, Kt., Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee.
 54. Kambhavi, Mr. N. R., Managing Agent, The Bijapur Mahalaxmi Company.
 55. Kirloskar, Mr. L. K., Chief Manager, Messrs. Kirloskar Brothers, Ltd.
 56. Knight, Mr. H. F., B.A., I.C.S., Collector of West Khandesh.
 57. Kothawala, Mr. Nariman R., President, The South Daskroi Taluka Development Association, Ahmedabad.
 58. Lory, Mr. F. B. P., M.A., I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction.
 59. Lowley, Mr. C. O., I.S.E., Superintending Engineer (On special duty).
 60. Mann, Dr. Harold H., D.Sc., I.A.S., Director of Agriculture.
 61. Maxwell, Mr. R. M., M.A., C.I.E., I.C.S., Collector of Kaira.
 62. Mehta, Mr. J. K., Secretary, The Indian Merchants' Chamber.
 63. Mehta, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., Bombay.
 64. Mehta, Mr. V. L., B.A., Managing Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Bombay.
 65. Melhuish, Lieut.-Colonel H. M. H., D.S.O., I.M.S., Director of Public Health.
 66. Nagpurkar, Mr. S. D., M.Ag., of the Union Agency, Poona (Manures).

67. Naik, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R., President, District Local Board, Surat, and Member, Indian Central Cotton Committee.
68. Naik, Mr. V. H., M.A., Bar-at-Law, Collector of Bijapur.
69. Palmer, Ensign, representing the Salvation Army Social Work.
70. Patel, Mr. B. S., N.D.D., N.D.A., C.D.A.D., I.A.S., Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural College, Poona.
71. Patil, Rao Bahadur P. C., L. Ag., M.Sc., I.A.S., Professor of Agricultural Economics and Acting Principal, Agricultural College, Poona.
72. Peck, Major C. E., representing the Salvation Army Social Work.
73. Ransing, Mr. B. R., B.A., LL.B., Honorary Secretary, Dhulia Taluka Agricultural Association and Member of the Divisional Board of Agriculture, North Central Division.
74. Rothfield, Mr. Otto, B.A., I.C.S. (Retired), Khairpur State.
75. Salimath, Mr. S. N., B.Ag., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Division.
76. Shirahatti, Rao Sahib G. S., Managing Director, Hubli Co-operative Cotton Sale Society, Ltd.
77. Sule, Mr. R. G., L.C.E., I.S.E., Executive Engineer.
78. Walchand Hirachand, Mr., President, Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Madras

79. Aitchison, Mr. D. A. D., M.R.C.V.S., M.P.S., I.V.S., Veterinary Adviser to the Government of Madras.
80. Anstead, Mr. Rudolph D., M.A., C.I.E., I.A.S., Director of Agriculture.
81. Basul lah, Khan Bahadur M., Sahib Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., Director of Industries.
82. Champion, Mr. Herbert, M.A., I.E.S., Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
83. Deivaikhamani Mudaliyar, Rao Sahib K., Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
84. Hood, Mr. H. M., I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
85. Hutchinson, Major-General F. H. G., C.I.E., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
86. Keith, Mr. J. W., Representative of Messrs. Parry & Co.
87. Leach, Mr. A. G., I.C.S., Collector of North Arcot.
88. Macmichael, Mr. N., C.S.I., I.C.S., First Member, Board of Revenue.
89. Mullings, Mr. C. T., I.S.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
90. Munro, Mr. D. G., B.Sc., I.A.S., General Scientific Officer, United Planters' Association of Southern India.
91. Narasimharaju, Rao Bahadur C. V. S., M.L.C., Landholder, Vizagapatam.
92. Paddison, Sir George, K.B.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissioner of Labour.
93. Paul, Mr. K. T., O.B.E., B.A., National Secretary, National Council of the Y.M.C.A.'s of India, Burma and Ceylon, Salem.
94. Raja of Kollengode, Raja Sir Vasudeva, Kt., C.I.E., Landholder, Malabar.
95. Rama Rao, Mr. N., Superintendent, Sericultural Department, Mysore Government.
96. Ramaswami Sivan, Rao Sahib M. R., B.A., I.A.S., Government Lecturing Chemist, Agricultural College, Coimbatore.
97. Ramdas, the Honourable Mr. V., Representative of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union.
98. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A., B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Madras.
99. Reddi Nayudu, Sir K. V., Kt., B.A., B.L., M.L.C., Landholder, Madras.
100. Russell, Major A. J. H., C.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., Director of Public Health.
101. Sivaswami, Mr. K. G., Representative of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union.
102. Subbarayan, Dr. P., M.L.C., Zamindar of Kumaramangalam.
103. Subramanya Mudaliyar, Mr. M. T., Proprietor of Uttamapalayam Estate.
104. Sutherland, Rev. W. S., B.D., United Free Church Mission, Chingleput.

105. Tireman, Mr. H., C.I.E., I.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forests.
 106. Wood, Mr. C. E., Representative of Messrs. Parry & Co.

Bengal

107. Ahmed, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Emaduddin, B. L., Chairman, District Board, Rajshahi.
 108. Ahmed, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Hemayat Uddin, Pleader, Barisal.
 109. Ahmed, Khan Bahadur Maulvi Wasimuddin, Chairman, District Board, Pabna.
 110. Bentley, Dr. C. A., M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., Director of Public Health.
 111. Burrows, Mr. L., B.A., Collector of Faridpur.
 112. Carpenter, Mr. P. H., Representative of the Indian Tea Association.
 113. Chatterjee, Rai Bahadur Dr. G. C., Secretary, The Central Co-operative Anti-Malaria Society, Limited, Calcutta.
 114. Chaudhuri, Mr. Prabhat Chandra, I.A.S., Deputy Director of Sericulture, Bengal, Berhampore (Murshidabad).
 115. Crawford, Mr. T. C., Representative of the Indian Tea Association.
 116. Das, Rai Bahadur A. N., B.E., I.S.E., Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Irrigation Department.
 117. Finlayson, Mr. J. T., Representative of the Indian Jute Mills Association.
 118. Finlow, Mr. R. S., B.Sc., F.I.C., I.A.S., Director of Agriculture.
 119. Hutchinson, Mr. C. M., C.I.E., Late Imperial Agricultural Bacteriologist, Calcutta.
 120. Kerr, Mr. P. J., M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S., Veterinary Adviser to the Government of Bengal.
 121. Maurer, Mr. F. E., Manager, Fertiliser Department, Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Company, Calcutta.
 122. McLean, Mr. K., B.Sc., I.A.S., Assistant Director of Agriculture.
 123. Milligan, Mr. J. A., Representative of the Indian Tea Association.
 124. Mitra, Rai Bahadur J. M., M.A., Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
 125. Momen, Khan Bahadur M. A., Magistrate-Collector and late Officiating Director of Land Records and Surveys.
 126. Morgan, Mr. G., M.L.C., Proprietor, Morgan Walker and Company, Calcutta.
 127. Mukherjee, Mr. Nagendra Nath, B. L., Secretary, Ranaghat Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, Ranaghat.
 128. Mullick, Rai Bahadur Kumud Nath, Ranaghat.
 129. Oaten, Mr. E. F., M.A., I.E.S., M.L.C., Director of Public Instruction.
 130. Peddie, Mr. James, M.A., I.C.S., Collector, Malda.
 131. Ray, Sir P. C., Kt., D.Sc., University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta.
 132. Roy, Mr. S. N., Representative of a Deputation from certain districts.
 133. Shebbeare, Mr. E. O., I.F.S., Conservator of Forests.
 134. Sime, Mr. J., Representative of the Indian Jute Mills Association.
 135. Simpson, Mr. J. W. A., Representative of the Indian Jute Mills Association.
 136. Soutar, Mr. W. J., Representative of the Indian Jute Mills Association.
 137. West, Mr. M., M.A., I.E.S., Principal, Teachers' Training College, Dacca.

Assam

138. Barthakur, Srijut Laksheswar, I.A.S., Deputy Director of Agriculture.
 139. Barua, Rai Bahadur K. L., B.L., Director of Agriculture and Industries and Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
 140. Barua, Rai Sahib Narayan, Honorary Correspondent, Agricultural Department.
 141. Chakravarty, Mr. Dijesh Chandra, M.A., B.L., Dewan, Gauripur Raj Estate.
 142. Cunningham, Mr. J. R., M.A., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.
 143. Harris, Mr. W., M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,

144. Lahiri, Mr. Mohendra Mohan, B.L., Pleader, Gauhati.
145. McKercher, Mr. W. G., General Manager, Amgoorie Tea Estates, Limited, and Vice-Chairman, Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association.
146. Mitra, Dr. S. K., M.S., Ph.D., I.A.S., Economic Botanist.
147. Murison, Major T. D., D.P.H., I.M.S., Director of Public Health.
148. Ross, Dr. Halford, Assam Frontier Tea Company, Limited, Talup.
149. Scott, Mr. W. L., I.C.S., Director of Land Records.
150. Soma, Laseku, Representing the Sema Nagas (a tribe of the Naga Hills).

Central Provinces

151. Allan, Mr. R. G., M.A., I.A.S., Principal, Agricultural College, Nagpur.
152. Amanat Ali, Mr., Landholder, Burhanpur, Khandwa.
153. Beckett, Mr. R. H., I.E.S., Officiating Director of Public Instruction.
154. Bhargava, Mr. Shyam Sundar, Managing Proprietor, Messrs. Chandrabhan Behari Lal, Jabulpore.
155. Brahma, Rao Bahadur K. V., B.A., LL.B., M.B.E., President, Berar Co-operative Institute, Limited, Amraoti.
156. Burton, Mr. G. P., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Raipur.
157. Chhotelal, Mr., Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Raipur.
158. Deshpande, Rao Bahadur M. G., Landholder, Nagpur.
159. Dokras, Mr. M. R., Pleader, Chandur, Amraoti.
160. Dubey, Mr. Ramoharan Lal, Retired Agricultural Assistant, Waraseoni, Balaghat.
161. Dwarkanath Singh, Rai Sahib Dadu, Talukdar, Seoni.
162. Irwin, Mr. C. J., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Jabulpore Division.
163. Kharade, Mr. R. G., B.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Amraoti.
164. Korde, Rao Sahib T. S., M.L.C., Landlord, Murtizapur, Akola.
165. Pande, Mr. K. P., LL.B., M.L.C., Representing the Tahsil Agricultural Association, Sihora, Jabulpore.
166. Pandeya, Mr. Purushottam Prasad, Malguzar, Balpur, Bilaspur.
167. Peterson, Mr. H. H., B.A., Secretary, Y. M. C. A., and President, The Empress Mills Co-operative Stores, Limited, Nagpur.
168. Plymen, Mr. F. J., A.C.G.I., I.A.S., Director of Agriculture.
169. Pochory, Mr. Kaluram, Representing the Agricultural Association, Gadawara.
170. Pollard-Lowley, Col. H.de L., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Chief Engineer, Irrigation.
171. Powar, Rai Bahadur Tundi Lal, B.A., I.A.S., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Raipur.
172. Sahaarabudha, Rao Sahib G. N., Pleader, Ellichpur, Amraoti.
173. Trivedi, Mr. C. M., I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Director of Industries, and Registrar, Joint Stock Companies.
174. Webb, Lieut.-Colonel H. G. Stiles, D.P.H., D.T.M. & H (Camb.), I.M.S., Officiating Director of Public Health.
175. Wilson, Mr. C. W., M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S., Veterinary Adviser to Government.
176. Witt, Mr. D. O., I.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forests.

United Provinces

177. Abdul Hameed Khan, Rao Sahib Rao, of Kairi, Landholder, Muzaffarnagar.
178. Adiram Singhal, Babu, Singhal Dairy Farm, Agra.
179. Ahmed, Syed Tofail, Retired Sub-Registrar, Aligarh.
180. Channer, Mr. F. F. R., I.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forests.
181. Chaudhury, Mukhtar Singh, M.L.A., Pleader, Meerut.
182. Chintamani, Mr. C. Y., Editor, "The Leader," Allahabad.

183. Clarke, Mr. G., F.I.C., F.C.S., H.L.S., C.I.E., M.L.C., I.A.S., Director of Agriculture.
184. Darley, Mr. B. D'O. C.I.E., I.S.E., Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.
185. Deerr, Mr. Noel, Representing Indian Producers' Association, Cawnpore.
186. Dunn, Lieut.-Colonel. C. L., D.P.H., I.M.S., Director of Public Health.
187. Fawkes, Mrs. A. K., Secretary, United Provinces Poultry Association.
188. Fowler, Dr. Gilbert, Head of the Research Department, Government Technological Institute, Cawnpore.
189. Hickey, Captain S. G. M., M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S., Veterinary Adviser to the Government of the United Provinces.
190. Higginbottom, Mr. Sam, Principal, Allahabad Agricultural Institute.
191. Ishwar Sahai, Rai Bahadur Lala, Landlord, Man Bhawan, Fatehpur.
192. Jagannath Baksh Singh, Raja, Landholder, Rahwan, Rae Bareilly.
193. Keventer, Mr. Edward, of Edward Keventer Ltd., Aligarh.
194. Keventer, Mr. Werner, of Edward Keventer Ltd., Aligarh.
195. Kirpal Singh, Sardar, Landholder, Sardar Nagar, Gorakhpur.
196. Kushal Pal Singh, Raja, M.L.C.
197. Lane, Mr. H. A., I.C.S., Revenue and Judicial Secretary to Government.
198. Mackenzie, Mr. A. K., M.A., B.Sc., I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction and Deputy Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Education Department, Lucknow.
199. Malaviya, Pandit Madan Mohan, M.L.A., Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University.
200. Misra, The Honourable Mr. Shyam Bihari, Member, Council of State and Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Lucknow.
201. Mukherjee, Dr. Radhakamal, Ph.D., Professor and Head of the Department of Economics and Sociology, University of Lucknow.
202. Oakden, Mr. R., I.C.S., Commissioner, Meerut Division.
203. Pant, Pundit Govind Ballabh, M.L.C., Naini Tal.
204. Parr, Dr. A. E., Ph.D., M.A., B.Sc., M.S., I.A.S., Deputy Director of Agriculture.
205. Parr, Mr. C. H., B.Sc., I.A.S., Deputy Director of Agriculture, in charge of cattle breeding operations.
206. Ryan, Mr. J. G., Secretary, Indian Sugar Producers' Association.
207. Shakespear, Mr. A. B., C.I.E., Chairman, Indian Sugar Producers' Association.
208. Sukhbir Sinha, The Honourable Lala, Representing the United Provinces Zamindars' Association, Muzaffarnagar.
209. Vick, Mr. F. Howard, M.I. Mech. E., Agricultural Engineer to Government.

Punjab

210. Afzal Hussain, Mr. Mohammad, M.Sc. (Pb.), M.A. (Cantab.), I.A.S., Entomologist to the Punjab Government, Agricultural College, Lyallpur.
211. Anderson, Sir George, Kt., M.A., C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.
212. Bhatye, Lieut.-Colonel B. C., D.S.O., A.M., R.E., A.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.E., etc., Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Hydro-Electric Branch.
213. Branford, Mr. R., M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S., Livestock Expert to the Government of the Punjab and Superintendent, Government Cattle Farm, Hissar.
214. Brayne, Mr. F. L., M.C., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon.
215. Brownlie, Mr. T. A. Miller, M.C.E., M.I.W.E., M.I.M. & C.E., Agricultural Engineer to Government of Punjab, and Principal, Agricultural College, Lyallpur.
216. Bunting, Mr. S. A., of Messrs. Duncan, Stratton & Company, Delhi.
217. Chopra, Rai Bahadur Lala Wasir Chand, B.A., M.I.C.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), F.R.S.A., Superintending Engineer, Lower Chenab East Circle, Lyallpur.
218. Cole, Colonel E. H., Coleyana Estate, Ltd., Okara, Montgomery.

219. Darling, Mr. M. L., I.C.S., Commissioner of Income Tax, Punjab and N. W. F. P., Lahore.
220. Faal Ali, Khan Bahadur Chaudhri, M.B.E., President, Gujrat Central Co-operative Bank.
221. Forster, Colonel D. C. H., M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S., Director of Public Health.
222. Ghulam Hasan Khan, Mr., Honorary Secretary, The Mianwali Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Mianwali.
223. Gordon, Major R. E., R.E., M.C., Special Officer, North Western Railway.
224. Govan, Mr. B. E. Grant, of Govan/Brothers, Ltd. Delhi.
225. Gulshan Rai, Lala, M.A., Professor, Sanatan Dharma College, Lahore.
226. Hardit Singh, S., of Messrs. Hardit Singh & Sons, Fruit Farmers and Nurserymen, Mona R. D.
227. King, Mr. C. M., C.S.I. C.I.E., I.C.S., Financial Commissioner.
228. Lalchand, Rao Bahadur Chaudhuri, President, State Council, Bharatpur.
229. Lander, Dr. P. E., M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (London), A.I.E., I.A.S., Agricultural Chemist, Agricultural College, Lyallpur.
230. Mayes, Mr. W., F.C.H., L.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forests.
231. Mehdi Shah, Khan Bahadur Sayad Sir, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Landlord, Gojra.
232. Milne, Mr. D., C.I.E., I.A.S., Director of Agriculture.
233. Mitchell, Mr. K. G., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.Inst.I., Secretary, Communications Board.
234. Myles, Mr. W. H., M.A., I.E.S., Professor of Economics, Punjab University, and Honorary Secretary, Board of Economic Enquiry.
235. Naraindra Nath, Dewan Bahadur Raja, M.A., M.L.C., Lahore.
236. Nawas Khan, Sardar Muhammad, I.A.R.O., M.L.A., of Kot-Fateh-Khan, Attock.
237. Quirke, Mr. T. F., M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S., Chief Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department.
238. Sampuran Singh, Sardar, Barrister-at-Law, Honorary Secretary, Lyallpur Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Lyallpur.
239. Sangster, Mr. W. P., C.S.I., C.I.E., Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works.
240. Shiv Dev Singh, Mr., Honorary Magistrate, Sirenwali, Sialkot.
241. Smith, Mr. J. B. G., Chief Engineer, Irrigation.
242. Strickland, Mr. C. F., I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
243. Taylor, Mr. W., I.V.S., Officiating Principal, Veterinary College.
244. Townsends, Mr. C. A. H., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Jullundur Division, Punjab, and Ex-Director of Agriculture.
245. Trought, Mr. Trevor, M.A., Cotton Research Botanist, Lyallpur.
246. Ujjal Singh, Mr., M.A., M.L.C., Lahore.
247. Walton, Colonel C., D.S.O., R.E., Agent, North Western Railway.
248. White, Mr. N., Chief Engineer of the Southern Canals and Secretary of the Irrigation Branch.
249. Willdon, Mr. B. H., M.A., B.Sc. (Oxon), I.E.S., Scientific Research Officer attached to the Irrigation Research Laboratory.
250. Wilson, Mr. W. R., I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum.

North-West Frontier Province

251. Abdul Matin Khan, Khan Sahib, Landholder, Takhti-Bai Mardan, Peshawar.
252. Abdul Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, M.B.E., Barrister-at-Law, Gul Imam.
253. Gilani, Syed Pir Kamal, L.Ag., Landholder, Jangal Khel, Kohat.
254. Khushal Khan, Mr., Landholder, Barikab (Mardan).
255. Mohammad Aslam Khan, Khan Sahib, Honorary Magistrate and Zamindar of Mardan.
256. Noel, Major E. W. C., C.I.E., D.S.O., Political Agent, Kurram.

257. Robertson-Brown, Mr. W., Agricultural Officer.
 258. Sedullah Khan, Khan Bahadur, Assistant Commissioner and Landlord, Peshawar.
 259. Walker, Mr. S., B.E., A.M.I.C.E., Secretary for Irrigation.
 260. Wylie, Mr. F. V., I.C.S., Settlement Officer, Peshawar.

England

261. Adams, Professor W. G. S., M.A., All Souls College, Oxford, Chairman, National Council of Social Service, London.
 262. Anderson, Mr. D. A., of Messrs. Caird (Dundee), Ltd.
 263. Barber, Dr. C. A., C.I.E., D.Sc., Lecturer on Tropical Agriculture, School of Agriculture, Cambridge University.
 264. Biffen, Sir Rowland, Kt., M.A., F.R.S., Director of Plant Breeding Institute and Professor, Agricultural Botany, Cambridge University.
 265. Brady, Capt. S. E. J., M.B.E., Board of Trade.
 266. Buckpitt, Mr. E. J. W., J.P., Representing the Rope, Twine and Net Manufacturers' Association.
 267. Butler, Dr. E. J., C.I.E., D.Sc., M.B., F.R.S., Imperial Bureau of Mycology, Kew, Surrey.
 268. Buxton, Professor J. O. S., M.A., F.R.C.V.S., Professor of Comparative Pathology and Director of Animal Pathology, University of Cambridge.
 269. Carmichael, Mr. L. T., Representative of Indian Tea Association, London.
 270. Chadwick, Sir David, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary, Imperial Economic Committee.
 271. Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, K.B.E., Representing the London Chamber of Commerce and Messrs. Ralli Bros.
 272. Elliot, Major Walter, M.P., M.C., D.Sc., Under Secretary of State for Scotland.
 273. Engledow, Mr. F. L., M.A., Director of Advanced Students and Lecturer, School of Agriculture, Cambridge University.
 274. Faber, Mr. H., Agricultural Commissioner to the Danish Government.
 275. Fagan, Sir Patrick, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S. (Retired).
 276. Floud, Sir Francis L.C., K.C.B., Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
 277. Foley, Mr. Edward A., Ph.D., Agricultural Commissioner of the United States of America.
 278. Frost, Mr. J. E., Director, the British Oil and Cake Mills, Ltd.
 279. Furse, Lieut.-General Sir William, K.C.B., D.S.O., Director, Imperial Institute, London.
 280. Gaiger, Professor S. H., F.R.C.V.S., Professor of Veterinary Pathology, University of Liverpool.
 281. Gebbie, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.I.E., *ex-Inspector* General of Irrigation with the Government of India.
 282. Goodwyn, Mr. J. A., Director of Messrs. Ransomes, Sims and Jafferries.
 283. Goulding, Dr. E. J., Secretary; Representative of the Advisory Committee on Vegetable Fibres, Imperial Institute.
 284. Grantham, Mr. V. A., of Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.
 285. Groening, Mr. C. D., Manager, Agricultural Division of the Fertiliser Sales, Ltd.
 286. Hall, Sir Daniel, K.C.B., M.A., F.R.S., Director, John Innes Horticultural Institute, Merton.
 287. Henry, Mr. E., representing the London Jute Association.
 288. Howard, Mr. Albert, C.I.E., M.A., I.A.S., Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, and Agricultural Adviser to States in Central India.
 289. Jarrett, Mr. A. E., of Jarrett Bros., London.
 290. Jones, Mr. T., Secretary, Committee of Civil Research.
 291. Julius, Mr. G. A., Chairman, Australian Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

292. Keatings, Mr. G. F., C.I.E., I.C.S. (retired).
293. Keen, Dr. B. A., D.Sc., F.Inst.P., Assistant Director, Rothamsted Experimental Station.
294. Knight, Mr. Jasper, representing Messrs. Jurgens, Ltd.
295. Lindsay, Mr. H. A. F., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Indian Trade Commissioner, London.
296. Littlewood, Mr. James, representing the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association.
297. MacPhail, Rev. Dr. E. M., C.I.E., C.B.E., M.L.A., *ex-Vice-Chancellor* of the University of Madras and *ex-Principal* of the Madras Christian College.
298. McFadyean, Sir John, M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., LL.D., *Principal*, Royal Veterinary College, London.
299. McLeod, Major Norman, representing the Indian Tea Association (London).
300. Malcolm, Colonel G. A., D.S.O., Chairman, London Jute Association.
301. Nash, Mr. Vaughan, C.B., C.V.O., Vice-Chairman, Development Commission.
302. Ormsby Gore, The Right Hon. W. G. A., M.P., Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.
303. Orr, Dr. J. B., D.S.O., M.C., F.R.S.E., Director, The Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen.
304. Pelly, Mr. E. Godfrey, of Messrs. John Fowler and Co. (Leeds), Ltd.
305. Pfister, Mr. H. F., Manager of Messrs. Ralli Bros.
306. Prain, Lieut.-Colonel Sir David, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S., *ex-Superintendent* of Cinchona Cultivation in Bengal, and Chairman of the Advisory Council for Plant and Animal products at the Imperial Institute, London.
307. Robson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E., of Messrs. Ross T. Smyth & Co., Ltd.
308. Rowland, Mr. G. E., Chairman of Agricultural and General Engineers, Ltd., Richard Garrett & Sons, Ltd., James and Fredk. Howard, Ltd., President of the Agricultural Engineers' Association, and Member of the Advisory Committee of the Department of Overseas Trade.
309. Russell, Sir John, Director of the Rothamsted Experimental Station.
310. Scott, Mr. C. Erskine, of Messrs. James Scott & Sons, Ltd. (representing the Jute Importers' Association, Dundee).
311. Shearer, Professor E., M.A., B.Sc., Professor of Agriculture, University of Edinburgh and Principal, Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture.
312. Speyer, Mr. F. C. O., General Manager, Nitram, Ltd., and British Sulphate of Ammonia Federation, Ltd.
313. Steiner, Mr. E., Representing Messrs. Volkart Brothers, London.
314. Swan, Mr. J., of Messrs. Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd.
315. Taylor, Mr. C. H., Wheat Department, Messrs. Ralli Brothers.
316. Walker, Sir Gilbert, C.S.I., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Meteorology, Imperial College of Science and Technology.
317. Ward, Sir Thomas, Kt., C.I.E., M.V.O., *ex-Inspector General* of Irrigation with the Government of India.
318. Wigglesworth, Mr. Alfred, of Messrs. Wigglesworth & Co., Ltd.
319. Willson, Mr. L., Freights' Department, Messrs. Ralli Brothers.
320. Wilson, Mr. W. A., Agricultural Products' Representative of the Federal Government of Canada.
321. Wood, Professor T. B., C.B.E., M.A., *Drapers Professor* of Agriculture, School of Agriculture, University of Cambridge.
- Sind*
322. Abdur Rahman, Khan Bahadur Gulmahomed, Acting Deputy Director of Agriculture.
323. Aitchison, Mr. P. E., I.F.S., Conservator of Forests.

324. Bahadurkhan Khoso, Khan Bahadur Dilmuradkhan President, Jacobabad Municipality.
325. Bhutto, Khan Bahadur Shah Nawas Khan, C.I.E., O.B.E., Landholder.
326. Dow, Mr. H., B.A., I.C.S., Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Scheme.
327. Harrison, Mr. C.S.C., I.S.E., Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction.
328. Hussain, Khan Bahadur Nabi Baksh Muhammad, M.A., LL.B., Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind.
329. Inayatalkhan, Khan Bahadur Azimkhan, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies.
330. Jewani, Mr. T. K., Representing the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association.
331. Jerrom, Mr. J. H. G., I.C.V.D., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind and Rajputana.
332. Musto, Mr. A. A., C.I.E., M.Inst.C.E., I.S.E., Superintending Engineer, Lloyd Barrage Circle.
333. Shahani, Mr. S. C., M.A., Principal, D.J. Sind College and Secretary, Sind Collegiate Board.
334. Shewakram, Rao Sahib Udharam, Zamindar, Guni, Hyderabad.

Burma

335. Aung, U Tun, Representative of Co-operators from Lower Burma.
336. Bulkeley, Mr. J. P., M.A., I.E.S., Officiating Director of Public Instruction.
337. Charlton, Mr. J., M.Sc., F.I.C., I.A.S., Principal, Agricultural College, Mandalay.
338. Dan, Mr. Daniel Po, Barrister-at-Law, Tharrawaddy.
339. Dawson, Mr. L., Representing Dawson's Bank, Limited.
340. Dumont, Mr. J. L., B.Sc. (Edin.), Landholder.
341. Dun, U Aung, A.T.M., Rice Miller, Mandalay.
342. Dunn, Mr. C. W., C.I.E., I.C.S., Officiating Financial Commissioner (Transferred Subjects).
343. Edwards, Mr. E. L., Representing Messrs. Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd.
344. Gale, U Maung, Representative of Agriculturists from Lower Burma.
345. Gale, U Yin, Representative of Co-operators from Upper Burma.
346. Ghosh, Mr. C. C., B.A., F.E.S., Entomologist, Agricultural College, Mandalay.
347. Gyi, U Yin, Representative of Agriculturists from Upper Burma.
348. Han, U Po, Representative of Agriculturists from Lower Burma.
349. Hendry, Mr. D., M.C., I.A.S., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Southern Circle.
350. Hmaw, U Lu, Representative of Agriculturists from Upper Burma.
351. Hopwood, Mr. S. F., M.C., Officiating Chief Conservator of Forests.
352. Jevons, Professor H. Stanley, M.A., B.Sc., F.S.S. F.G.S., Professor of Economics, University of Rangoon.
353. Jolly, Major G. G., C.I.E., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H., I.M.S., Officiating Director of Public Health.
354. Maung, U Ba, (i) Representative of Co-operators from Lower Burma.
355. Maung, U Ba, (ii) Representative of Co-operators from Lower Burma.
356. Maung, U Khin, B.A., M.L.A.
357. McKerral, Mr. A., M.A., B.Sc., I.A.S., Director of Agriculture.
358. Merritt, Mr. J. J., Representing Messrs. Steel Brothers & Co., Ltd.
359. Nyun, U, Representative of Co-operators from Upper Burma.
360. Pan, Mr. Saya, Representative of Agriculturists from Lower Burma.
361. Rippon, Captain S. R., M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S., Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South-Eastern and South-Western Circles.
362. Robertson, Mr. H. F., B.Sc., I.A.S., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Myingyan Circle.

363. **Romes, Mr.**, Representative of Co-operators from Lower Burma.
 364. **Sein, U**, Manager, The Burma Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited, Mandalay.
 365. **Shwe, U**, Representative of Co-operators from Upper Burma.
 366. **Stuart, Mr. J. D.**, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E., Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Irrigation).
 367. **Tin, U Po**, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Pegu East Division.
 368. **Tin, Thugyi U Be**, Representative of Agriculturists from Upper Burma.
 369. **Tun, U**, Representative of Agriculturists from Lower Burma.
 370. **Tun, U Paw, A. T. M.**, M.L.C., Barrister-at-Law.

Bihar and Orissa

371. **Atkins, Mr. C. G.**, The Dowlatpore Agricultural Concern, Rusera Ghat.
 372. **Bery, Mr. K. R.**, Superintending Engineer, Irrigation.
 373. **Birbar Narayan Chandra, Babu, Dhir Narendra**, Landholder, Garhamdhupur.
 374. **Blair, Mr. F. R.**, M.A., I.E.S., Deputy Director of Public Instruction.
 375. **Dobbs, Mr. A. C.**, Dip-in-Agriculture (Cantab.), I.A.S., Director of Agriculture.
 376. **Durga Prasad, Rai Bahadur, M.A.**, Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
 377. **Ganga Viahnu, Babu**, Planter, Muzaffarpur.
 378. **Ghose, Babu Tara Prasanna**, Landholder, Ranchi.
 379. **Gurusbai Lal, Mr.**, M.L.C., Vakil.
 380. **Henry, Mr. J.**, Cane Manager, Lohat Sugar Works.
 381. **Heycock, Mr. W. B.**, I.C.S., Commissioner.
 382. **Lambert, Mr. H.**, M.A., I.E.S., Officiating Director of Public Instruction.
 383. **Lyall, Mr. J. H.**, B.A., Officiating Conservator of Forests.
 384. **Meyrick, Mr. N.**, General Secretary, Bihar Planters' Association, Ltd., Motihari.
 385. **Muhammad Ahsan Khan, Moulvi Saiyid**, Zamindar and Secretary of the Bahi Agricultural Association, Bahi.
 386. **Norris, Mrs. R. V.**, Director and Bio-Chemist, Leo Research Institute, Namkum.
 387. **Quinlan, Mr. D.**, M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S., Director, Civil Veterinary Department.
 388. **Ross, Lieut. Colonel W. C.**, I.M.S., Director of Public Health.
 389. **Roy, Mr. N. K.**, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Ranchi Circle.
 390. **Roy, Mr. S. K.**, M.A., Principal, Gosner High School, Ranchi.
 391. **Sethi, Mr. D. R.**, M.A., B.Sc. (Edin.), I.A.S., Deputy Director of Agriculture.
 392. **Sinha, Babu Arikshan**, Pleader, General Secretary, Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha.
 393. **Sinha, Mr. Devaki Prasad, M.A.**, M.L.C., Patna.
 394. **Sinha, Babu Mithila Saran**, Advocate, Bankipore district, Patna.
 395. **Tuckey, Mr. A. D.**, I.C.S., Director of Land Records and Surveys.

APPENDIX III

[ITINERARY OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

Simla	..	..	..	..	October	11th to 18th, 1926.
Poona	..	..	..	..	October	21st " 31st
Bombay	..	..	..	..	November	1st " 6th.
Bangalore	..	..	..	..	"	8th " 11th.
Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	"	12th " 17th.
Madras	..	..	..	..	"	18th " 27th.
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	"	29th " December 9th.
Shillong	..	..	..	..	December	11th " 17th.
Jorhat	..	..	..	..	"	18th " 19th.
Calcutta (Christmas Holidays)	..	..	..	..	"	21st ,, Jan. 3rd, 1927.
Dacca	..	..	..	..	January	4th " January 7th.
Pusa	..	..	..	..	"	9th " 14th.
Raipur	..	..	..	..	"	16th " 19th.
Nagpur	..	..	..	..	"	20th " 28th.
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	"	29th
Lucknow	..	..	..	..	"	30th " February 6th.
Benares	..	..	..	..	February	7th
Cawnpore	..	..	..	..	"	10th " 13th.
Agra	..	..	..	..	"	15th " 16th
Delhi	..	..	..	..	"	17th " 25th.
Hissar	..	..	..	..	"	26th.
Lahore	..	..	..	..	"	28th " March 8th.
Lysallpur	..	..	..	..	March	10th " 13th.
Sukkur	..	..	..	..	"	14th " 16th.
Peshawar	..	..	..	..	"	18th " 21st.
Bombay	..	..	..	..	"	24th " April 8th.
					(Left for England)	.. April 9th.
Karachi	..	..	..	..	October	23rd " 27th.
Rangoon	..	..	..	..	November	2nd " 8th.
Mandalay	..	..	..	..	"	9th " 11th.
Patna	..	..	..	..	"	21st " 26th.
Delhi	..	..	..	..	"	29th " December 7th
Mahabeshwar	..	..	..	..	December	10th.

APPENDIX IV

Estimated cost of maintaining a pair of bullocks for one year by a ryot in various districts in British India

PROVINCE (Locality and agricultural conditions)	ROUGHAGE		Value of roughage at local rates	CONCENTRATES		Value of concentra- tes at local rates.	Total value of rough- age and concentra- tes
	Kind (a)	Quantity lb. per day and days fed (c)		Kind (b)	Quantity lb. per day and days fed (c)		
MADRAS							
Tiruvalur (Plough Animals).	R.	25 × 365	40	O. Bran	$1\frac{1}{2} \times 180$ $3\frac{1}{2} \times 180$	22	68
Tiruvalur (Cart Animals).	R.	25 × 365	45	O. Bran	$2\frac{1}{2}$ 7 } × 365	91	137
Kannad (Black Cotton Soil).	J.	20 × 365	112	Cot. S.	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 365$	112	224
Madura	R.	37 × 365	136	.....	.....	..	136
Cochin Central Farm.	J, B. R. and G. G.	36 × 365	104	Gdnt. C. Cot. S., Gr. & R. B.	•	116	200
Pollachi	J, B. R. and G. G.	29 × 365	91	Do. do.	•	124	215
Ausapalle	R.	49 × 365	91	Gdnt. C. Gram R. B. Salt	$\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	35	126
SIND							
Nawabshah (Flow area).	K.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 40 \times 120 \\ 20 \times 90 \end{array} \right\}$	26	O.	$\frac{1}{2} \times 90$	2	30
Nawabshah (Lift area).	K Grass and and G.F.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 20-40 \times 230 \\ \cdot \times 135 \end{array} \right\}$	30	O.	1 × 95	6	36
BOMBAY.							
Dharwar (Mallad Rocky tract).	R. G. G.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 32 \times 180 \\ \cdot 180 \end{array} \right\}$	36	Cot. S.	4 × 180	30	130
Dharwar (Black soil)	K W	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 19 \times 365 \\ 20 \times 365 \end{array} \right\}$	60	Cot. S.	6 × 183	43	175
Dharwar (Inter- mediate).	J	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 40 \times 183 \\ 20 \times 183 \end{array} \right\}$	63	Cot. S.	6 × 250	60	123
East Khandesh (dry).	K G. G.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 31 \times 213 \\ 37 \times 152 \end{array} \right\}$	60	Cot. S. or O.	6 × 243	45	139
West Khandesh (dry).	K, B. Gdnt. Fodder, Grass.	40 × 340	149	Cot. S.	4 × 121	19	168
BENGAL							
East (Dacca, My- mensing, etc.).	R. G. G. and Weeds.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 2 \times 180 \\ \cdot \end{array} \right\}$	45	Mus.	1 × 180	17	62
Central (Pabna and Nadia).	Do.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 20 \times 240 \\ \cdot \end{array} \right\}$	61	Mus.	1 × 240	20	80
West (Burdwan and Bankura).	Do.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 20 \times 270 \\ \cdot \end{array} \right\}$	69	Mus.	1 × 91	7	76

* No information.

PROVINCE (locality and agricultural conditions)	ROUGHAGE		Value of roughage at local rates	CONCENTRATES		Value of concentrates at local rates	Total value of roughage and concentrates
	Kind (a)	Quantity lb. per day and days fed (c)		Kind (b)	Quantity lb. per day and days fed (c)		
UNITED PROVINCES							
Meerut	J and W plus G. G. and Weeds.	20-40*	45	O. Gr. Bhoost, Chund.	4-8 x 365	72	117
PUNJAB							
Gurgaon	K plus G. G. and G. F.	52 x 121 32 x 122	84 48	Gr. and O Ghl. Gur, and Flour	6 x 273 *	71 12	215
Lyalpur	W G. F.	10 x 365 1½ acres	53 90	Gr. & O	8 x 80	30	173
Montgomery	W G. F.	10-40 x 365 *	106 97	Gr. & O	6 x 91	31	234
BURMA							
Lower Kachin.	R G. G.	50 x 274 80 x 91	48	O R. B.	2 x 100 2 x 100	14	62
Upper Maiktila (dry).	J & Bean Chaff G. G. and Weeds.	* x 153 * x 212	45 23	Gdnt. C., Ses.	2 x 153	10	78
Upper Minbu (Irrigated).	G. G., J, S. Grazing	120 x 323 42	91 ..	Ses., R. B. R. B.	2 x 122 * x 151	23 19	133
BIHAR AND ORISSA							
Cuttack	R	10-20 x 365	56	R. Dust, Cr. P.	6 x 150	42	98
Saran	G. F., Bhusa R. Bhusa, Cano Tojs.	80 x 152 40 x 213	48 53	* *	4 x 152 * x 213	24 12	187
CENTRAL PROVINCES							
Wheat and Cotton tract.	W	30-50 x 365	168	*	8-6 x 300	53	211
Rice tract	R	40 x 365	90	*	2 x 240	15	105
ASSAM							
Sibsagar	R	10 x 121	7	R. B.	4 x 121	8	15
Sylhet	R	10 x 152	10	R. B.	4 x 152	9	28

(a) Symbols used:— J=Jowar Kadbi; B=Bajra Kadbi; M=Millet (unspecified) Kadbi; R=Rice straw; W=Wheat Bhusa; G. G.=Green grass; G. F.=Green fodder; K=Kadbi (unspecified); S=Straw (unspecified).

(b) Symbols used:— O=Oilcake (unspecified); Cot. S.=Cotton Seed; Gdnt. C.=Groundnut cake, Gr.=Grain; R. B.=Rice bran; Mus.=Mustard cake; Ses.=Sesamum cake; Cr. P.=Crushed paddy.

(c) When the number of days for which feeding is specified is less than a year, the cattle spend the remaining days on grasses.

*No information.

APPENDIX V

Forest Policy

(Circular No. 22-F., dated 19th October 1894)

RESOLUTION.—In Chapter VIII of his report on the improvement of Indian agriculture, Dr. Voelcker dwells at length upon the importance of so directing the policy of the Forest Department that it shall serve agricultural interests more directly than at present; and, in his "Review of Forest Administration" for 1892-93, the Inspector General of Forests discusses in some detail the principles which should underlie the management of State forest in British India. While agreeing, generally, with the principles thus enunciated by the Inspector General of Forests, the Government of India think that it will be convenient to state here the general policy which they desire should be followed in this matter; more especially as they are of opinion that an imperfect apprehension of that policy has, in some recent instances, been manifested.

2. The sole object with which State forests are administered is the public benefit. In some cases the public to be benefited are the whole body of tax-payers; in others, the people of the tract within which the forest is situated; but in almost all cases the constitution and preservation of a forest involve, in greater or less degree, the regulation of rights and the restriction of privileges of user in the forest area which may have previously been enjoyed by the inhabitants of its immediate neighbourhood. This regulation and restriction are justified only when the advantage to be gained by the public is great; and the cardinal principle to be observed is that the rights and privileges of individuals must be limited, otherwise than for their own benefit, only in such degree as is absolutely necessary to secure that advantage.

3. The forests of India, being State property, may be broadly classed under the following headings:—

- (a) Forests the preservation of which is essential on climatic or physical grounds.
- (b) Forests which afford a supply of valuable timbers for commercial purposes.
- (c) Minor forests.
- (d) Pasture lands.

It is not intended that any attempt should be made to class existing State forests under one or other of these four heads. Some forests may occupy intermediate positions, and parts of one and the same forest may fall under different heads. The classification is useful only as affording a basis for the indication of the broad policy which should govern the treatment of each class, respectively; and, in applying the general policy, the fullest consideration must be given to local circumstances.

4. The first class of forests are generally situated on hill slopes, where the preservation of such vegetation as exists, or the encouragement of further growth, is essential to the protection from the devastating action of hill torrents of the cultivated plains that lie below them. Here the interests to be protected are important beyond all comparison with the interests which it may be necessary to restrict; and, so long as there is a reasonable hope of the restriction being effectual, the lesser interests must not be allowed to stand in the way.

5. The second class of State forests include the great tracts from which our supply of the more valuable timbers—teak, sal, doodar and the like—is obtained. They are for the most part (though not always) essentially forest tracts, and encumbered by very limited rights of user; and, when this is the case, they should be managed on mainly commercial lines as valuable properties of, and sources of revenue to, the State. Even in these cases, however, customs of user will for the most part have sprung up on the margins of the forest; this user is often essential to the prosperity of the people who have enjoyed it; and the fact that its extent is limited in comparison with the area under forest renders it the more easy to continue it in full. The needs of communities dwelling on the margins of forest tracts consist mainly in small timber for building, wood for fuel, leaves for manure and for fodder, thorns for fencing, grass and grazing for their cattle and edible forest products for their own consumption. Every reasonable facility should be afforded to the people concerned for the full and easy satisfaction of these needs, if not free (as may be possible where a system of regular cuttings has been established), then at low and not at competitive rates. It should be distinctly understood that considerations of forest income are to be subordinated to that satisfaction.

There is reason to believe that the area which is suitable to the growth of valuable timber has been over-estimated, and that some of the tracts which have been reserved

for this purpose might have been managed with greater profit both to the public and to the State, if the efforts of the Forest Department had been directed to supplying the large demand of the agricultural and general population for small timber, rather than the limited demand of merchants for large timber. Even in tracts of which the conditions are suited to the growth of large timber, it should be carefully considered in each case whether it would not be better, both in the interests of the people and of the revenue, to work them with the object of supplying the requirements of the general, and in particular of the agricultural, population.

6. It should also be remembered that, subject to certain conditions to be referred to presently, the claims of cultivation are stronger than the claims of forest preservation. The pressure of the population upon the soil is one of the greatest difficulties that India has to face, and that application of the soil must generally be preferred which will support the largest numbers in proportion to the area. Accordingly, wherever an effective demand for culturable land exists and can only be supplied from forest areas, the land should ordinarily be relinquished without hesitation; and if this principle applies to the valuable class of forests under consideration, it applies *a fortiori* to the less valuable classes which are presently to be discussed. When cultivation has been established, it will generally be advisable to disforest the newly-settled area. But it should be distinctly understood that there is nothing in the Forest Act, or in any rules or orders now in force, which limits the discretion of local governments, without previous reference to the Government of India (though, of course, always subject to the control of that Government) in diverting forest land to agricultural purposes even though that land may have been declared reserved forest under the Act.

7. Mention has been made of certain conditions to which the application of the principle laid down in the preceding paragraph should be subject. They have for their object the utilisation of the forest area to the greatest good of the community. In the first place, the honey-combing of a valuable forest by patches of cultivation should not be allowed; as the only object it can serve is to substitute somewhat better land in patches for sufficiently good land in large blocks, while it renders the proper preservation of the remaining forest area almost impossible. The evil here is greater than the good. In the second place, the cultivation must be permanent. Where the physical conditions are such that the removal of the protection afforded by forest growth must result, after a longer or shorter period, in the sterilization or destruction of the soil, the case falls under the principle discussed in paragraph 4 of this Resolution. So, again, a system of shifting cultivation, which denudes a large area of the forest growth in order to place a small area under crops, costs more to the community than it is worth, and can only be permitted, under due regulation, where forest tribes depend on it for their sustenance. In the third place, the cultivation in question must not be merely nominal, and an excuse for the creation of pastoral or semi-pastoral villages, which do more harm to the forest than the good they reap from it. And, in the fourth place, cultivation must not be allowed so to extend as to encroach upon the minimum area of forest which is needed in order to supply the general forest needs of the country, of the reasonable forest requirements, present and prospective, of the neighbourhood in which it is situated. In many tracts, cultivation is practically impossible without the assistance of forests, and it must not be allowed to destroy that upon which its existence depends.

8. It has been stated above that the forests under consideration are generally, but not always, free from customs of user. When, as sometimes happens, they are so intermingled with permanent villages and cultivation that customary rights and privileges militate against their management as revenue-paying properties, the principles laid down at the end of paragraph 5 of this Resolution should be observed, and considerations of income should be made secondary to the full satisfaction of local needs. Such restrictions as may be necessary for the preservation of the forest, or for the better enjoyment of its benefits, should be imposed; but no restriction should be placed upon reasonable local demands, merely in order to increase the State revenues.

9. The third class of forests include those tracts which, though true forests, produce only the inferior sorts of timber or the smaller growths of the better sorts. In some cases, the supply of fuel for manufactures, railways, and like purposes, is of such importance that these forests fall more properly under the second class, and must be mainly managed as commercial undertakings. But the forests now to be considered are those which are useful chiefly as supplying fuel and fodder or grazing for local consumption; and these must be managed mainly in the interests of the population of the tract which supplies its forest requirements from this source. The first object to be aimed at is to preserve the wood and grass from destruction; for user must not be exercised so as to annihilate its subject, and the people must be protected against their own impudence. The second object should be to supply the produce of the forests to the greatest advantage and convenience of the people. To these two objects all considerations of revenue should ordinarily be subordinated.

10. It must not be supposed from the preceding remarks that it is the intention of the Government of India to forego all revenue from the large areas that are valuable chiefly for the fuel and fodder which they yield. Cases must be distinguished. Where the areas in question afford the only grazing and the only supply of fuel to villages which lie around or within them, the necessities of the inhabitants of these villages must be treated as paramount, and they should be satisfied at the most moderate rates and with as little direct official interference as possible. But where the villages of the tract have already ample pasture grounds attached to their cultivation and owned and managed by themselves, and where the Crown lands merely supplement these pastures, and afford grazing to a nomad pastoral population, or to the herds that shift from one portion of the country to another with the changes of the season, Government may justly expect to reap a fair income from its property. Even in such cases, however, the convenience and advantage of the graziers should be studiously considered, and the inhabitants of the locality, or those who habitually graze over it, should have a preferential claim at rates materially lower than might be obtained in the open market. It will often be advantageous to fix the grazing demand upon a village or a nomad community for a year or a term of years. The system, like every other, has difficulties that are peculiar to it; but it reduces the interference of petty officials to the lowest point, and minimises their opportunities for extortion and oppression. Where grazing fees are levied *per espita*, free passes are often given to a certain number of cattle. In such cases the cattle which are to graze free should include, not only the oxen which are actually employed on the plough, but also a reasonable number of milch cattle and calves. A cow or a buffalo is as much a necessity to a cultivator, using the word necessity in a reasonably wide sense, as is a plough-bullock; and in many parts the oxen are bred in the village.

11. In the portions of his report which are referred to in the preamble to this Resolution, Dr. Voelcker strongly recommends the formation of fuel and fodder preserves, and the Government of India have repeatedly urged the same policy upon local governments. The question whether any particular area can be made to support a greater number of cattle by preserving the grass and cutting it for fodder, or by permitting grazing upon it, is one that must be decided by the local circumstances of each case. But when it has been decided, the issues are by no means exhausted. It has been stated in paragraph 9 above that one main object towards which the management of these minor forests should be directed is the supply of fuel and fodder "to the greatest advantage and convenience of the people." In doing so, due regard must be had to their habits and wishes. It may be that strict preservation and periodical closures, or the total prohibition of grazing, will result in the largest yield both of fuel and of fodder in the form of hay. But that is of small avail if the people will not utilise the increased supply in the form in which it is offered them. The customs of generations alter slowly in India; and though much may and should be done to lead the people to their own profit, yet it must be done gently and gradually—always remembering that their contentment is no less important an object than is their material advantage. It must be remembered, moreover, that the object of excluding grazing from the preserves in question is the advantage of the neighbourhood; and that the realisation of a larger income than grazing would yield, by preserving the produce, only to sell it to the highest bidder for consumption in large towns at a distance from the preserve, is not always in accordance with the policy which the Government of India have inculcated. Here again circumstances must decide. It may be that the local supply of fuel or fodder, independently of the reserved area, is sufficient in ordinary years for the needs of the neighbourhood. In such a case the produce may legitimately be disposed of in such years to the greatest advantage, reserving it for local consumption only when the external supply runs short. Finally, the remarks regarding agency in paragraph 12, and the more general considerations that are discussed below in paragraph 13 of this Resolution, apply in full force to areas thus reserved for the supply of fuel and fodder.

12. The fourth class of forests referred to are pastures and grazing grounds proper, which are usually forests only in name. It is often convenient, indeed, to declare them forests under the Act, in order to obtain a statutory settlement of the rights which the State on the one hand, and private individuals or communities on the other, possess over them. But it by no means follows as a matter of course that these lands should be subjected to any strict system of conservation, or that they should be placed under the management of the Forest Department. The question of agency is purely one of economy and expediency; and the Government of India believe that in some cases where these lands are managed by the Forest Department, the expenditure on establishment exceeds the revenue that is, or at any rate the revenue that ought to be, realised from them.

The following remarks apply, not only to forest lands under the Act, whether administered by the Forest Department or not, but also to all Crown waste, even though not declared to be forest. Here the interests of the local community reach their maximum,

while those of the general public are of the slightest nature. It follows that the principles which have been already laid down for the management of minor forests apply, if possible, with even greater force to the management of grazing areas, pure and simple.

13. The difficulties which arise in connection with these areas are apt to present themselves in their most aggravated form where the tenure of land is *ryotwari*. In *zamindari* tracts, the Crown lands generally assume the second of the two forms indicated in paragraph 10 of this Resolution. But where the settlement is *ryotwari*, every survey number or field that is unoccupied or unassigned is in the possession and at the disposal of Government, and trespass upon it is *prima facie* forbidden. In some cultivated tracts, these unoccupied and waste lands are the only source available from which the grazing requirements of the resident population can be met. The Government of India are clearly of opinion that the intermixture of plots of government land which are used for grazing only, but upon which trespass is forbidden, with the cultivation of occupancy or proprietary holders, is apt to lead to extreme abuses and especially so when these plots are under the management of the Forest Department. The inferior subordinates of the Forest Department are perhaps as reliable as can be expected on the pay which we can afford to give; but their morality is no higher than that of the uneducated classes from which they are drawn; while the enormous areas over which they are scattered and the small number of the controlling staff render effective supervision most difficult. It is not right, in order to protect the grass or the grazing due on plots of waste scattered over the face of a cultivated district, to put it into the power of an underling to pound, or threaten to pound, cattle on the plea that they have overstepped the boundary between their owner's field and the next. Still less right is it to permit the exercise of the power of compounding offences allowed by section 67 of the Forest Act to depend upon the mere report of a subordinate servant, or to expose him to the temptations which such a power holds out. Where the interests involved are sufficiently important, it may perhaps be necessary to accept the danger of extortion while minimising as far as possible the opportunities for it. But in the case under consideration the interests involved are trifling, while the opportunities are unlimited.

14. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government of India do not desire that grazing should be looked upon primarily as a source of income. But it by no means follows that all revenues from scattered government lands should be relinquished. It is, indeed, inadvisable that this should be done, as to do so would give the ryots an interest in opposing allotment and making things unpleasant for new occupants. But the objections to direct management which have just been pointed out are reduced to a minimum or altogether avoided, when the management is placed in the hands of the resident cultivators or of representatives from among them. It will generally be possible to lease or otherwise manage the unoccupied lands of a village through the agency of the community not, indeed, at the highest price which they are ready to pay to escape such evils as have just been alluded to; but at a moderate estimate of their value to them fixed in view of the fact that herds and flocks which cannot exist without grazing, are often a necessary condition of the successful conduct of that cultivation upon which the government land revenue is paid. In no case should fields that have been relinquished be let to outsiders at a reduced assessment for grazing purposes for then we might have speculators taking up such fields, mainly in order to make what they can out of trespassing cattle.

15. One more point of principle remains to be noticed. The procedure under Chapter IV of the Indian Forest Act,* whereby forests are declared to be protected, has been in certain cases regarded by the Government of India as a provisional and intermediate procedure designed to afford time for consideration and decision with the object of ultimately constituting so much of the area as it is intended to retain, a reserved forest under Chapter II, and of relinquishing the remainder altogether. The Act provides two distinct procedures. By the more strict one under Chapter II,* existing rights may be either settled, transferred or commuted and this procedure will ordinarily be applied to forests of the first and second classes indicated in paragraph 3 of this Resolution. By the second procedure under Chapter IV, rights are recorded and regulated and this procedure will often be properly followed where the rights to which the area is subject are extensive, and the forest is to be managed mainly in the interests of the local community. It will ordinarily be applied to forests of the third and fourth classes. This second procedure may indeed be provisional, and introductory to reservation under Chapter II, but there is in the Forest Act nothing repugnant to giving it a larger and even a permanent operation.

*The references here are to Act VII of 1878 as amended by Act V of 1890 and Act XII of 1891. The Act at present in force is Act XVI of 1927. Chapters II and IV of the Act of 1927 deal with reserved and protected forests respectively as did the corresponding chapters of the Act of 1878, and the statements made in the text remain unaffected.

As regards Government, the chief difference between the two procedures is that new rights may spring up in a protected but not in a reserved forest, and that the record-of-rights framed under Chapter II is conclusive while that framed under Chapter IV only carries a presumption of truth. It is believed that this presumption offers ample security where the object of regulating the right is to provide for their more beneficial exercise rather than to override them in the public interest. As regards the people the chief difference is that, speaking broadly, in a reserved forest everything is an offence that is not permitted, while in a protected forest, nothing is an offence that is not prohibited. In theory it is possible so to frame the permission and the prohibition as to make the results identical in the two cases, but in practice it is almost impossible to do so. If it were not so, the distinction drawn by the legislature would be unnecessary and meaningless. It is only where the public interests involved are of sufficient importance to justify the stricter procedure and the more comprehensive definition of forest offences that the latter should be adopted.

The Governor General in Council desires, therefore, that with regard both to fuel and fodder preserves and to grazing areas pure and simple, and especially to such of them as lie in the midst of cultivated tracts, it may be considered in each case whether it is necessary to class them, or if already so classed, to retain them as forest areas; and if this question is decided in the affirmative, whether it would not be better to constitute them protected rather than reserved forests.

16. Such are the general principles which the Government of India desire should be observed in the administration of all State forests in British India. They are fully aware that the detailed application of these principles must depend upon an infinite variety of circumstances which will have to be duly weighed in each case by the local authorities to whose discretion the decision must be left. One of the dangers which it is most difficult to guard against is the fraudulent abuse of concessions for commercial purposes, and only local considerations can indicate how this can best be met. The Government of India recognise the fact that the easier treatment in the matter of forest produce which His Excellency in Council desires should be extended to the agricultural classes may, especially in the case of true forest areas, necessitate more careful supervision in order that the concession may be confined within its legitimate limits. But, on the other hand, they think that, in some provinces, it will render possible a considerable reduction of existing establishment, and they desire that this matter may be carefully considered with reference to what has been said above in paragraph 12. They know also in some provinces forest policy is already framed on the lines which they wish to see followed in all. But the Governor General in Council believes that local governments and administrations will be glad to receive the assurance now given them that the Supreme Government will cordially support them in recognising and providing for local requirements to the utmost point that is consistent with Imperial interests. Where working-plans or plans of operation are framed for forests the provisions necessary for this purpose should be embodied in them. The exercise of the rights that have been recorded at settlement will necessarily be provided for in these plans. Where further concessions are made by way of privilege and grace, it will be well to grant them for some such limited period as ten years, so that they may, if necessary, be revised from time to time as the circumstances on which they were moulded change.

APPENDIX VI

Estimated value of forest produce given away free or at reduced rates in 1925-26

Province	Timber	Fuel	Grass and Grazing	Damboos and other minor produce	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam	39,265	54,385	19,734	2,00,482	3,13,866
Bengal	1,747	33,943	30,507	35,266	1,06,463
Bihar and Orissa	39,715	1,45,691	1,09,207	42,981	3,37,594
Bombay	90,192	2,04,816	6,35,165	95,232	10,25,465
Burma*	1,35,471	2,695	66,342	3,127	2,08,135
Central Provinces and Berar	18,023	67,690	11,82,629	27,787	12,96,129
Madras	33,529	1,311	18,259	5,202	58,361
North-West Frontier Province	7,236	43,236	21,997	100	72,569
Punjab	63,105	6,68,649	20,43,768	47,126	28,42,648
United Provinces	95,713	1,20,056	3,11,353	63,152	5,90,279
Minor Administrations	3,194	2,636	97,704	4,985	1,08,579
Total	5,47,210	13,60,108	45,37,230	5,25,510	69,00,056

* Includes Federated Shan States.

APPENDIX VII

Acres irrigated from wells in British India

					Acres (in 000's)
1900-01	--	--	--	--	9,343
1901-02	..	..	..	..	11,374
1902-03	--	..	..	..	11,569
1903-04	--	..	..	..	10,754
1904-05	..	..	..	..	9,490
1905-06	..	..	..	..	11,729
1906-07	..	..	..	..	10,949
1907-08	..	..	..	..	14,160
1908-09	--	..	..	..	12,496
1909-10	..	..	..	..	11,881
1910-11	..	..	..	..	10,214
1911-12	--	..	..	..	10,408
1912-13	--	..	..	..	12,351
1913-14	--	..	..	..	13,867
1914-15	..	..	..	..	12,556
1915-16	..	..	..	..	12,550
1916-17	..	..	..	..	12,033
1917-18	..	..	..	..	11,139
1918-19	..	..	..	..	14,216
1919-20	--	..	..	..	12,602
1920-21	..	..	..	..	14,242
1921-22	..	..	..	..	12,127
1922-23	..	..	..	..	11,439
1923-24	..	..	..	..	10,758
1924-25	..	..	..	..	10,570
1925-26	..	..	..	..	11,720

APPENDIX VIII

All-India Forecasts of Crops issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics

Crop	Forecast	Date prescribed for issue	Time of sowing	Time of harvesting
Rice	First	October 20	May-June*	September.*
	Second	December 20	May-August*	December-January.*
	Final	February 20	January-February	May-June.
Wheat	First	January 31	October-December	March-May.
	Second	March 15		
	Third	April 20		
	Fourth	May 30		
Cotton	First	August 15	March-August†	October-April‡.
	Second	October 15		
	Third	December 15		
	Final	February 15		
	Supplementary	April 15		
Linseed	First	January 1	August-October.	January-April.
Rape and Mustard	Second	March 15		
	Final	June 1		
Sesamum	First	September 1	May-July	October-December.
	Second	October 20		
	Final	January 15		
	Supplementary	April 20		
Groundnut	First	August 20	May-August‡	November-January
	Second	October 20		
	Final	February 15		
Castor-seed	(only one)	February 20	May-July	January-February.‡
			September	March-April.
Indigo	First	October 15	February-July‡	August-November.§
	Final	December 20		
Sugarcane	First	August 20	February-May	November-January‡
	Second	October 20		
	Final	February 5		
Jute ||	Preliminary	July 7-15	March-May	August-September.
	Final	September 21		

* In Madras, the first crop is sown between April and October and the second crop between September and March. The first crop is harvested between September and March and the second crop between January and May. The forecast is general for all three crops.

† In parts of southern India, sowing continues till December and harvesting till July or later.

‡ A summer variety is grown in Madras which is sown in February-March and harvested in July-August.

§ An irrigated variety is grown in Madras which is sown in December-January and harvested in March-April

¶ December-May in Madras.

|| Issued by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

INDEX

(The figures refer to pages.)

Adulteration of Indian agricultural products exported to the world's markets, 398-9.
See also under AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, REPUTATION OF.

AGRICULTURAL ADVISER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA :

- Abolition of appointment on establishment of Council of Research recommended, 58.
- Duties of appointment :
 - Advisory, account of, 58.
 - would be transferred to Chairman and two whole-time members of the Council of Research, 58.
 - Administrative, account of, 58.
 - would, with one exception, be transferred to Director of Pusa, 58.

Agricultural Associations, 167-8.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, THE GOVERNMENT :**ADMISSION TO :**

- Age of, 544-6.
- Qualifications required for, 545.
- Intermediate examination in science should be made the qualification, 549.
- Buildings and equipment, 34, 547.
- Business management of a farm, and estate management generally, importance of providing instruction in, 550, 551, 552-3.
- Conditions under which students live and work, 547.
- Creation, 33.
- Present state of, 34, 547.

CURRICULUM :

- Degree or diploma course, 550.
- Agricultural economics, importance of, should be recognised, 550.
- Miscellaneous short courses :
 - Colleges should take initiative in starting, 551-2.
 - Special attention should be paid to the training of artisans, 552.
- Practical training general review, 552-3.
- System at Nagpur College commended, 553.
- Two years short course :
 - Should be Revised to permit of greater attention being paid to agricultural economics and estate management, 551.
- Expenses of students at, 547.
- Mandalay College, position of, 552.
- Objects of, 546, 547-9.

STAFF :

- The Principal :
 - Qualifications required, 553-4.
 - Should be Selected as now from an agricultural service, or, in default of a suitable officer, from the educational service, 554.
 - Should be Whole-time in all colleges, 554.
- Other college staff :
 - Field of selection might be widened with advantage, 554-5.

STUDENTS :

- After Careers of, 548.
- Conditions in which they live at the colleges satisfactory, 547.
- great Majority seek public employment, 548.
- Openings in departments other than agricultural for, 557.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, THE GOVERNMENT—*contd.***TEACHING AND RESEARCH :**

Combination of, beneficial, 555.

TRAINING OF NEW SUPERIOR PROVINCIAL SERVICES :

Colleges not in a position to provide intensive post-graduate training of character required, 555-6.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENTS :

Beginnings of, under Government of India, 15, 17-20.
under Provincial Governments, 21-9

PROGRESS UP TO 1905, 20-9.

Assam, 26.
Bengal, 25-6.
Bombay, 21-2.
Burma, 28.
Central Provinces, 26-7.
Madras, 22-4.
Punjab, 27.
United Provinces, 24-5.

Progress since 1905, 29-35.

District staff, rapid expansion in near future, expectation of. 157.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, *see under* EDUCATION.**AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS :**

Hitherto recruited on terms distinctly inferior to those granted to officers of Indian Agricultural Service, 108.

Officers in charge of Agricultural Engineering Departments should be included in cadre of the new Superior Provincial Agricultural Services, 109.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING SECTION :

Division into two branches for agricultural machinery and pumping and boring recommended, 109.

Qualifications required for officer in charge of agricultural machinery work, 109-10. should be completely reorganised and be made integral part of Agricultural Department, 109.

was hitherto taken Secondary place in departmental activities. 108.
work on Water lifts, 109.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS :

On the whole indigenous, well adapted to local conditions, 107.

Agricultural departments have hardly made fullest use of opportunities for developing improved, 107.

criticism of Methods of. 112.

Adaptation of Dynamometer to use under Indian conditions should be tested, 111.

Agricultural Engineering, *see under that head.*

Improvement of existing, more promising than introduction of new, 113.

Very great scope for Improvement in light of modern knowledge of Soil conditions. 107

Introduction of new, Suggestions received for. 113.

Mass production of wooden parts of, possibility, 108.

Propaganda, and need for Intensive. 108, 152-3.

Railway freight rates for the transport of the raw material for, and the finished product should be re-examined, 114.

Rebate of duty on imported iron and steel for, suggestion, 114-16.

Repairing facilities and Spare parts, 109, 153.

great scope for Research in, 110-13.

Sale of improved implements infinitesimal compared with total number of, in India. 107

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY : see also under AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

- Financial difficulty in way of small cultivator using except co-operatively such, as tractors, power sugarcane mills and threshers, 113.
- Investigation of economics of steam tackle and tractors required, especially in the Central Provinces, 114.
- Method of popularising by hiring out, 153.
- Railway Freight rates for the transport of the raw material for and the finished product should be re-examined, 114.
- Rebate of duty on imported iron and steel, for, suggestion, 114-16.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY :**GENERAL :**

- Prior to 1880, 15-16.
- In 1880-1, 16-17.
- From 1881 to 1905, 17-20.
- in the Provinces before 1905 -
 - Assam, 26.
 - Bengal, 25-6.
 - Bombay, 21-22.
 - Burma, 28.
 - Central Provinces, 26-7.
 - Madras, 22-4.
 - Punjab, 27.
 - United Provinces, 24-5.

POSITION IN 1905, 20-1, 29.**REORGANISATION OF 1905 :**

- Formation of Pusa Research Institute, 29-30.
- District work, 33-4.
- Education, creation of colleges, 33-4.
- Research, linked with instruction in colleges, 33.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES OF 1919 :

- Effect of, on, 35-6.
- Financial relations between Imperial and Provincial Governments, 36.
- General, 36.

Agricultural position, the present, 13-14.**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, INDIAN :****REPUTATION OF, IN THE WORLD'S MARKETS :**

- Cotton, 398-9.
- Groundnut, 399.
- Henip, 399.
- Jute, 399.
- Oilseeds, 399.
- Wheat, 399-400.
- Considerable room for improvement, 401.
- Fault does not necessarily lie with cultivator, 401.
- due sometimes to Natural causes, 401.
- Effective pressure to secure improved quality from the producer must be applied by the Agricultural or Co-operative Departments, 402.
- Premium for superior quality of, most effective way of enabling cultivator to secure adequate, is by organisation for purposes of sale, 403.
- "Quality," definition of, 398.
- Remedial measures
 - Cotton, appropriate action can, and is, being taken by Indian Central Cotton Committee, 402.
 - Jute, can be taken by proposed Jute Committee, 402.
- Other products :
 - Difficulties of Grading under Government regulation would at present prove insuperable, 402.
 - Organized Trade Associations can render great assistance, 402.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, ORGANISATION OF :

Board of Agriculture, *see under that head.*

CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL :

possible methods of establishing closer Contact between :

Constitution of a new organisation to which both Pusa and the provincial research institutions would stand in the same relation, 48.

(for details *see below under COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.*)

Division of research into compartments and formation of crop committees on the model of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, not recommended, 47.

Transfer of control of Pusa to a quasi-independent body in which the provinces would be represented, not recommended, 48.

CENTRAL RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS :

Pusa, *see under that head.*

Question of establishing other :

Not recommended in present conditions, 64.

Pusa admittedly not very suitable for study of many fundamental problems, 64. will be for Council of Research to determine how deficiencies of Pusa can be remedied by formation of sub-stations, 64.

Constitutional position, 38-9.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH :

Committees of :

Standing Finance Committee, 55.

Sub-Committees, 56

Power of Cooption from outside the Council, 56.

Constitution of, by Act of Imperial Legislature, 49.

Object of, promotion, guidance and coordination of research, 48.

Flexibility, feature of proposal, 56.

Expenditure from central revenues on agricultural research, question of, 53.

Functions :

Administration of agricultural research fund (q. v.)

Clearing house of information, 51.

Convening meetings of experts, 52.

Publications, 51-2.

Research :

Position in regard to, 52.

will include Veterinary as well as agricultural, 50.

Research workers, supervision of training of, 50-1.

Headquarters of, 56.

PERSONNEL :

Chairman, should be whole-time appointment, 53

, qualifications required, 53.

Members, two whole-time, duties, 53-1.

, thirty-six representatives of various interests, 54.

Secretariat, 54.

Powers of, regulated by rules issued by the Governor General in Council, 50.

, Scope of the rules, 50.

FUND, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH :

to be Administered by the Council of Agricultural Research, 49.

Proposal for establishment by Act of Imperial legislature with initial grant of 50 lakhs, 49.

part of it should be used to finance Research Scholarships, 50.

Organisation adopted in: Australia, 42-4: Canada, 39-40; United States of America, 40-2.

Provincial Research committees, relations with, 57.

Problem of, in India, 44.

PROVINCIAL RESEARCH COMMITTEES :

Formation of, with object of working in close co-operation with Council, 57.

Functions of :

should include Preparation of programme of research to be laid before Council of Research, 57.

Reports on provincial applications for grants, 57.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, ORGANISATION OF—*contd.***PROVINCIAL RESEARCH COMMITTEES—*contd.*****Personnel :**

Chairman, selection and appointment should rest with provincial government, 57.

Members, suggestions, 57.

Provincial Research Institutes, importance of, 61.

PUSA,

Not an ordinary research Institute but a group of Institutes, 645.

Position of, 45-6.

Future :

as a Research centre :

should set the Standard for agricultural research work throughout India, 58-9.

as an Educational centre :

should provide Facilities for post-graduate study in all branches of agricultural science, 59.

Present :

Decline in influence mainly due to :

Inaccessibility of site, 46.

Provincial development of research, 46.

Relation of, with the universities :

Affiliation of Pusa to a university not called for, but suggestion regarding work at Pusa being submitted as a thesis for a degree, 59-60.

Staff :

Director, Personality and qualifications of very great importance, 59.

, Pay must be such as will attract best man available, 643.

Other staff, will require to be of the highest calibre, 646.

, Pay and conditions of service, 648-9.

Transfer to another site not recommended, 46.

RESEARCH :

Continuance and expansion of Pusa not in itself sufficient discharge of Government of India's responsibilities in regard to agricultural research, 45.

Specialisation, observations on, 98.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES :**Internal coordination :**

Arrangements at Rothamsted described, 62.

great importance of, 62.

definite Steps should be taken to secure, 61.

UNIVERSITIES, POSITION OF, IN REGARD TO :

Importance of coordinating agricultural with other research, 60.

Provision for grants from the Agricultural Research Fund for agricultural Research work at, 60.

Representation on Council of Agricultural Research, 60.

Taking over by, of important schemes of agricultural research, an end to be kept steadily in view, 60.

most valuable Contribution meantime would be raising the standard of scientific teaching, 60.

AGRICULTURAL SERVICES :**CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE (IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE) :****Superior staff :**

Account of existing Pusa appointments, 645.

Future arrangements :

Description of suggested, 646-7.

Director :

Pay, 647-8.

Provident fund, 643.

Qualifications required for, 59.

Permanent preferred to short term engagement, 647.

AGRICULTURAL SERVICES—contd.**CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE (IMPERIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)—contd.****Superior staff—contd.****Account of existing Puss appointments—contd.****Future arrangements—contd.****Sections, Heads of :**

Pay, 648.

Provident fund, 649.

Qualifications required for, 646.

Recruitment, 646.

should, in existing conditions be Obtained, in the main, from abroad, 646.

Class I officers attached to Heads of sections and holding other appointments :

Pay, 649.

Recruitment, 649.

Provident Fund, 649.

Tenure of appointment, 647.

Visits of, to provinces to be encouraged, 650-1.

Class II officers :

Account of present, 649.

Class should be developed and status raised, 649.

Advantageous if largely filled by junior provincial Class I officers with five year tenure, 650.

Pay, 650.

Pension, 650.

INDIAN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE :

Account of, 33, 36, 626-8.

Achievements of, 37.

Recruitment for :

ceased in 1924, 626.

methods of, 626-7.

still has important Part in directing agricultural development, 626.

Selection posts, 638 (footnote).

NEW SUPERIOR PROVINCIAL SERVICES (CLASS I OF PROVINCIAL SERVICES) :**Cadre :**

Administrative, teaching, research, branches, 633-7.

Development of, in the future in different provinces at varying rates, question of, 640.

Interchange between branches, 637.

Pay, basic scale, 638.

selection posts, 638.

special, 634, 638.

Pension, 638.

Probationary period, 637.

QUALIFICATIONS AND RECRUITMENT FOR :**Administrative branch :**

Duties, multifarious, falling to, 636

Pay, 638.

Vacancies, filling of :

by promotion from Class II, 636

by direct recruitment, 636.

Post-graduate study, need for in case of candidates from Indian agricultural colleges and universities, 636-7.

Practical experience, an essential qualification, 637.

Scholarships for post-graduate study, question of, 637.

high Standard of qualifications should be required, 638.

Research branch :

Needs of research in India, require men of the highest calibre, 633.

Pay, 634, 638.

Post-graduate qualifications essential, 634.

Promotion from Class II, question of, 635.

AGRICULTURAL SERVICES—contd.**NEW SUPERIOR PROVINCIAL SERVICES—contd.****QUALIFICATIONS AND RECRUITMENT FOR—contd.****Research Branch—contd.**

Scholarships, institution of system of, for, 635.
should be administered by a sub-committee of the Council of
Agricultural Research, 635.

Types of workers, two distinct, 635.

Teaching branch :

at Agricultural colleges, 636.

existing system, 636.

Proposals for strengthening, 636.

Recruitment and pay, 636, 638.

POSTS OUTSIDE THE CADRE OF :

Directorships of Agriculture, 630.

Key posts in rural development, 631.

Pay not considered sufficient, 631.

Pension, should qualify for higher rate of additional pension, 632

Principles of selection for, 631.

Qualifications required for, 630.

Status and pay of, should be placed on an equality with heads of such departments as Public Instruction and Forests, 631.

Joint Directorships of Agriculture, 632.

Question of Appointment of, and special pay for, 632.

Principalships of Agricultural Colleges :

Importance of, for agricultural development, 631.

Pay, proposed increase in, 631.

Principles of selection for, 654.

Qualifications required for, 654.

SPECIAL POSTS, 637,

Recruitment from abroad, statement of policy regarding, 651-3.

Relations between, in different provinces, 640.

Relations with Empire Services, 640-1.

Nafoguards for conditions of service in, passing of provincial Public Services Acts a necessity to provide, 638-9.

Scholarships for post-graduate study, grant of, to selected candidates, 634-5, 637.

Study leave, 641-3.

EXISTING PROVINCIAL SERVICE (CLASS II OF NEW PROVINCIAL SERVICES) :

Account of present position, 628-9.

Duties :

Administrative, Research, and Teaching branches, 643.

Interchange between these branches should be allowed, 644.

Promotions and Direct Appointments to, should be made on recommendation of a strong selection committee pending constitution of Public Services Commission, 644.

Recruitment and conditions of service :

Administrative :

vacancies should ordinarily be filled by promotion from upper grades of subordinate services, 643.

Research and Teaching :

Direct recruitment will as a rule be confined to these posts, 644.

Posts, see under CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE above.

SUBORDINATE SERVICES :

Account of existing, 629-30.

Duties of, 644.

Two higher grades :

Proposal to alter designation of, 644.

source of Recruitment for, 644.

importance of careful Selection for, 644.

Akbar, 325.

Akbar, India at the death of, by W. H. Moreland, 76.

Ali Mardan Khan, 325.

All-India Conference of medical research workers :

Resolutions of 1924 and 1926 on Public Health, 481-2.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :

Breeds, High quality of many Indian, 198.
 due to Professional cattle breeders, 198.

Buffalo :

Murrah, 216.

Cattle :

Amrit Mahal, 217, 221.
 Dhanni, 198.
 Gaolao, 199, 219.
 Gir, 199, 222.
 Hallikar, 221.
 Hariana (Hansi-Hissar), 199, 214.
 Kangayam, 198, 220.
 Kankrej, 199, 217, 218.
 Kherigarh, 216.
 Malvi, 199, 222.
 Montgomery (Sahiwal), 199, 216, 219.
 Nimari, 222.
 Ongole, 199.
 Ponwar, 199.
 Sindhi (Karachi), 199, 217, 222.
 Thar Parkar, 199.

Prices already paid for, should attract breeders as prizes, 223.

BUFFALOES :

Chief source of milk and ghi for markets, 184.
 rather than the cow, the milk producing animal of India, 196.
 Extent to which used for labour, 184.
 Little attention so far given to, by livestock officers, 196.
 Male, treatment of, 196.
 Need for greater attention to breeding, 227.
 Number and distribution of, 177, 181.
 Bullock labour a heavy item in the cost of production, 196.
 Castration, 237-9.

CATTLE :**Cows :**

reason why Breeders keep many more than should be necessary to provide draught bullocks, 183-4.
 Census figures of, and bullocks, suggest irregular calving, 183.
 Dry and in-calf, necessity for better treatment of, in any policy of cattle improvement, 192.
 Deterioration, question of, 191-2.
 Distribution, influence of soils and crops on, 184-8
 influence of Excessive numbers on treatment of, 196.
 Export of, 235-8.
 Head of, India is attempting to maintain an excessive, 191.
 census figures suggest existence of a Vicious circle, 191.
 Improvement, see under Livestock Improvement below.
 Management of :
 general Similarity throughout India, 184.
 Summary of present position, 192.
 Plough bullocks :
 Number employed in different provinces, 182.
 decrease in, essential point in any policy of cattle improvement, 192.
 Unit of tillage for pair of, 194.
 Plough cattle :
 Rations of, 192-4.
 Reduction in number of, essential to adequate feeding of, and improvement in cultivator's own position, 196.
 Results of enquiry into cost of feeding, in the Punjab, 195.
 Value placed upon, 194 and Appendix IV.
 Population of India compared with Holland and Egypt, 188-90.
 Products of, external trade in, confined to hides and bones, 169.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—contd.**CATTLE—contd.**

- Relative importance of different classes of, 168.
- Transport of, arrangements for, 379.
- Cattle Bureau, 248.
 - should be placed under Council of Agricultural Research, 248.
- Cattle Conferences, desirability of biennial, 248.
 - in intervals between, work should be carried out by regional committees, 248.
- Co-operative milk union, Calcutta, 228.
 - Elsewhere, 228.
- Cows, *see under CATTLE above.*

DAIRY FARMS :

- Bangalore, 245.
- Karnal, 245.
 - future of, 248.
- Wellington, 245.

DAIRY FARMING :

- Diploma in, Indian, 245
- Instruction in :
 - at Agricultural Colleges, 247.
 - at Anand Creamery, 246.
 - at Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Bangalore, 245.
 - much need in all provinces for further extension of, 247.
 - Present arrangements should be regarded as necessary provision only during transitional stage of development, 246.
 - all colleges should Teach clean milk production and making of good butter and ghee, 247.
 - existing Organization should be maintained so long as present Imperial Dairy Expert remains in service, 247
 - Future arrangements, 247.

DAIRY INDUSTRY :

- Cattle Breeding in relation to, 224-6.
 - Effect on calves of sale of milk, 226.
 - Limits within which breeding for dual purposes permissible, 225, 226, 227.
 - Lines on which work has been so far done in India, 225.
 - Policy in other countries, little to be gained by reference to, 225.
- Cross Breeding :
 - Likely to be resorted to by commercial dairy farms, 230.
 - should not be Part of regular policy of agricultural departments, 230.
- Opinion of Imperial Dairy Expert regarding future of, 224.
- Urban milk supply, 227-234.
 - Adulteration key to present bad supply, 227.
 - Combination of cheap fodder and productive cows required, 226, 229.
 - Consumption low because of bad supply, 227.
 - estimate of, for Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, and Poona, 227.
 - Co-operative milk union, Calcutta, commended, 228.
 - but such unions cannot by themselves solve problem of cheap and pure supply, 228.
 - General observations, 232-4.
 - History of, in Bombay, 231.
 - Municipal control of, 230-4.
 - Suggestions regarding, 234.
- Possibilities of producing cheap milk from fodders grown on cultivated land, 229
- Lessons of Military Dairy Farms, 230.

FODDER :

- Difficulty of persuading the cultivator to grow, nature of, 210.
- Grazing, in cultivated fields and in current fallows, 177.
- Green crops as, 209.
- Quality and utilisation of, possibility of improving, 209.
- Silage (*see under that head*).
- Possibilities from introduction of exotic crops, 210.
- Smaller cattle require proportionately more, than larger, 191.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—contd.**GENETICS :**

- Provision of Institute for, premature, 242-3.
- much valuable Preliminary work can be done without Institute, 243.
- Influence of Military Farms Department in this connection, 244.

GOATS :

- Breeding, prospects of, 176.
- Number and distribution of, 170.
- Graziers, two kinds, 206.

GRAZING LANDS :

- Character and extent of natural, 178-9.
- Difficulties arising from cattle of non-cultivators, 203.
- Estimate of, available in each province, 181.
- Extension of general grazing areas, even if possible, no adequate solution, 201-2.
- Extension of grazing areas in forests would result only in slight additions, 202.
- Overstocking of, and reasons given by witnesses for, 197-8.
- Regulation of, 203-5
- Typical conditions in different parts of India, 201.
- Water, absence of, on good natural, should be remedied if possible, 205.

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT, POLICY OF :**Breeding :**

- Co-operative breeding societies, 234-5.
- Cross breeding (*see under Dairy Industry*.)
- Difficulties facing the cultivator, 199-201.
- Change in outlook as regards feeding needed, 201.
- can only be effected by Education and Leadership, 200.
- Common grazing owing to general absence of enclosed fields, 200.
- Contagious disease, 200.

Distribution of bulls :

- Bombay Cattle Committee, recommendations of, 218.
- Policy of, to District Boards, 221.

Dual purpose problem, 224-6.

- Limitations within which dual purpose breeding permissible in draught breeds, 226.

Place of dual purpose type, 211-2.**Farms :**

- cost in relation to output, 219.
- Fodder problem, importance of, 211-2.
- Grantee farms, policy of, 216.

In Indian States :

- Co-operation of, desirable, 222.
- Review of work done in the states of Baroda, Dhar, Gwalior, Hyderabad, and Mysore, 221-2.

Intensive breeding in a controlled area right policy, 218,**Magnitude of task in India, 191, 240.****Number of bulls distributed, 213.****Obstacle to, of epidemic disease, 222.****Pedigree herds, task of building up must fall on tax-payer, 213.****Provinces, review of work done in :****Bombay :**

- Bankapur farm
- Chharodi " } 217-8.
- Phihai " }
- Policy adopted appears satisfactory subject to one reservation, 217.
- Supply of milk has received much attention, 217.

Central Provinces :

- Adhartal farm, 220.
- Telinkheri farm, 219.
- suggestion for concentrating on Berar cattle, 220.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—contd.**LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT—contd.****Breeding—contd.****Provinces, review of work done in—contd.****Madras :**

- Chintaladevi Farm, 220.
- Guntur Farm, 220.
- Hosur Farm, 220.

Punjab :

- Grantee farms to supplement, Hisar Farm, 216.
- Hariana breed, 215.
- Remarks on breeding milk into, 215-6.
- Hisar Farm, 214.
- Work of Col. Farmer and Mr. Branford, 214.

United Provinces :

- Madurikund farm, 216.
- Manjhra farm, 216.

Control of, as between agricultural and veterinary departments, 239.

Effect of export trade on, and recommendation, 235-6.

Expert, should be one for each distinct type, 239.

Herd books, 236.

Livestock officers, appointment of at least one whole-time, in every major province recommended, 239.

Milk recording societies, 236-7.

Policy of, two cardinal points in, 192.

Scope for work on, by large landowners, 222.

Scrub bull pest, 237-8.

Brahmini bulls, 237.

Castration, 238.

should be resorted to at earliest stage consistent with animal's development, 238.

value of shows and fairs, 235.

Livestock, welfare of, demands much more attention from Government, 248.

MILK :

agricultural departments should centre their breeding policy round improving milk-
ing qualities of indigenous breeds, 230.

MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS :

Bulk largely in dietary except among Burmese and related peoples, 223.

Condensed milk, import of, 223.

Demand for ghi, butter and milk, strength of, 224.

Fresh (liquid) milk :

Climatic difficulties regarding marketing, 223.

Consumption compared with such countries as Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland
and United States of America very small, 223.

relative Demands for cow and buffalo milk, 223.

Supply of :

in all the larger towns small, 223.

in villages is stated to be defective, 223.

Transport of 229, 378-9.

REPRESENTATIVE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY :

on Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, 54, 250.

should act as Chairman of *ad hoc* committees of experts convened for special
problems, 250.

SHEEP :

Breeding experiments :

Current, 173-5.

Early, results of, 171-2.

Reasons for failures of, 172-3.

Number and distribution of, 170.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY—concl.**SILAGE :**

- Earthen pit, all that is required, outside waterlogged areas, 207.
- , size of pit required, 207.
- great Possibilities of, 206.
- Process of making, very simple, but experience advisable before demonstrating, 208
- Suitability of, for milk and idle stock rather than bullocks in hard work, a real difficulty, 208.
- Wide choice of plants for, 207.

URBAN MILK SUPPLY (see under Dairy Industry above).

- Annett, Dr., 81.
- Arbitration as an abatement of litigation :
 - possibilities of co-operative arbitration societies, 508.
- AUCTION SALES, by agricultural departments, uses of, 403.
 - , should be taken over as soon as possible by co-operative societies or private agencies, 404.
- Australia, organisation for research in, 42-4.
- Barber, Dr., 23.
- Basu, Mr. B. C., 26.
- Benares University :
 - Jodhpur, donation from Maharaja of, in furtherance of agricultural and veterinary research and education, 542.
 - foundation of "The Lord Irwin Chair" at, 542.
- Benson, Mr. C. A., 23, 99.
- Bentinck, Lord William, 370.
- Berar Market system, *see under* MARKETS, REGULATED.
- Better Living societies, work of, 506.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE :

- Composition and functions, 64.
- Continuance under aegis of Council of Research recommended, 65.
- Bombay Cattle Committee, recommendations of, 218.
- Bombay Land Revenue Code, 421.
- Bones and bonemeal, *see under* FERTILISERS.
- Branford, Mr., 214.
- Brayne, Mr. & Mrs., 488, 501.
- British Sulphate of Ammonia Federation, Ltd., 91.
 - offer of assistance for Propaganda and Research in regard to artificial fertilisers, 91.
- Buck, Sir E., 18, 24.

BUNDELKHAND ALIENATION OF LAND ACT, 418, 421.

- Satisfactory working of, 421.
- Encumbered Estates Act, 419.
- Burdizzo, Signor, 238.
- Butler, Dr. E. J., 20.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY :

- Commission, 542.
- Higher agricultural education in, 558-9
- Cawnpore Technological Institute, 541.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ALIENATION OF LAND ACT, 418.

- application limited to aboriginal tribes, 421.
- Central Rural Community Board, Punjab, 505-6.
- Chatterjee, Rai Bahadur, Dr. G. C., 489.

CHAIRS OF AGRICULTURE :

- Benares University, 542.
- Calcutta University, 542.
- Civil Justice Committee, 441, 507, 508.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, see also SERVICES under VETERINARY.

- chiefly Concerned with treatment of cattle, 294.
- proper Function of, as a State Veterinary Service, is control of contagious disease, 295.
 - , But in circumstances of India must do non-contagious work also, 297.
 - , Duty of providing local veterinary services for the non-contagious diseases should rest with local bodies when necessary arrangements can be made, 297.
- control of contagious disease, outstanding Problem for, 281.
 - , must be a Responsibility of Provincial Governments, 287.
- Staff of :
 - varying Administrative arrangements in the different provinces, 294.
 - Numbers, 293.
 - Functions and training of, required for contagious and ordinary work should be clearly distinguished, 297.
- Clouston, Dr. D., 1.

COLD STORAGE see under MARKETING.**COMMUNICATIONS.**

- Bad. results of, 367.
- Comparison of Indian, with those of other countries, 369.
- Co-ordination, should be a policy of, as between roads and railways, 377.
- Development of internal and overseas, 10, 11, 370.
- Post and Telegraph offices, 381.
- PRESENT POSITION, 370.

RAILWAYS, 376.

- Agricultural and Railway Departments, co-operation, 379.
- Cattle, transport of, suggestion, 379.
- Construction of Feeder lines, 376.
- Freight rates, general, 377 (*for particular references see under RAILWAY FREIGHT RATES*).
- Fruit and milk traffic, development of, 378-9.
- Progressive policy welcomed, 376.
- Roads, 370.
 - Bridges, 376.
 - Classification of, in the Punjab, 371.
 - Drainage lines, interference of roads with, 376.
 - District Boards, should have the services of qualified engineers, 375.
 - Finance and management in the Punjab, 371.
 - Finance of road development, 374.
 - Motor transport, development of, 372.
 - Necessity for developing other than main, 373.
 - Policy which local governments should pursue, 380.
 - development of Village, 371-374.
 - Road boards, 372.
 - Road development committees, 372-3.
- TRANSPORT, OTHER FORMS OF, 380.
 - Aerial ropeways, 380.
 - Roadless tractors, 380.
 - Tramways, 380.
 - Waterways, 380.
 - Water hyacinth, 381.
 - special legislation, Burma and Assam, 381.
 - special legislation for Bengal, Advocated, 381.
 - further Research, urgently needed, and one of the first questions which should be taken up by the Imperial Council of Research, 381.

Collins, Mr. S. H., 19.

Community Board, Central Rural, in Punjab, 505.

Community Councils, Rural, in Punjab, 505.

COMPOSTS, see under FERTILISERS.

CO-OPERATION :

- Act of 1904, framed to meet the needs of primary credit societies only, 445.
 - , not the Outcome of any popular demand, 444.
- Act of 1913 made provision for the higher finance of the movement and for non-credit activities, 445.

CO-OPERATION—*contd.***Audit :**

- Government contribution, question of, towards expenses of, 458.
- of a Healthy society, not a proper charge on public funds, 458.
- Bombay, governed since 1925 by a local Act, 445.
- Burma, governed since 1927 by a local Act, 445.
- Claim of society on certain property of its members, question of converting "prior claim" into "first charge," 459.
- Committee of Enquiry for all India into, not recommended, 473.
- but provincial, suggestion, 449.

COMMITTEES OF ENQUIRY IN THE PAST :**All-India**

- The Maclagan Committee, 448.

Provincial :

- Central Provinces, 449.
- Madras, 449, 472.
- United Provinces (the Oakden Committee), 449.
- Concessions, under the Co-operative Acts, 458.
- extension of certain, recommended, 458.
- Conferences of Registrars approved, 473.
- Defects in, and remedies for, 448-50.
- Demonstration and Propaganda in relation to, 158-9.
- Figures showing extent to which, has reached the rural population in the different provinces, 447.
- Finance and Supervision should be under separate control, 456.

GOVERNMENT AID :

- Principles of, and objects for which it may be given, 457.
- Education should be primary object, 458.
- for Non-Credit, by appointment of officer of grade of deputy director of agriculture under Registrar, 472.
- Provision of expert advice, 163, 472.
- Government officers, not directly connected with the Co-operative Department :
- Extent to which they should assist, 459.

HONORARY WORKERS :

- should be Encouraged by payment of out of pocket expenses while under training and working in the field, 457.
- Place of, in the movement (451-452.)
- Horace Plunkett Foundation in London, advantage should be taken by officers on deputation and honorary workers of opportunities afforded by, 455.
- Irish Agricultural organisation in Dublin, advantage should be taken by officers on deputation and honorary workers of opportunities offered by, 455.
- Land Mortgage Banks, *see under that head.*
- Maclagan Committee of 1915, 448.
- Main results achieved so far by, 447.
- Multiple purpose society nowhere advocated as a matter of policy, 468.

NON-CREDIT :

- Assistance for, by appointment under Registrar of officer of grade of deputy director of agriculture to promote rural, and provision of expert advice, 472.
- Importance of, great, 468.
- present Position of, and reasons for, 446, 467.

PURCHASE AND SALE :

- Agricultural Departments can best help sale societies by assistance in grading of produce, 403.
- Opposition of local vested interests, 471.
- Reasons why so little progress has been made, 470.
- Skilled business management and technical advice essential, 471.

SCOPE FOR, from point of view of rural development, 468-70.

- as Organisation for the spread of agricultural and veterinary knowledge and improvements, only way in which improved seed, artificial manures, etc., can be distributed on a really large scale, 104, 158-9, 468-9.

CO-OPERATION—contd.**NON-CREDIT—contd.****SOCIETIES, examples of non-credit :**

- Anti-Malaria, 489.
- Better Farming, 159, 469.
- Better Living, 506.
- Cattle Breeding, 234.
- Consolidation of holdings, 138-39, 158.
- Education, 531.
- Irrigation, 471, 472.
- Salv, 159, 470-71 (*see also under PURCHASE AND SALE above*).
- Single purpose, to be preferred, 468.
- Wells, sinking of, 344.
- Oakden Committee report, 449.
- Policy of 1904, 444.
- Preponderating element in, still credit, 445.
- Reasons for, 445.
- Present position of, 446.

REGISTRARS :

- at the outset, the Foundation of the movement, 453.
- Personality still of the greatest importance, 453.
- Qualifications required, 453-54.
- minimum and maximum Tenure of post, 454.
- an officer should be under Training for post of, in all provinces, 455.
- whole-time Registrar in the Central Provinces, suggestion for, 455.

STAFF, OFFICIAL :

- Need for highly educated and well trained, in all the provinces, 451.
- Educational, 455.
- Need for regular courses of study, 456.
- Proportion of paid, is insufficiently trained in co-operative law and principles, 455.
- Reduction inadvisable at present stage, 451.
- Selection of, from sources acceptable to people important, 456.
- Supervisory and Inspecting : (*see also under SUPERVISION AND FINANCE*.)
- on more satisfactory Basis than the Educational, 456.
- attempt to make Central Banks supervisory has proved a failure, 456.
- Inspectors sent out by provincial and central banks, position, 456.
- Statistics of growth of, 446.
- Study in Europe valuable, if preceded by considerable study and experience of the movement in India, 455.

SUPERVISION AND FINANCE :

- should be under separate Control, 456.
- attempt to devolve, on Central Banks has proved a failure, 456.
- Federation of societies into unions for purposes of, 452.
- Local :
- Satisfactory working in Bombay and Madras, 452.
- Success of, depends on efficiency of paid supervisors, 452.
- Suggestion that other provinces might consider introducing system, 452.
- Unit of area of a union, 452.
- Provincial :
- Differ in constitution and functions in different provinces, 453.
- Efficient, may reasonably expect grants-in-aid from Government to supplement their resources, 453.
- so recently Established and resources so limited that their achievements are at present hardly commensurate generally with their aims, 453.
- Thrift, inculcation of habits of, through, 448.
- Visits to provinces other than their own by workers both official and non-official should be encouraged, 473.
- Cotton (*see under CR, PS, and MARKETING*).
- Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act (1925), 120.
- Cotton Transport Act (1923), 120, 357.
- Cowdung (*see also under FERTILISERS*).
- Preference for, as fuel, 8, 82-3.
- Crop Production in India, by Mr. A. Howard, 353.

CROPS :

- Cotton, question of Deterioration of 4 F, 96.
- concentration of one Variety in given area, 357.
- Exotic, *see under* NEW.
- crop Improvement, tendency of provincial departments to appoint specialists for particular crops, 98.
- Principal list of, 69.
- Principal irrigated, list of, 69.
- PROTECTION OF, against external and internal sources of infection, deterioration due to mixing of seed and against wild animals and vermin, 117-122.
- Improving, work of, cannot give very rapid results, 97.
- Methods: acclimatisation, hybridisation and selection, 97.

IMPROVED VARIETIES :

- Demonstration of, essential principles which should guide introduction of, 100.
- Illiteracy as obstacle to spread of, 146.
- generally Require more liberal manurial treatment, 81.
- Spread of, 100-1.
- Policy which should guide Agricultural departments in selecting varieties for distribution, 100.

NEW CROPS :

- Exemption of, from Customs duty as an encouragement, suggestion, 90.
- Introduction of, 98-9.
- green fodder, would be of special value, 210.
- Not essential in many cases that introduction of improved varieties should await introduction of improved methods of cultivation, 116.
- Seasons for, two principal (rabi and kharif) in Northern India, Central Provinces and greater part of Bombay Presidency, 69.
- CROP COMMITTEES, on lines of Indian Central Cotton Committee :
 - formation in case of Jute considered desirable and financial assistance from Government recommended, 63.
 - formation as a means of Organising research generally not recommended, 47.
 - Open to any trade to form and finance, 62.

CULTIVATION :**INTENSIVE :**

- advantages of, 416.
- best "industry" for the cultivator, 575.
- only possible as a rule through application of capital, 416.
- simultaneous Introduction of improved methods of, with improved varieties of crops, in Many cases not essential, 116.
- Problems of, in dry and precarious tracts, 116-7.
- Rotations :
 - Research and experiment may indicate possible improvements in customary, especially introduction of leguminous crops, 106-7.
- Curzon, Lord, 29.
- Darling, Mr. M. L., I.C.S., 432, 441.
- David, Sir Sassoon, 50.
- Dawson's Bank, Ltd., 422, 428, 461.

DEMONSTRATION AND PROPAGANDA :**AGRICULTURAL SHOWS :**

- Supplementary to Demonstration plots and farms, 153.
- Exhibitions of Livestock more effective than those of produce, 154.
- Prizes :
 - Medals, 154.
 - other Prizes better given in kind than cash, 154.
- annual Repetition in each locality essential to full effect of, 154.
- Arrangements for :
 - Formation of a fund, 154.
 - question of Government contribution, 154.

DEMONSTRATION AND PROPAGANDA—contd.**CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN RELATION TO :**

- Failure of agricultural departments to exploit possibilities of, 159.
- Largely due to immaturity of, on non-credit side, and in part due to lack of sufficiently close touch between agricultural and co-operative departments, 159.
- Policy in Bombay with regard to, 159.
- with few exceptions Societies for purchase, production and sale have done little to advance agricultural improvement, 158.
- Societies for Consolidation of fragmented holdings much more hopeful, 158.
- also Better Farming Societies, 158.

- part which District Officer can play, 162.
- Deputy Director for, in each province, recommended, 163-4.
- Divisional Boards of Agriculture, 160.
- Essentials for successful demonstration, 145.
- Illiteracy, illustration of obstacle to, 146.

IMPROVED IMPLEMENTS :

- on Demonstration plots and farms, 152.
- by Hiring out, 153.
- by Peripatetic demonstration, 152.
- Propaganda should always be intensive, 108.

METHODS :

- Concentration imperative, 163.
- Demonstration trains and cars in Bengal, Punjab and United Provinces, 156.
- other provinces should consider, 156.

Farms :

- Demonstration Farms *versus* plots, 147-9.
- Experimental, should not be used for, subject to one exception, 149.
- No more, should be opened at present in Bengal 149.
- Seed, can be advantageously used for demonstration, 149-50.
- Self-supporting, question whether such, should be, 150.
- Short courses at, 150-1.
- in the United Provinces, 148.

Films :

- to Appeal to cultivators must possess very special qualities, 156.
- Making, departments of agriculture should consider, 156.
- Officers for such work will require to be selected with utmost care, 156.
- Lectures, with or without lantern slides, 156.
- Motor lorries, use of, 153-156.
- need for Ocular, in view of widespread illiteracy, 145.

Plots :

- superiority of demonstration on the small plot :

Two systems :

- both systems are commended for adoption in all provinces and results should be compared, 151.
- question of guarantee against loss, 152.

- annual Prizes for agricultural improvement, 164-5.

Publications :

- issue of brief and popular Annual Account of agricultural department's work, suggestion, 155.
- Leaflets of little value unless issued with a definite demonstration of their subject, 155.
- Successive Reviews of, by Board of Agriculture between 1905 and 1917, 145.
- need for frequent Review of, and readiness to abandon ineffective, 146.
- No more should be done than can be effectively supervised and brought to a satisfactory conclusion, 163.
- of departments concerned with Rural Welfare, best carried on through co-operative bodies and associations of a more general character than agricultural or taluka development associations, 164.
- Taluka Development Associations and Divisional Boards of Agriculture, 159-161.
- Applicability of Bombay system to other provinces, 161.
- Veterinary propaganda, Agricultural Associations and Taluka Development Associations can properly assist, as well as agricultural, 164.
- Work of departments requires to be supplemented by other agencies, 157.
- Agricultural Associations :
 - Reasons for earlier unsuccess, 157.
 - Revival and working of, 157.
 - Varying size of unit, with tendency to smaller unit, 157-8.

Denison, Sir William, 22.

DEPRESSED CLASSES :

- Disabilities of, 508.
- Numbers, 508.
- Education of, the only completely satisfactory solution, 509-10.

DIRECTORS OF AGRICULTURE, see under AGRICULTURAL SERVICES.**DISEASES OF LIVESTOCK :**

- Civil Veterinary Department, *see under that head.*
- Contagious, must at present be combated by measures aiming at protecting the individual animal, 282.
- Inoculation against, compulsory, inadvisable in present conditions, 289.
- except for cattle owned by municipal milk sellers, 288-289.
- Fees for, should be abolished, 289.
- Control of, presents a very difficult problem, 278.
- Estimate of extent to which, impoverish agriculture, not possible, 281.
- LEGISLATION AGAINST, question of :
 - Cattle Diseases Act in Madras, 1866, 291.
 - Cattle Diseases Rules in Burma, 1914, 291.
 - Contagious Diseases of Animals Act for all British India recommended, 291.
 - Form of Act should be an enabling one under which provinces could take action, 291-2.
 - Model rules should be drawn up under it by Government of India, 292.
 - Position of Indian States in regard to, 292.

LOSSES FROM :

- Annually very heavy, 278.
- Epidemic disease, seriously under-estimated, 279.
- Figures for :
 - Foot and Mouth disease, 278.
 - Hæmorrhagic septicæmia, 278.
 - Rinderpest, 278.
- Loans by co-operative societies for purchase of cattle as index of loss, 279-80.
- Parasitic infection, 280.
- Prevalence of, a deterrent to breeding for improvement, 281.
- Research on, *see under VETERINARY.*

RINDERPEST :

- Measures successful in other countries in stamping out, not practicable in India, 282.
- Nature of, 282-3.
- Question of establishing Protective zones as in South Africa, 28³
- Serum-alone inoculation, principle of, 283.
- serious limitation to use of, 283.
- Use of, alongside serum simultaneous-inoculation, question of, 288-9.
- Serum-simultaneous inoculation :
 - Difficulties of campaign for, 287.
 - History of, in other countries, 284.
 - should be Popularised by use in combating actual outbreaks, 288.
 - Principle of, 284.
 - Position in Egypt, 284.
 - Results of, in Mysore State, 285.
 - Safety of, 286-7.
 - Strongly recommended, 287.
- Diseases of plants, protection against, *see under PESTS AND DISEASES.*
- Divisional Boards of Agriculture, Bombay, 160.
- East India Cotton Association, 402.
- Economic Enquiry Board of, in Punjab, 410, 504.
- Establishment of, in each of the provinces of an institution on similar lines, suggestion, 504.
- Economic position, the present, 12-13.
- Economic Research, Bureau of Rural, foundations laid in Punjab by Board of Economic Inquiry, 504.

EDUCATION :**ADULT :**

- Advantages from, on a large scale, 530.
- Co-operative societies for, might be financially assisted, 531.
- Matter for non-official activity rather than government departments, 536.
- Progress in Punjab, with statistics, 531.
- Statistics regarding Bengal and Bombay, 531.

AGRICULTURAL :**HIGHER :****Assam :**

- May continue to rely on agricultural colleges in other provinces for staff, 559.

Bengal :

- Essential that provision should be made for, 558.
- Scope at Calcutta University for scientific training from agricultural standpoint, question of, 558-9.

Bihar and Orissa :

- Centre for, should be provided in, 559.

IN HIGH SCHOOLS :

- Theoretical teaching of agriculture in, condemned, 540.
- Combination of practical with theoretical where large proportion of boys come from rural areas, advantages of, 540.
- Instruction in elementary science, however, the paramount need, 541.

IN MIDDLE SCHOOLS, 532.

- Inclusion of elementary agriculture in curriculum of ordinary rural secondary schools (Punjab type), 534-5.
- Advantages of, 537-8.
- School farms *versus* school gardens, 538.
- Vocational (Bombay type), 533-4.
- Criticism of, 535-6.

Agricultural Colleges, the Government, *see under that heading.*

Agricultural Institutions, affiliation to Universities to be welcomed, 543-4.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS: Anakapalle (closed), Taliparamba, (Madras); Bilandabahr, (United Provinces); Chandkhuri (closed), Powarkhera, (Central Provinces); Chinsura (closed), Dacca, (Bengal); Pathra, Missionary, (Bihar and Orissa); Pynmana, Missionary, (Burma); 533-4.

Conferences of Educational officers :

Revived 1927, 560.

should be held annually, 560.

Departments of, rely on securing efficiency through an Inspectorate, 516.

Division of Institutions into recognised and unrecognised, 515.

Effect of, on drift of boys from the villages to towns, 539-40.

English in vernacular middle schools :

Advantages seen in meeting popular demand for, 538.

FEMALE :

Factors making for progress in, 522.

Methods of demonstrating value of, 522.

Part of co-operative movement in promoting, 522.

PURDAH women, experiment of correspondence courses for, in Bengal, 522.

Statistics of, 518, 522.

FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN REGARD TO :

Chiefly concerned with providing elementary vernacular, 515.

Method of provision differs widely in different provinces, 515.

Efficiency, how the Departments of Education aim at securing, 516.

General features of administration of, 514-5.

General concluding observations on, 559-60.

Illiteracy, rural, mobilisation of all available funds, public and private, required for attack on, 560.

EDUCATION—contd.

Importance by means of all-India conferences and otherwise of complete interchange of opinion in educational matters throughout India, 560.

Literacy in relation to primary education, 519-20.

"Loni" type of agricultural education, 533.

Mission schools, part played by, in pioneering and experimental work, 528.

PRIMARY :**COMPULSION IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS :**

Question of Introducing, 523.

Only complete Remedy for present wastage of pupils and money, 523.

Interim measures :

Introduction of a Contract system, question, 524.

System of co-operative pledges for regular attendance, 525.

Goal of, 528.

Nature study in, 528.

Remedies for wastage of pupils and money in :

Conversion of single teacher into branch schools wherever possible, 525-6.

Conversion of primary into lower middle schools, 526.

Establishment of central schools, 526.

Improvement in :—

Textbooks, 527-8.

Training of teachers, 527.

Increase in number of trained teachers, 527.

Progressive adoption of compulsory system only complete remedy, 523.

Provision of women teachers, 525.

Provision of teachers of rural origin and upbringing, 527.

Unsatisfactory state of, and reasons for, 520.

Wastage of pupils, figures of :

Boys, 521.

Girls, 522.

SECONDARY :

Position regarding training of teachers, curriculum, buildings and equipment, 532.

an improvement in Elementary Science Teaching most important from agricultural point of view, 532.

Statistical information, 518.

TECHNICAL :

Instruction should be of a high standard, 541.

Output of trained men should be proportioned to demand, 541.

government Scholarships should be allocated to subjects in demand, 541.

Value of, in rural industries, 541, 574.

Text book committees, suggestion regarding, 527.

Training teachers, value of "Moga" system, 528.

Universities, *see under that title.*

Egypt, 188, 189-90, 210, 284, 287, 355.

Emigration, *see under LABOUR.*

Famine Commissions, Indian, 1880, 13, 600; 1898, 13; 1901, 13, 437, 444, 499.

Farm yard manure, *see under FERTILISERS.*

Farmer, Col., 214.

Fawkes, Mrs., 156, 571.

FERTILISERS :

active propaganda for use of Artificial, by British Sulphate of Ammonia Federation, Ltd., 91.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA :

marked increase in Consumption and production in India recently, 89.

Import of, and Production in India, 80.

Development of this source of supply very satisfactory, (89).

FERTILISERS—contd.**BONES AND BONE MEAL, 92-3.**

Restrictions on or prohibition of export not recommended, 92.

COMPOSTS, 83-4.

Results achieved in Gurgaon District, Punjab, 83.
Earth, manurial, from abandoned villages, 84.

FARM YARD MANURE, 82-3.

Difficulties of stopping burning of, as fuel, 82-3.
Manufacture of artificial, 83-4.
Need for introducing a method practical for cultivators, 84.
Preservation of, little advance since Dr. Voelcker's Report (1893) 83.

FISH MANURES, 93.

Restrictions on, or prohibition of, export not recommended, 93.

GREEN MANURES :

Concessions to encourage cultivation of, 86.
More suited in present state of knowledge for the larger landholder, 86.
uses of, 86.
Leaf mould, 265.
Legislation against adulteration of, question of, 94.

LEGUMINOUS CROPS :

Value of, in cultivator's rotation, 85.
Work to be done in regard to, 85.
Losses from burning cowdung, 80, 264.
Losses from export, 80, 87-9, 92, 93.
NIGHT SOIL, valuable source of combined nitrogen, 84-5
Activated sludge process, 85.
As Poudrette, 84.

NITROGEN :

Manufacture of combined, from the air, 90.
Further investigation into possibilities of manufacture of, not recommended, 91.
Manurial problem in India in main one of nitrogen deficiency, 80.

OIL SEEDS AND CAKES :

Loss by export of valuable source of combined nitrogen, 87-9.
Extent of export, 87.
Restrictions on or prohibition of export not recommended, 88-9.
Phosphates, deposits of natural, 93.
Railway rates on, 84.

RESEARCH ON :

question of central Organisation for, 91.
offer of British Sulphate of Ammonia Federation, Ltd., and Nitram, Ltd., 91.

MANURIAL EXPERIMENTS, 81-2.

Importance of, especially on unirrigated land, 82.
Need for continuity and accurate recording, 82.
Programme should be framed, 82.
Field, Mr. J. H., 620 (footnote).

FINANCE OF AGRICULTURE :

Agra Tenancy Act XII, 426.
Agricultural Bank of Egypt, 423.

FINANCE OF AGRICULTURE—contd.**AGRICULTURISTS LOANS ACT, 1884, 17, 417, 423, 429.**

- Conditions of grant, 429.
- gradual Displacement by co-operative credit system, 430.
- mainly an Enabling Act under which provincial rules can be framed, 429.
- has proved of immense value in times of distress, 429.
- can never be Means for meeting all normal agricultural credit requirements, 430.
- Rules repeatedly revised and are now as elastic as interests of borrower and lender permit, 429.
- question of Restriction to occasions of distress, 430.
- Working of Act on the whole satisfactory, 431.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS :

- Schemes for in 1880, 422.
- Sir William Wedderburn's proposal in 1882, 422.
- Characteristic of his scheme and other schemes of 1880, 423.

ALIENATION OF LAND :

- Statutory restrictions on, by mortgage and sale, 420-21.
- Question of extending principle of Statutory restriction on, 421.
- Bombay Land Revenue Code, 421.

ALIENATION OF LAND ACTS :

- Bundelkhand, 418.
- Satisfactory working, 421.
- Central Provinces, 418, 421.
- Application limited to aboriginal tribes, 421.
- North-West Frontier Province, 421.
- Punjab, 418, 421.
- Applies to chief ancestral cultivating classes, 420.
- in force in North-West Frontier Province, 421.
- similar legislation in other countries, 424.
- Success of, 421.
- Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Act, 419.

CAPITAL :

- for CURRENT needs, 428.
- Marketing credit, co-operative societies, ideal source of, 429.
- in Madras establishing valuable link with commercial banks, 429.
- no Real difference between machinery for long and short term capital in India, 428.
- Village moneylender supplies bulk of both, 428.
- FIXED, FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT :
- Provision of, by :
 - Capitalists not themselves owners of the land, 425.
 - Cultivators usually, 416.
 - and no reason to suppose village Moneylender hesitates to advance funds, 428,
 - the larger Landlords' position, 425.
 - for Direct expenditure in improvements, ready command of financial assistance, 426.
 - Effects of systems of tenure and tenancy law in restricting, and importance of removing restriction, 425.
 - for financing Tenants' improvements, large field of activity open to, 426.
 - should be Encouraged and case for review of existing tenancy law strengthened where this creates obstacles, 425.
 - Moneylenders and other capitalists in return for the landholders' rights, 425.
- Mortgage credit, 418.
- Agricultural Bank of Egypt, lessons to be drawn from, 423.
- very small Amount incurred to finance improvements, 418.
- when Resorted to, and effect on agricultural progress, 418.
- not Restricted for shortage of funds, 428.
- INTERMEDIATE, for expensive implements, etc., 413.
- Damdupat, ancient principle of Hindu Law regarding debt, 430.

FINANCE OF AGRICULTURE—*contd.***DEPT.**

- ✓ impossible to Distinguish with any accuracy between productive and non-productive, 417.
- general opinion that proportion of productive to non-productive is very low, 417.
- Inherited, *see below under Indebtedness.*

DROGAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF ACT, 436.

- History of its working, 436.
- Results of, 437.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES ACTS :

- Bundelkhand, 419.
- Sind, 419.
- Expropriation of hereditary cultivating classes, extent of, enquiry into, proposal, 423.

FINANCE : (*see also under CAPITAL above.*)

- of Agricultural operations by private individuals, policy of State to impose no direct restrictions on, 417.
- Failure of borrower to distinguish between productive and non-productive borrowing, 417.
- for Permanent improvements, 416, 425-27.
- greater Proportion supplied by local moneylenders, 417.
- purchase of expensive implements, etc., 416.
- current Requirements, 416, 428-29.
- Home farms, desirability of taking action to permit landlords to establish everywhere, 426.
- Imperial Bank of India, 422, 464.

INDEBTEDNESS :

- Co-operative movement greatest hope of escape from, 436.
- Economic servitude, instances of :
 - Artisans in small industries, 435.
 - Kamiauti system, 434.
- Factors involved in, 431.
- comparative Failure of legislative measures to deal with, 436.
- Hereditary debt, 435, 440.
- Knowledge of, has steadily increased, 432.
- in relation to Marketing of produce, 388.
- Measures adopted to meet evils of, 432.
- Education and development of character the sole specific, 419.
- attempts at wholesale Redemption of old debt unsuccessful, 435.
- Solution of problem only to be found in spread of literacy and in co-operative movement, 438.

INSOLVENCY RURAL :

- Civil Justice Committee Report remarks on, 440.
- case for Legislation should be considered in every province, 440.
- Provincial Insolvency Act, of little benefit to agriculturists, 440.
- Intensive cultivation, advantages of, 416
 - , only possible as a rule through application of capital, 416.

JOINT STOCK BANKS :

- make regular Advances against produce in godowns, 422.
- Dawson's Bank, Ltd., only example noticed of Joint Stock Bank supplying fixed credit, 422.
- no reason to believe that effect on general finance of agricultural operations at all appreciable, 422.
- their business usually confined to larger landholders and planters, 422.
- Kamiauti Agreements Act, Bihar and Orissa, 434.
 - , system, 434.

LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT, 1883, 17, 417, 423, 427.

- mainly an Enabling Act under which provincial rules can be framed, 427.
- Establishing of land mortgage banks, would be alternative to, 427.
- Working of Act, 427.

- Land Improvement, progress of, careful enquiry needed into why so slow, 428.
- Land Mortgage Banks (*see under that head*).

FINANCE OF AGRICULTURE—conold.**LONG TERM CAPITAL.**

No real distinction in machinery for providing, and short term capital in India, 428.

MARKETING CREDIT :

, Co-operative societies, ideal source of, 429.
 in Madras establishing valuable link with commercial banks, 429.
 Demand for, likely to increase, 429.

MONEYLENDERS :

Desirability of periodical review of position, 442.
 a Necessity in present state of India, 433.
 Position strengthened by such measures as the Contract Act, 432.
 Tendency for village moneylender to migrate from village to town, 442.
 supply credit for domestic wants, ceremonial expenses and by far the greater proportion of Finance for agricultural operations, 417.

MONEYLENDERS, LEGISLATION REGULATING—

British, features of, 439.
 Punjab Moneylenders Bill, 439.
 Principles underlying both commended to consideration of local governments, 439.
 Restriction of credit from such enactments not apprehended, 439.
 Moneylending, past history in India, 417.

MORTGAGE :

Credit :
 very small Amount incurred to finance improvements, 418.
 in circumstances in which usually resorted to, exercises most detrimental influence on agricultural progress, 418.
 of Land, statutory restrictions on, 420.
 Non-terminable mortgages, 418.
 facilities for Redemption of, 419.
 Redemption of Mortgages Act, 420.
 removal of restrictions on operation of, question of, 420.
 Usufructuary mortgages, 418.
 , should not be permitted by law except for limited period, 419.
 , maximum period should be twenty years, 419.

Permanent improvements,

Finance required for, how obtained, 416.

Punjab Alienation of Land Act, (*see above under ALIENATION OF LAND ACTS*).

Redemption of Mortgages Act, 420.

Rural Insolvency *see above under Indebtedness and Insolvency Rural*.

Sind Encumbered Estates Act, 419.

Usufructuary mortgages, *see above under MORTGAGE*.

USURIOUS LOANS ACT, 419, 433, 438-9.

Enquiry in every province into causes of failure recommended, 439.

important Features of, 438.

Practically a dead letter in all provinces, 438.

Firoz Shah, 325.

Fish, suggestions for developing as an article of diet, 495.

, manures, *see under Fertilisers*.

FORESTS:

Administration, *see under FOREST ADMINISTRATION*.

AFFORESTATION :

permanent, 266-7.

temporary, 267.

Area, statistics of, administered by the Forest Department, 257-8.

Classification of, 257, 258.

Deforestation, due to shifting cultivation, 267-8.

FORESTS—*contd.***Disafforestation:**

- in Central Provinces, 268.
- in the Punjab, question of rate of, 269.
- of land unsuitable for trees or ordinary cultivation but which may possess fodder possibilities, 269.
- should be freely resorted to, when needed to promote small irrigation works, 260.

FODDER SUPPLIES :

- amount of, maintained by Bombay Forest Department, 263.
- two functions in respect of, 262.
 - as Reserves in scarcity and famine, 262.
 - as Sources of annual, for cultivators, 262.
- Purchase, disinclination to, at present.
 - may disappear with improvement in quality of cattle, 262.
 - Railways should encourage change of attitude by concession rates, 262.
- cost of Transport, a limiting factor, 262.

FUEL :

- Depots, establishment of, at Railway stations, 264.
- Use of, for,
 - Transport, cost of, a limiting factor, 263.
 - Railways should review their charges for, 264.
- Whole economics of supply of fuel to cultivator require re-examination, 264.
- Forest Department would be most suitable agency for carrying out re-examination, 264.
- Need for devising suitable cheap stoves, 264.
- new Sources of wood and charcoal for, re-examination should include investigation into, 264.
- Grass cutting, extent of protected and reserved, 262.

GRAZING :

- Discouragement of, of inferior animals, policy, 261.
- Extent of areas for, in forests, 261.
- Fees for, scale of 261.
- Grass cutting preferable, 261.
- Question of damage done, 261.
- Research into proper intensity of, 261.
- Industries *see under* FOREST INDUSTRIES.
- Minor Forests Division *see under* FOREST ADMINISTRATION.
- Minor Forest products *see under* FOREST INDUSTRIES.
- Policy, circular of 1894, *see* Appendix V.
- Produce of, value annually taken from, by free grantees and right and privilege holders, *See* Appendix VI.
- Rab* system of cultivation, 268.
- Reclassification of, *see under* Forest Lands.
- "Shifting cultivation" (*taungya, kumri, podu, jhuming*) should be brought under control, 267-8.
- Situation of, 258-9.
- Supply of leaf mould, 265.
- Timber for general agricultural purposes, no death of, 265.
- Utilisation, circle *see under* FOREST INDUSTRIES.
 - , officer " " " "
- Utilisation of, for agricultural purposes, general principles, 259-60.
- Village :
 - most promising Method of forming 270.
 - Policy of, Madras Government, 270.
 - , Question of adoption in other parts of India, 270.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION:

- Concurrently with reclassification of forest areas a reclassification of functions of forest officers should be attempted, 271.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION—contd.**Minor Forests Division :**

Formation of, suggested 273.

Officer on first appointment to, should be attached for a period of not less than three months to the headquarters of the provincial agricultural department, 275-6.

Question whether such a Division should remain part of the Forest Department or be transferred to the Revenue Department, 274.

Some of the land now classed as "culturable waste" or "not available for cultivation" might be suitable for placing in charge of such a division, 272.

work of, 272-3.

FOREST DEPARTMENT:

on first Appointment to, officers should undergo a course of instruction at an agricultural college, 275.

relations with agricultural departments, 275.

FOREST INDUSTRIES :

Scope for, 265.

Utilisation officer should be appointed in every province, 265.

Value of, to cultivators in neighbourhood of forests, 265-6.

Work at the Research Institute, Dehra Dun, 265.

Work in Burma, Central Provinces, Madras, Punjab, 265.

FOREST LANDS :

Reclassification of, suggestion, 268-9.

Principles of, 269.

Forest Panchayats *see under* FORESTS, Village.

Fowler Dr., 84.

Freight rates, *see under* RAILWAY FREIGHT RATES.

Fruit *see under* HORTICULTURE.

FUEL: *see also under* FORESTS.

alternative, to Cowdung, 82-3.

Plantations, 264.

can assist only in a very limited area, 83.

Problem of securing adequate supplies of, in Sind irrigated area, 357-8.

Railways should review their charges for transport, 264.

Fulker, Sir Bamtyde, 27.

FUND, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH :

to be Administered by the Council of Agricultural Research, 49.

proposal for establishment by Act of Imperial Legislature with initial grant of 50 lakhs, 49.

part of it should be used to finance research studentships, 49.

Ganga Ram, the late Sir, 2, 165, 362.

Gokhale, the late Mr., 523.

Gordon, Major R. E., 404.

Grain Elevators, *see under* MARKETING.

Grand trunk Road, 370.

Green manures, *see under* FERTILISERS.

Groundnuts, *see under* MARKETS.

Guiana, British, emigration to, 583, 585.

Gurgaon uplift, 502-3.

Harris, Mr., 348.

Harrison, Dr., 81.

Hemp, *see under* MARKETS.

HOLDINGS :**SUBDIVISION AND FRAGMENTATION OF :**

Definition of terms: cultivators, fragmentation, rightholders, sub-division, tenants, 129-130.

HOLDINGS—contd.**FRAGMENTATION :****Cultivators' :**

more extensive and extreme than in case of right holders, 135.

Right holders' :

chiefly due to operation of customary methods of division of property, 133.

influence of Joint Family system against, 134.

Results of, 132, 134.

Evil of first magnitude where soil is fairly uniform, 134.

Remedial measures :

consolidation of holdings only measure that promises relief, 138.

consolidation :**measures in operation :**

in the Central Provinces, 140.

Consolidation of Holdings Act (1928), 140.

Applies to Chhattisgarh Division only at present, 140.

previous work in that Division, 140.

Deals with right holders' holdings only, 140.

Features of measures and anticipated Results, 140.

in the Punjab : 138.

by co-operation, unassisted by legislation, 138.

deals with right holders' holdings only, 139.

results of, up-to-date, 139.

proposed: 141.

Bombay Small Holdings Bill, 141.

Proposal to form impartible holdings, Mr. Keatings's Bill, 136.

Objections to, 137.

General observations and recommendations, 142.

Legislation, main points to be observed, 141.

Problems of, four distinct, 131.

SUBDIVISION OF, 131.

chiefly due to operation of laws of inheritance, 131.

Other causes, 131.

Cultivators' holdings :

more Pronounced than among right holders' holdings, 133.

while chiefly due to Subdivision of right holders' holdings, aggravated by number of cultivators exceeding number of right holders and lack of alternative means of livelihood, 133.

Right holders' holdings :

Primogeniture would stop much further, but would not in itself correct sub-

division of cultivators' holdings, 130.

effect of, in a few special cases, 137.

Tendency for, to be reflected in corresponding sub-division of area cultivated, 130.

Remedial measures :

Effect of, difficult to estimate owing to various complications, 135.

Nature of, so far taken,

Bombay, 136.

Punjab, 136.

Suggestions for new :

the "economic" holding, 136.

objections to, 136.

various proposals designed to secure, 138.

Holland, number of cattle per acre compared with number in India and Egypt, 188.

HORTICULTURE :**AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT :**

Not much work done hitherto on fruits or vegetables, 595.

Recognition now of value of both fruits and vegetables, and proposals for expansion, 595-6.

Research work of importance to be done by, 596.

Rootstocks, need for classifying and selecting suitable, 596.

Exotica : introductions in the past, 588, 595.

possibilities of introducing profitable, should repay investigation, 597.

Fruit and vegetables, importance of, in view of prevailing vegetarian diet, 588.

HORTICULTURE—contd.**FRUIT :**

- All kinds of temperate, subtropical and tropical, can be grown in one part of India or another, 589.
- Development of, as an industry must rest mainly on internal demand for fresh fruit, 592.
- Disposal of fresh, surplus to market demand, important, 593.
- Drying probably readiest means of, 593.
- Fruit Preserving Institute, Coonoor, lessons to be drawn from failure of, 594
- Market for jams and preserved fruits restricted but should expand, 593.
- Home market for, most important, 594.
- serious Obstacles to specialised production for urban markets, 590.
- much Scope for cheap and hardy fruit, for local sale, 590.
- Transport :
- Development of, 378-9.
- Difficulties of, 591.
- Losses might be much reduced by more careful picking and packing, 591.
- Fruit trees, number of, very large, and improvement in quality quite apart from any increase in number would confer great benefits, 596.
- Government gardens, 595.
- Horticultural societies, 595.
- Investigation into transport and marketing must form an essential part of any active encouragement of, 596.
- Larger landholders have great opportunity to popularise growing of fruits and vegetables, if market and transport investigations justify it, 596.

MARKET GARDENING :

- Area under, 589.
- but little Developed, 589.
- Substitution of, for field crops should materially assist cultivator, where favourable markets can be developed, and have other beneficial results, 589.

MARKETING :

- Assistance from proposed marketing officer, 592.
- Commission agents, 592.
- Foreign demand, for specially chosen fruits should be explored, 592.
- Possibilities of regulated wholesale markets, 592.
- Retail shops, 592.
- Nurserymen should be encouraged by agricultural departments, 597.
- Seedsmen should be encouraged by agricultural departments, 597.

VEGETABLES :

- Increasing demand for high class, in urban areas, 594.
- Investigation into potentialities of home markets, especially important, 594.
- Vegetables and fruit, importance of, in view of prevailing vegetarian diet, 588.
- Howard, Mr., 85, 353, Mr. and Mrs., 146.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT :

- Central Information Bureau for Irrigation should also act as clearing house of information for, and section of its library should be devoted to literature on subject, 363.
- Orderly development of schemes, importance of, 363-4.
- Position of, from agricultural standpoint, 362.
- Imperial Agricultural Conference, London, 1927, 352.
- Imperial Dairy Expert, 224, 246, 247, 248.
- Imperial Department of Agriculture, activities of, 30-2.
- see also under* AGRICULTURAL SERVICES, CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE :

- Organisation and work of, 668.
- Public galleries of, 669.
- Indian gallery should be reorganised and subscription for upkeep renewed, 669.
- Quarterly bulletin of, 669.

Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Bangalore, 31, 240.
for work of, see under NUTRITION, ANIMAL, and ANIMAL HUSBANDRY,
 DAIRY FARMING.

Indebtedness, *see under* FINANCE.

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 541.

Indian Irrigation Commission, 325, 336, 349.

India at the death of Akbar, by W. H. Moreland, 76.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE :

Adulteration of Cotton, work of, in preventing, 399, 402.

Deterioration of Seed, due to mixing by cultivator, enquiry has shown to be negligible, 120.

Formation and functions of, 32.

Investigations into Cotton marketing in Khandesh, 385.

and into marketing in Berar, 389.

Kathiawar States, has under consideration question of enlisting their interest against entry of Sudan boll-worm, 118.

as Model for proposed administration of fund recommended for Council of Agricultural Research, 49.

as Supervising proposed market survey, 410.

has fostered Tendency to appoint specialists in particular crops, 98.

Indian Cotton Committee, 32, 106, 357, 396, 401,

Indian Forest Act, 122, 257, 258.

Indian Industrial Commission, 1916-18, 565.

INDIAN RESEARCH FUND ASSOCIATION :

as valuable Example of combination of official and non-official effort, 486.

Organisation and work, 495.

INDIAN STATES :

Agriculture (including veterinary matters) in, points of contact between, and agriculture in British India, 662.

Cattle Improvement, have a great part to play in, 222, 663.

Contagious diseases, need for co-operation in stamping out, 292-3, 663.

Irrigation, 331, 663.

Plant diseases and pests, responsibilities of maritime states in assisting to exclude, need for, and hope of, increased co-operation, 118, 663.

Relations with the Indian Central Cotton Committee, 663.

Representation on Board of Agriculture, 663

Indian Sugar Committee, 90, 106, 110, 113, 116, 119, 353, 396.

Indian Taxation Committee, 92, 373.

Indian Trade Commissioner *see under* MARKETING.

INDUSTRIES :

DEPARTMENT OF, IN RELATION TO RURAL INDUSTRIES, 577-9.

Personnel, 579.

Director of Industries, qualifications for, 579.

Policy, 577.

close collaboration with Co-operative Department necessary, 578.

Development of, in up-country centres, provides outlet for surplus capital of local moneylender, 440, 479.

Distribution of, in British India, 565-6.

Factory type in rural areas, description, 567-8.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE TO :

detailed Advice in organisation and management of smaller industries, 578.

Facilitating mutual adjustment between larger industries and agriculture, 578.

Financial, in special cases through co-operative societies, 575.

by assuming Responsibility in some instances for pioneer enterprise, 578.

Supervision of smaller industries, 575.

Technical education, 568, 574.

INDUSTRIES—contd.

- Indian Industrial Commission 1916-18, ground covered by, will not be re-traversed, 566.
 Limitations of cultivator's participation in, 564.
 New Industries some suggestions received for, including :
 Agricultural Implements, 567.
 Fruit preserving, 568, 593.
 Oil crushing, 89, 568.
 Paper manufacture, 568.
 Policy, special duty of Government to consider effect of general industrial, on rural population, 564.
 Possibilities of improving the condition of the rural population by establishment of, extremely limited, 575-6.
 two main Problems from point of view of cultivator :
 Alternative employment where there are too many on the land, 566.
 Employment during time spare from cultivation, 566.

RELATIONS BETWEEN, AND RURAL POPULATION :

- ordinary Factory type located in rural areas, 566.
 Sale by cultivator of Labour during time unoccupied by cultivation, 567.
(For details see under that head.)
 Village and Domestic, 566.

VILLAGE :

- Artisans, portion and prospects generally, 568-9.
 Disposal of products of :
 Local demand most satisfactory means of, 575.
 Markets external to locality should not be neglected, 575
 for Satisfaction of, best advice obtainable on commercial side needed, 575.
 Organisation of, on co-operative basis essential to prosperity and even to survival, 575, 576.
 Position and prospects of :
 Handloom, 569.
 Lac, 572-3.
 Organisation of, 573-4.
 Pottery, 569.
 Poultry, 571.
 Rope making, 569.
 Sericulture, 570.
 Requirements for development :
 stimulus of New Ideas greatest need, 574.
 next, instruction in Modern Processes, 574.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE AT ROME :

- Constitution and work of, 666-7.
 Continued adherence of India to, most desirable, 667.
 Representation of India on permanent committee of Institute not considered necessary, 667.
 in Statistical matters, closer relations with, advocated, 621.
 Visits to, of officers of agriculture and allied departments for the study of a specific subject should be encouraged, 668.
 World census of production by, in 1931, question of Indian participation, 621.

IRRIGATION :

- Ancient works, 325.
 IN BALUCHISTAN, 362.
 Examination of possibilities of extending, in, recommended, 362.
 IN BENGAL :
 Problems of, complex in extreme, 361.
 Appointment of Committee of Experts to examine, recommended, 361.
 complete Separate Department for Irrigation advocated, 359.

IRRIGATION—contd.**CANALS, POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENTS :**

- Bombay, 332.
- Madras, 330-2.
- Punjab, 328-9.
- Sind, 329-30.
- United Provinces, 330.
- Cauvery system, Madras, 331.

CENTRAL ORGANISATION UNDER GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, 347-9.**WEEK FOR :**

- both to afford provinces Second Opinion in technical matters, and to advise Government of India authoritatively in settlement of inter-provincial disputes, 348.
- appointment of Central Irrigation Board therefore welcomed, 348.
- appointment of Central Bureau of Irrigation recommended, 349.
- Classification of works, 327-8.
- Deterioration of land due to over-watering, 335.
- Development, since 1908-09, 325-6.
- Disafforestation for minor irrigation works, 266.

DISTRIBUTION OF WATER :**AGENCY, 337-8.**

- no Advantage seen in transfer from Irrigation to Agricultural Department, 337-38.
- Co-operative, instance of, in village of Malegaon Nira Canal, Bombay Deccan, 338.
- as between Government and private, no Practical Alternative at present to Government control down to field distributaries, 338.
- Possibilities of Panchayat, for field distributaries, 338.

METHODS :**by Area, 336.****by Measurement :**

- Meters and Modules, 337.
- experiments by cultivators themselves as to the relative advantages of these two systems advocated, 336-7.
- Volumetric system :
- Objections to, 336.
- not yet Received a fair trial on its merits and further investigation and experiment eminently desirable, 336-7.

DRAINAGE : 353-4.

- Importance of, and damage from failure in past to correlate now irrigation schemes with natural drainage, 353.
- Maps, once prepared will facilitate control of roads, railways, canals and embankments from drainage aspect, 353.
- will also Facilitate preparation of monographs on river systems, 354.
- Godavari system, Madras 330.
- Hadapsar station, Bombay work at, 350.
- Hydrological Laboratory, about to be set up in the Punjab, 350.
- Indian Irrigation Commission, 325, 336, 349.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT :

- relations with the Cultivator :
- more direct approach to responsible authorities, advocated, 346.
- creation of Organisation analogous to local Railway Advisory Committees advocated, 346.
- relations with Agricultural, 345-6.
- where Consultation between heads of the departments, views expressed should be formally recorded, 345.
- formal Official Orders stressing need of co-operation should be issued, 345.

IRRIGATION—contd.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT—contd.

Short Courses in agriculture and irrigation for officers of the departments respectively, suggestion, 346.
 Khadak Wasla Dam, Bombay, Deccan, 332.
 Kistna system, Madras, 330.
 Lloyd Dam, Bhatgar, Bombay, Deccan, 332.
 Lloyd Barrage see under Sukkur Barrage below.

MINOR WORKS, 338-40.

Improved Arrangements for technical advice and assistance to cultivators for construction of, needed, 339.
 Denaforestation for, 266.
 Formation of special agency within the provincial irrigation departments advocated, 339.
 Existing arrangements in Madras and Bombay, 338-9.
 Scope for, in Madras, United Provinces, etc., 338.
 New schemes, systematic review of outstanding projects, advocated, 333.
 IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, transference of the most important district canals to Irrigation Department, suggestion, 361.

OTHER SOURCES :

in the Aggregate of great Importance to cultivation, 344.
 extending irrigation from, great scope for, 344.
 possibilities of irrigation by Power driven Pumps from small streams, 344.
 Reasons why such sources not already turned to account in this way :
 difficulty of Combination most serious, 344.
 can best be Overcome by co-operative action, 344.
 Wide field of opportunity for Agricultural Engineering Department, 344.
 Periyar system, Madras, 331.
 " Phad " system, Bombay, 325.

PROJECTS :

Bellary West (Madras), 332.
 Haveli project (Punjab), 329.
 Kistna (Madras), 331.
 Sutlej Dam (Punjab), 329.
 Thal (Punjab), 329.
 Tungabhadra (Madras), 331.
 Upper Bhavani (Madras), 332.
 Woollar Lake (Kashmir and Punjab), 329.
 Protective irrigation, extension of, 333-4.
 Relative importance in rural economy of, in the different provinces, 326.

RESEARCH :

Establishment of All-Empire Research Station in India, Indian opinion would welcome, 352.
 Establishment of a Central Research Station not recommended, 352-3.
 Interchange of specialist officers between provinces should be encouraged, 353.
 More attention should be paid to, in all provinces, 350.
 Opinion of Irrigation Commission in regard to need for, 349.
 Personnel for, and Organisation of, will vary with nature of problem, 350-1.
 should be made clear that organisation of, still leaves room for Individual, 351.
 such Individual, should be encouraged by access to apparatus and information of research station, 351.

IN SIND, PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES OF :

SUKKUR BARRAGE, 354-8.
 Cotton, possibility of establishing single variety area, 357.

IRRIGATION--contd.

IN SIND, PROBLEMS AND POSSIBILITIES OF :--contd.

SUKKUR BARRAGE :

- Fuel supplies, measures for securing adequate, 357-8.
- Importance of obtaining timely and authoritative information for cultivator as to agricultural conditions, 355.
- Land, principles and manner of allocation of, still at disposal of Government should be settled without delay, 356-7.
 - claims of Labourers (*hories*) as well as landholders, 356.
 - Immigration, recognition of beneficial effect of, 356.
 - Measures to avoid Absenteeism of small holders, 356.
 - Provision for Large grants, 356-7.
- agricultural Problems arising out of construction of, 354-5.
- question of Research Stations in this connection, 355.
- and appointment of Director of Agriculture for Sind, 355.
- unique Opportunity generally to put into practice lessons drawn from experience elsewhere, 354.
- Possibilities of irrigation development in areas outside of Sukkur Barrage should not be lost sight of, 356.
- Pumping Schemes, 356.
- Tanks, 332.

TUBE WELLS, 340-2.

- Conditions under which they can be regarded as profitable vary, 341.
- Investigation into, including systematic survey of subsoil water supplies recommended, 341.
- Engineering section of Agricultural Department best fitted to undertake the work, 342.
 - where pumping and boring operations in any province are considerable, separate branch of Engineering section of Agricultural Department should be created for purpose, 109, 342.
 - almost entirely Privately owned, 340.
- Private enterprise in manufacture of plant where pioneering stage has been passed should not be discouraged by Government competition, 342.
- Position in United Provinces, 340.
- Termination of subsidy system recommended, 341.
- Responsibility of Government, should be limited to :
 - Provisions of Boring equipment on payment, 341.
 - Expert advice, 341.
 - Provision of finance on *taccavi* system, 341.
 - Supply of data regarding Profit, 341.
- Volumetric system, *see under DISTRIBUTION OF WATER above.*

WASTAGE OF WATER :

- Enormous, 335.
- Volumetric system as a remedy for, 336-7.
- WELLS, 342-4 (for TUBE WELLS *see that heading above*).
- Abandoned wells, where at all numerous, enquiry into, advocated, 344.
- Construction of, essentially a matter for private enterprise, 343.
 - Difficulties of joint action by landholders, in, might be overcome by small co-operative societies, 343-4.
 - Ways in which Agricultural and Irrigation Departments can assist, 343.
- little Progress made in sinking and reasons for, 343.
- slow Progress of, calls for enquiry, 423.

WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION :

- Cauvery-Mettur project (Madras), 331.
 - Sarda canal (United Provinces), 330.
 - Sukkur Barrage (Sind), 330, 354-8.
 - Sutlej Valley project (Punjab), 329.
- MO Y 286-47a

Jacob, Mr. S. M., 620 (footnote), 665.
 Jodhpur, Maharaja of, donation to Benares University for agricultural and veterinary research and education, 542.
 Jute, *see under* CO-OPERATION, MARKETING and MARKETS.
 Keventer, Mr. E., 25.

LABOUR.**EMIGRATION OUTSIDE INDIA :**

Consideration limited to tropical and sub-tropical areas, 584.
 Position at present, 583.
 future Possibilities, and conclusion that emigration to BRITISH GUIANA is deserving of full investigation, 584-5.

MIGRATION WITHIN INDIA :**MOBILITY OF :**

Advantages, 580.
 Communications sufficiently good and cheap for, over long distances, 581.
 Factors limiting, 581,
 no Restriction by Government on, except to Assam, 581.
 Recommendation in regard to Assam, 581.
 Problem of, peculiarly difficult, 582.
 Schemes for colonisation in India, consideration of, 582.
 No general shortage of agricultural, in India, 579.
 Problem in certain areas definitely one of superfluity of agricultural, 580.
 Seasonal migration of, from rural to urban areas, 576, 581.

LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT, 1883, *see under* FINANCE OF AGRICULTURE.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS :**DEBENTURES :**

Interest on, should be guaranteed by Government, 464.
 Issue of, should be restricted as far as possible to a single organisation in each province, 465.
 Should be made Trustee securities under proper safeguards, 465.
 Extent to which such Banks already exist, 461.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE, need for, in earlier stages of co-operative, 462.

Form of,

Government taking up a proportion of debentures, not recommended as a general policy ; simple Loans would be preferable, 464.
 should Guarantee interest on debentures, 464.
 Loans for ceremonial expenses should not be given by, 461.
 Committee of Management, should be an official member on, for some years to come, 460.
 should only be Organised after most careful enquiry, 465.
 Present position in regard to land mortgage business under Co-operative Acts, 460.
 should be Registered under existing Co-operative Societies Act, 463.
 Resolution on, passed by Registrars' Conference, 1926, endorsed, 462-3
 Scope for, to meet demand for long term credit, 461, 465.
 simplicity of working essential if such are to be managed by their members, 466.
 Variety of purposes for which agriculturist requires loans, 460.
 Warning against tendency for, to become possessed of land by foreclosure, 466.
 Large scale farming in India, absence of, 12.
 Leather, Dr. J. W., 19.
 Lefroy, Mr. Maxwell, 20.
 Libraries, *see under* RURAL WELFARE.
 Litigation and arbitration, 506-8.
 co-operative arbitration societies, possibilities of, 508.

LOCAL-SELF GOVERNMENT :
 Education in the principles and aims of, importance of ; Bombay scheme commended to the notice of the other provinces, 663-4.
 London Corn Trade Association, 402.
 Mann, Dr. H., 227, 345, 536.

MARKETING (*see also under AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS and under MARKETS*) :**AUCTION SALES :**

Agricultural Department should undertake in initial stages, 403.
useful Means of securing price for quality of new variety, 403.

COLD STORAGE :

Depôts, at present on a small scale only in Calcutta and Bombay, 408.
internal traffic in fruit, vegetable, and fish would be much stimulated by their
Development, 408.
Investigation by Railway Board with a view to enlistment of private capital,
suggestion, 408.
for Export Trade in Indian fruits, possibilities deserve investigation, 408.
Research on subject of, those concerned in India with, should keep abreast of, 408.

CONTAINERS :

Experiments in Bombay for mangoes, 407.
Forest Departments will advise as to best types of wood for, 407.
Information obtained by Empire Marketing Board should be utilised by Agricultural
Departments, 407.
Standardisation of, importance of, 407.

CO-OPERATIVE :

Agricultural Department can help in grading produce, 403.
Most effective method for securing full premium for quality, 403.
Fruit, *see under HORTICULTURE*.
some General considerations, 383-4.

GRAIN ELEVATORS :

Advantages claimed for :
for railways, Economy in working, 404.
for cultivator, better Prices, 404.
Not recommended and no further investigation into possibilities called for, 407.
Practicability in relation to,
External trade, 405.
Internal trade, 405.
Difficulties in using, for, 406.
Indebtedness, in relation to, 388.

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER IN LONDON :

should be given Assistance of officer with Indian agricultural and co-operative
experience, 411.
Duties of such officer, 411.
Officer of similar standing and experience should be attached to staff of Director
General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, 411.
appointment of separate Trade Commissioners for such areas as Germany, Southern
France and Italy and North America ultimately desirable, 412.
should be Trained under the Indian Trade Commissioner in London, 412.
Information, absence of, regarding conditions, 385.

MIDDLEMEN :

Abuses of system, especially when middleman is also moneylender, 383.
Bad communications and chaotic marketing foster superfluity of, 383-4.
Co-operative organisation, good roads, regulated markets, principal Means of
eliminating unnecessary, 384.
entire Elimination, not suggested, 383.
perform certain essential Functions, 383.
Railway freight rates, *see under that head*.
no systematic Survey of conditions of, for agricultural produce, in existence, 385.
Surveys, an essential preliminary to formulating an effective policy for improvement,
of, and lines for carrying out, 408-10.

MARKETING—contd.**Systems of, for :**

- Cotton in Khandesh, Bombay, 385.
- Jute in Bengal, 386.
- Rice in Burma, 387.
- Transportation, an integral part of marketing, 367.
- Vegetables, *see under* HORTICULTURE.
- Weights and Measures, *see under that head*.
- Work of Indian Central Cotton Committee on cotton, 385.

MARKETING OFFICER :

- Appointment of, in each of the major provinces recommended, 410.
- should be intimately Associated with Board of Economic Enquiry wherever one exists, 410.
- one of his specific duties would be oversight of suggested regulated markets, 410.
- would be member of local railway advisory committee, 411.
- would be member of provincial road board where one existed, 411.
- should preferably be attached to Agricultural Department, 411.

MARKETS : (see also under AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS and under MARKETING.)

- Descriptive, 384.
- Foreign, reputation of Indian produce in, 398-9
- Cotton, 398.
- Groundnut, 399.
- Hemp, 399.
- Jute, 399.
- Oil seeds, 399.
- Wheat, 399.

IMPORTANCE OF PROPERLY ORGANISED : 388.

- Defects of existing markets, 388.
- Removable only by establishment of properly regulated markets, 389.
- Information, marketing, publication of, 335.
- however limited in scope and badly Organised, give the cultivator a better price than the village trader, 388.

REGULATED :

- Berar system of, confined almost exclusively to cotton, 389.
- main Criticism against, in regard to the market committees, 390.
- attempt to Meet this in Bombay Act, 390.
- Bombay Act regarding provision of, 390.
- should be Established under Provincial legislation, 391.
- establishment should not be Dependent on opinion of local committee, 392.
- Extension of, to other products than cotton advocated, 391.
- Management of :
- Brokers should be prohibited from acting in a dual capacity, 395.
- Committee, constitution of,
- should elect their own Chairman, 393.
- Disputes, settlement of, 394.
- relations with Municipalities and Local Bodies, 392.
- should provide Storage accommodation on a limited scale where not provided by co-operative societies, 395.

THRIFT, an office of a co-operative credit society or, failing that, of a post office savings banks should be established in every important market, 396.

Use of, for Propaganda and establishment in, of a permanent agricultural stall, 396.

installation of Weigh-bridges, 393.

Eventually Account should be kept of individual cart load, 393.

Mayo, Lord, 16, 293, 370.

McCarrison, Lt.-Col. R., 240, 494, 496.

McCay, Col., 493.

METEOROLOGY AND AGRICULTURE :

- Division of work between the agricultural and meteorological departments, 664-5.
- Importance of defining, 664.
- transfer of Headquarters from Simla to Poona and expansion makes suitable opportunity for, 666.
- Programme of work in agricultural meteorology,
 - Council of Agricultural Research should prepare, in consultation with the Director General of Observatories and the Director of the Bureau of statistical information, 665.
- Two main directions for enquiry by agricultural department: Biological and Statistical, 664.
- Post-graduate study, new facilities for, graduates from agricultural colleges should take advantage of, 666.
- Research, importance of defining responsibility, 664.
- transfer of Headquarters from Simla to Poona, and expansion, makes suitable opportunity for, 666.
- Rural Community, current needs of, agricultural departments should keep Meteorological Department informed of, 666.
- "Second Order" meteorological stations should be established by agricultural departments on experimental farms in certain circumstances, 665.

Middleton, Sir T., 18.

MIGRATION, *see under* LABOUR.

MILK AND MILK-SUPPLY, *see under* ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

MINOR PROVINCES :

- Agricultural organisation :
 - need for a Definite, 659.
 - Possible methods of providing, 660-2.
 - Recommendation that each minor province, except Delhi, should build up an agricultural organisation of its own, 661.
 - Delhi should depend on Punjab organisation, 660.
 - Staff, proposals for, 661.
- Description of :
 - Ajmer-Merwara, 658.
 - Andamans, 658.
 - Baluchistan, 657.
 - Coorg, 658.
 - Delhi, 659.
- Small areas of, make them specially suitable for trying out experiments of all kinds relating to rural welfare, 662.
- Moga Mission, Scheme of training for teachers adopted by Punjab Education Department, 528.
- Mollison, Dr., 19, 21.
- Moreland, Mr. W. H., 76, 499.
- Mysore State, experience of, in applying serum-simultaneous inoculation against rinderpest, 285-6.

NUTRITION :**ANIMAL :**

- Efforts should be made to bring together in one place, or within easy distance, workers in, and human nutrition, 242.
- no one Institution can hope to deal successfully with wide range of problems involved, 242.
- work begun at Pusa in 1921, 241.
- work at Bangalore after transfer from Pusa in 1923, 241, 242.
- staff and equipment require enlargement, 242.
- work at Lyallpur, 240.

HUMAN :

- Central Institute of Human, establishment of, recommended, 497.
- close Co-operation between work on human and animal, desirable, 494, 497.
- Fish, as an article of diet, failure to develop, 495-6.
- Formation of Combined Committee of the various workers on animal and human recommended, 497.

NUTRITION—contd.**HUMAN—contd.**

- Malnutrition to be distinguished from semi-starvation, 494-5.
 close Relation between nutrition problems and agricultural practice and conditions 493.
 Researches by Colonels McCay and McCarrison on human, 494-5.
 Work on, in India should be linked up with that being carried on in other parts of the Empire, 497.
 Oil seeds and cake as source of manure, *see under* Fertilisers.
 Oil seeds, Indian, reputation on the World's markets (399).
 Ozanne, Mr., E C., 21.

PESTS AND DISEASES :

- External protection,
 Cooperation of maritime Indian States needed, 118.
 Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 118.
 Amendment of Act suggested to meet special needs of Burma, 118.
 Internal,
 Madras Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 119.
 Application to Cambodia cotton, 119-20.
 Madras legislation commended to notice of other provinces, 120.
 Two principal methods of dealing with, 118.
 Phipps, Mr. Henry, of Chicago, 29, 50.

PLANTATIONS :

- Importance of, in the general agricultural economy of the country, 597.

PLANTING COMMUNITY :

- Importance of close intercommunication between it and agricultural departments, 83.
 Presence of, in many ways of great service to the local population, 598.
 Relations with Imperial and Provincial Agricultural Departments, 597.
 Representative of scientific officers of planters associations, appointment of, of the Council of Agricultural Research recommended, 54, 598.
 Plunkett, Sir Horace, 473.
 POPULATION, if this increases proportionately to every enhancement in purchasing power of the cultivator, no lasting improvement in standard of living of great mass of the population can be attained, 499.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES, 381.**PRINCIPALS OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, *see under* AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, STAFF.****Prizes for agricultural improvement, 164-5.****PROPAGANDA, *see under* DEMONSTRATION :**

- PROTECTION OF CROPS**, against external and internal sources of infection, deterioration, due to mixing of seed and against wild animals and vermin, 117-122.

PUBLIC HEALTH :

- Administration of, constitutional position, 483.
 All India Conferences of Medical Research Workers: Resolutions of 1924 and 1926 on, 481.
 Interaction between, and Agriculture, 482.
 Madras District Health Scheme, 484.

MALARIA :

- Control of, must be effected in the main by concerted popular effort, 490.
 Devastation wrought by, 490.

QUININE AND CINCHONA FEBRIFUGES :

- Government responsibilities in matter of supply, 490.
 Need for increased scientific investigation into production, 491-2.

PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.**MALARIA—contd.****QUININ AND CINCHONA FEBRIFUGES—contd.**

- Responsibility for production and general control of price and distribution should be assumed by Government of India, 491.
- Medical Aid Scheme, Village, 486.
- Midwives, Schemes for training, 487.
- Need for awakening a public health conscience, 483.
- Potable water supplies, importance of providing, 488.
- Private medical practitioners subsidies to, to settle in villages, 486.
- Problems of, forward movement in investigation of, in progress, 483.
- Provincial Public Health Departments :
- Objects of, 483.
 - illustrated by Madras District Health Scheme, 484-5.
 - Organisation of, general outline, 483-4.
 - Sanitary conditions in rural areas bad, 482.
 - Urgency of developing rural Public Health and Medical Services in the interests of general prosperity as well as in those of the rural population, 493.
 - Wells, importance of sanitary, for drinking water, 488.
- Public Services Acts, Provincial, importance of passing before recruitment for the new superior provincial agricultural services begins, 639.
- PUSA. *see* AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, ORGANISATION OF *and* AGRICULTURAL SERVICES, CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL SERVICE.
- RAILWAY FREIGHT RATES :**
- General remarks on, 377-8.
 - Lowest possible rates suggested for :
 - Fertilisers, 94.
 - Fodder, 262.
 - Fuel, 264.
 - Milch cattle, concession rates for, suggestion, 379.
 - Periodical revision of, recommended, 378.
 - Rates for newly born calves accompanying dams, question of remitting, 378.
 - Should be Re-examined for raw material for, and transport of, agricultural machinery and implements, 114.
- Rajpipla State, power taken to enforce growing cotton of an approved variety, 357.
- Redemption of Mortgages Act,
- RESEARCH, *see* AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH, ORGANISATION OF, AGRICULTURAL SERVICES *and* IRRIGATION.
- Rice, *see under* MARKETING, systems of,
- Ripon, Lord, 370.
- Robertson, Mr. W. R., 23.
- Rothamsted, 61, 84, 91, 111.
- Rowett Research Institute, 494.
- Rural Community, Councils, Boards, Punjab, 505.
- RURAL WELFARE (see also under PUBLIC HEALTH and VILLAGE LIFE) :**
- Arbitration societies as a means of reducing litigation, 508.
 - Better Living Societies, 506.
 - Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab, work of, 504.
 - Communications, effect of good, in promoting Education, Medical assistance, Mobility of labour, Post and Telegraph facilities, 498.
 - Community Board, Central Rural, Punjab, 505.
 - Community Councils, Rural, Punjab, 505.
 - Economic enquiry, case for, 504.
 - Libraries, 501, 530.
 - Non-official agencies, examples of work of :
 - Central Co-operative Anti-malaria Society of Bengal, 489.
 - Rural reconstruction centres of Indian Y. M. C. A., 489-90.
 - Seva Sadan Society, 489.
 - in general Agencies for work in Rural Areas will need official encouragement and advice for some time to come, 503.
- Nutrition, *see under that head.*
- Standard of living, no lasting improvement of, possible for great mass of population if every enhancement in purchasing power is accompanied by proportionate increase in population, 499.
- Universities,
- influence for good which they can exert on, 503.
- Seed, deterioration through mixing of, only marked in case of cotton, 120.

SEED : IMPROVED, DISTRIBUTION OF :

- Problem of, 101.
- possibility of private Agents for, 102, 106.
- Co-operative agency offers best prospects of relieving Agricultural department in, 104, 105.
 - should be Assisted in making storage arrangements, 105.
 - existing Departmental organisation varies greatly in efficiency, 102.
 - Ways in which its work is supplemented 103, 104, 105.
- Must continue to form one of most important branches of departmental work, 102.
- departmental Organisation must also provide for maintenance of standard of improved, 105.
- Policy recommended for :
 - separate departmental organisation under Deputy Director, 106.
 - Distribution to be self-supporting but not an object of departmental profit, 106.
- Serum-simultaneous inoculation against rinderpest, *see under* Diseases of Livestock.
- Servants of India Society and Poona Seva Sadan Society, work of, 489.
- Sher Shah, 370.
- Shah Jehan, 325.
- "Shifting cultivation" (*taungya, kumri, podu, jhuming*) should be brought under control, 267-8.
- Sind Encumbered Estates Act, 419.
- Singh, Mr. S. K., 195.
- Smith, Mr. W., Imperial Dairy Expert, 248.

SOILS :

- Alluvial, 72-3.
- Black Cotton or *Regur* soils, 71-2.
- Deterioration of, 75-6.
 - no evidence of progressive Deterioration, 76.
- Erosion, and remedies, 79-80, 267.
- Information regarding, Council of Agricultural Research should undertake collection and publication of, 76.
- Laterite, 73-4.
 - Deficiency in lime, problem of, 78.
 - show wide Divergences in character, 73.
- Red soils of Crystalline tract, 70-1.
- Regur*, *see under* black cotton above.
- Research on soils and soil conditions, 76-9.
 - Council of Agricultural Research and, 79.
 - Nitrogen deficiency, 77.
 - Problems numerous and complex, 78.
 - need for Specialist officers, 79.
 - assistance of Universities, 79.
 - Work to be done in the immediate future, 74, 75, 77, 78.
- Soil surveys, 74-5.
- Sub-soils of Northern India not uniform in texture, 73.
- rice, in Swampy areas, special characteristics of, 78.
- Tillage of, *see under* Cultivation.
- South Africa, efficacy of serum-simultaneous inoculation against rinderpest proved in, 284.

STATISTICS :

- Agricultural experiment, appointment of a specialist to Imperial Agricultural Research Institute to supply mathematical guidance for, recommended, 617.
- whole Basis of, in India, urgently requires broadening, 621.
- Carts, quinquennial return, in Agricultural Statistics, 603.
- Central collating agency, frequent changes in, 601.
- Collection of, separate agency from revenue for, not recommended, 622.
- CULTIVATION AND CROP :**
 - Cotton, improvement in, 610-1.
 - "Culturable waste" and area "not available for cultivation," 604-5.
 - Factors for :
 - Area sown, figures satisfactory, 605-6.
 - Condition estimate, susceptible of considerable improvement, 608.
 - Normal yield, susceptible of considerable improvement, 606-8.
 - Mixed crops, 606.
 - Permanently settled areas; difficulties arising from, 605-6.

STATISTICS—contd.

CULTIVATION AND CROP—contd.

Special—

- Coffee, suggestion, 609.
- Jute, suggestion, 609-10.
- Rubber, 608.
- Tea, suggestion, 609.

Difficulty of securing uniformity throughout India, 600.

Duties in collecting, cultivators, the general public, local authorities, and traders have all definite, 616-7.

FORECASTS :

- All-India, issued by Commercial Intelligence Department except in case of Jute crop, 602, 604.
- Based on information given by Revenue Departments, except in case of Jute, 602.
- Issue of, in vernacular, suggestion, 603.
- Prepared by Agricultural Departments, except in Central Provinces and Burma and suggestion regarding these provinces, 602.
- Publication in Indian Trade Journal, 602.
- Revival of, as separate leaflets, suggestion, 602.
- Indian Famine Commission of 1880, starting point of modern statistics in India, 600.
- Interests in, of Government, producer, general public and trader, different, 616.
- International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, closer relations with, in statistical matters, advocated, 621.
- World Census of production by, in 1931, question of Indian participation, 621.
- Livestock, quinquennial, in Agricultural Statistics, 612-4.
- Since 1919-20 sufficiently accurate to make comparisons between province and province, 613.
- Suggestions for further improvement, 613-4.

ORGANISATION :

CENTRAL :

- Present arrangements, 619.
- need for statistical information of a kind not now available, 619.
- reconstitution of Department of Statistics as a Central Bureau of Statistical Information, proposal, 620.

PROVINCIAL :

- Appointment of well-qualified statistical officer at, in each province would greatly assist economic and social investigations, 618.
- Need for one well-qualified statistical officer within each agricultural department, 617.
- Duties, 617.
- Training, proposal, 617.
- Ploughs, quinquennial return in Agricultural Statistics, 603.

PUBLICATIONS :

AGRICULTURAL :

- Agricultural Statistics of India and suggestions regarding, 601, 604.
- Estimates of Area and Yield, and suggestions regarding, 602.
- also Occasional in :
 - Annual reports of Agricultural and Veterinary Departments ;
 - Agricultural Journal of India ;
 - Review of Agricultural Operations ; and in the
 - Season and Crop Reports, 603.

GENERAL :

- Administration Reports, 604.
- Co-operation Reports, 604.
- Education Reports, and suggestion regarding, 604.
- Irrigation Reports, and suggestion regarding, 603.
- Public Health Reports, 604.
- and suggestion regarding, 614.
- Statistical Abstract for British India, 604.

STATISTICS—contd.**TRADE :**

- Accounts relating to the Seaborne Trade and Navigation of India, 611.
- Annual returns of Rail and River borne trade, revival of, and suggestions, regarding, 611-2
- Review of the Trade of India, 611.
- internal Road trade, question of recording, 612.
- Transfrontier trade, statistics for, by Road should be revived, 612.

VITAL :

- Correlation of various data regarding health conditions, valuable work to be done in, 614.
- Purposes for which Government statistics are collected, 616.
- Rural welfare, desirability of properly organised enquiries into data regarding, 615.
- Stewart, Mr. H. R., 195.
- Strachey, Sir John, 16, 24.
- Studies in European Co-operation, Mr. Strickland, 238.
- Sudan, power taken to enforce growing of only one variety of cotton in a given area, 357.
- Sugar Bureau, 31.
- Sugarcane breeding station, Coimbatore, 32, 641.
- Sukkur Barrage *see under* IRRIGATION, Sind.
- Surveys, Marketing, *see under* MARKETING.
- Taluka Development Associations, 159-161.

TARIFF :

- Rebate on duty on iron and steel imported for agricultural machinery or implements, suggestion, 114.
- examination of Tariff schedule for removal of anomalies in regard to classification of implements for agricultural purposes, recommendation, 115.

TRADE COMMISSIONER, INDIAN, *see under* MARKETING.**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA :**

- Grading of agricultural produce, 402.
- System of private licensed warehouses in markets, 395.

UNIVERSITIES :

- general Account of, 542-3.
- Act of 1904, 542.

BENARES UNIVERSITY—

- Jodhpur, donation from Maharaja of, in furtherance of agricultural and veterinary research and education and foundation of "The Lord Irwin Chair" at, 542.
- Commission of 1902, 542.
- provide Conditions most congenial to research workers, 633.
- Faculties of Agriculture at, 60.
- Calcutta University :
 - Chair of Agriculture at, 542.
 - Commission, 1917-19, 542.
 - Higher agricultural education at, 558-9.
 - work on Soils at, 79.
- importance of, in agricultural development 60-1, 542.
- Inter-University Board, 544.
- Rural development, potentialities of influence of, on, 544.
- Soils, can assist in research on, 79.
- Village guidance, part which Universities can play, 503-4.

Usurious Loans Act *see under* FINANCE OF AGRICULTURE.**VETERINARY :****VETERINARY AID :**

- Absence of private veterinary practitioners, 293.
- Dispensaries, staff of, 295-6.
- Hospitals, scale of provision, 296.
- Need for encouraging private effort in every way possible, 304.
- Employment by private associations and co-operative societies of veterinary practitioners, question of, 304.
- Terms on which such men might be obtained, 305.

VETERINARY—contd.**EDUCATION :****COLLEGES AND COLLEGE COURSES :**

- number of colleges adequate, 311.
- two separate, required for Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, 307.
- for Assistant Surgeons, observations on, 307-8.
- for Surgeons, 308.
- establishment of a new central college not recommended, but should be given at one selected College only at present, 310.
- should be open only to candidates nominated by the Government of India, Provincial Governments and Indian States, 310.

STAFF :

- Need for a most carefully selected teaching, 311.
- Value of free exchange between provinces of officers as professors and lecturers, 311.

RESEARCH :**CENTRAL :**

- Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar, 312-15.
- Administrative control should pass to Director of Institute, 318.
- Financial position of, 317.
- Disposal of profits from sera and vaccines, 317.
- Funds for research, 317.
- History of, 312-13.
- Scale on which sera and vaccines are produced, 313.
- Situation of Muktesar, conclusion that it is well suited to work of Institute, 315.

COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH :

- Functions of, in regard to, 50.
- should have a standing Committee on veterinary subjects with the representative on the Council of Animal Husbandry in the Chair, 250, 318.
- Committee should be given powers of cooption, 318.
- main object of committee would be to secure co-operation between the provinces in controlling contagious disease, 318.
- Formation of two other committees recommended :
 - for Serum-simultaneous campaign, 318.
 - for Veterinary education, 318.

PROVINCIAL :**VETERINARY COLLEGES :**

- Research at present entirely subordinate to teaching, 50.
- Senior officers at, should be expected and encouraged to undertake Investigation in their own special spheres, 312.
- good work standing to credit of Civil Veterinary Departments in, 312.
- scientific knowledge has already in some directions outstripped administrative action, 312.

SERVICES :**Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar :****Staff :****Director :**

- Assistance in administrative work required, 316-7.
- should be selected for his scientific qualifications, 316.

Superior :

- Increase of, question of, 315.
- should always be Maintained at full strength, 315.
- Numbers insufficient to justify formation of Central Veterinary Service, 316.

VETERINARY—contd.**SERVICES—contd.****Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar :****Staff :****Superior :**

Pay, scale of, for Director and superior staff, 316.

Subordinate and menial, 316.

INDIAN VETERINARY SERVICE :

Recruitment ceased in 1924 and place will be taken by new superior provincial services, 300.

NEW SUPERIOR PROVINCIAL SERVICES, 299-301.**Duties :**

charge of veterinary circles as deputy directors, 300.

Teaching in veterinary colleges, 310.

Pay :

Present scale for Indian Veterinary Service would be appropriate, 300.

Special, may be required for teaching staff, 310.

Recruitment :

Administrative, will ordinarily be recruited from existing provincial services, 300.

Direct, should be resorted to when necessary, 300.

Teaching, special, will as a rule be required, 310.

POSTS OUTSIDE THE CADRE :

Directors of Veterinary Services, 299.

Principals of Veterinary Colleges, 299.

Pay should be reconsidered, 300.

Recruitment : should be obtained from abroad if suitable officers not available in India, 299.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.**Cadre of :**

Designations and posts, 300.

Should be greatly expanded, 298.

estimates of Minimum expansion required, 298.

Preparations required for successful functioning of expanded, 298.

Primary duty will be control of epidemic diseases, but will also supervise dispensaries and touring veterinary assistants, 300.

Pay : present rate of, is suitable, 301.

Recruitment : from passed students of the college selected for training Veterinary Surgeons, 301.

SAFEGUARDS for Veterinary Services in regard to recruitment, discipline and conditions of service : passing of provincial Public Services Acts a necessity to provide as in case of Agricultural Services, 301.

SUBORDINATE ASSISTANT SURGEONS :

Position under Local Authorities, 301.

Reserve Corps, 301-4.

Victoria Technical Institute, 541.

VILLAGE LIFE :**GENERAL FEATURES, 5, 6, 477-9.**

the cultivator's Characteristics, 478.

Self sufficiency of village life and government, 478-9.

Signs of change :

Administrative, 480-1.

Economic, 479-80.

Need for adjusting, to changing conditions, 498.

VILLAGE GUIDANCE :

Agencies, 500-4.

Gurgaon uplift, 502.

Links between the village and the town, 503.

Objects, 500.

Universities, part which, can play in, 503-4.

Vidwanth, Mr. B., 240.

Voelcker, Dr. J. A., 18, 83, 99, 268, 699 (Appendix), 701 (Appendix).

Wadia, Mr. N. M., C.I.E., 305, 306.

Warth, Mr., Physiological Chemist, Animal Nutrition section, Bangalore, 240-2.

WATER HYACINTH : *see under* COMMUNICATIONS.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES :

Standardisation of, need for, 396.

Advance must be by steps within each province rather than all-India, 397.

Beginning made under Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 397.

Burma will require separate treatment, 397.

Features of Bill now before Burma Legislature, 397.

Committee of 1913, 397.

Time come to Re-examine question, 397.

Government of India should lay down general principles to which provinces would adhere as far as possible, 397.

West, Mr. M., 527.

Wheat, possibilities of developing an Export Trade in high class strong wheats should be borne in mind, 400-1 (*see also under* MARKETS).

Wild animals, protection against, 121-2.

Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act (1912).

GLOSSARY

Adatya ..	..	A commission agent or broker.
Anna ..	..	One-sixteenth of a rupee; equivalent to 1½d. at exchange rate of one and six pence to the rupee.
Aratdar ..	..	A seller of commodities on behalf of the growers and of middlemen, with godowns for hire for storage of goods.
Bajra (or Bajri) ..	..	A small millet (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).
Batai ..	..	Cultivation on a produce sharing basis.
Bazaar ..	..	A market.
Bepari ..	..	A dealer or commission agent (according as to whether he buys with his own money or with money borrowed from an <i>aratdar</i> or financier).
Ber ..	..	Indian jujube (<i>Zizyphus jujuba</i>).
Berseem ..	..	Egyptian clover (<i>Trifolium alexandrinum</i>).
Bhil ..	..	An aboriginal tribe found mainly in the Bombay Presidency, Central India and Rajputana.
Bhusa ..	..	The husk or chaff of grain; the straw.
Brahmin ..	..	The priestly caste amongst the Hindus.
Bund ..	..	A dam, a field embankment.
Chilo ..	..	A stem-boring insect (<i>Chilo simplex</i>).
Chuni ..	..	Coarsely ground pulse.
Dai ..	..	A midwife.
Dal ..	..	A generic term for pulses.
Dalal ..	..	An agent or broker.
Damdapat ..	..	Literally "double the principal". An ancient Hindu provision of law under which a court, in passing a decree for principal and interest, cannot allow interest in excess of the principal when the claim is made.
Deodar ..	..	The Himalayan cedar (<i>Cedrus libani</i>).
Dhaincha ..	..	A leguminous fibre plant often grown for green manuring (<i>Sebania aculeata</i>).
Dudshar ..	..	An improved variety of fine rice, grown mainly in Bengal.
Dumba ..	..	A breed of sheep, characterised by the development of masses of fat on the tail.
Emmolacra ..	..	An insect which attacks sugarcane.
Faris ..	..	A small dealer.
Fellaheen ..	..	Egyptian peasants.
Gowala ..	..	A herdsman or milkman.
Ghi ..	..	Clarified butter.
Gowshala ..	..	A cow-shed; a refuge home for cattle.
Gur ..	..	Unrefined Indian sugar; jaggery.
Indrasail ..	..	An improved variety of paddy, grown mainly in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.
Jamabandi ..	..	An annual account of lands held in a village and the amount of land revenue due on them; or the essential portion of the record of rights in land wherein is entered the details as to ownership, the revenue assesser, area, etc.

Jamadar	..	..	An officer subordinate to the Agricultural Assistant, in the Central Provinces.
Jat	..	..	A cultivating class inhabiting north India.
Jhuming	..	..	Temporary cultivation in jungle clearings.
Juar	..	..	The large millet (<i>Andropogon sorghum</i>).
Kadbi	..	..	<i>Juar</i> straw.
Kala-azar	..	..	A malignant fever caused by an infection by a parasite (<i>Leishmania Donovanii</i>).
Kallar	..	..	Saline efflorescence.
Kamdar	..	..	A fieldman.
Kamgar	..	..	A petty officer.
Kamia	..	..	An agricultural labourer, who enters into an agreement to perform labour.
Kamiauti	..	..	An agreement, written or oral, under which a person undertakes to perform labour for an advance of money or for a debt due or in lieu of interest on such debt.
Kankar	..	..	Nodules of limestone found in the soil.
Kans	..	..	A coarse, deep-rooted grass weed (<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>).
Kapas	..	..	Cotton with seed still adhering; unginned cotton.
Karnam	..	..	A village accountant.
Katektara	..	..	A variety of rice, grown mainly in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.
Kaukkyi	..	..	An improved variety of late maturing paddy grown in Burma.
Khandi	..	..	A measure of weight and capacity which varies according to the commodity and, in many cases, for the same commodity in different localities.
Khas Mahal	..	..	An estate owned and managed direct by Government.
Kharif	..	..	The autumn harvest; crops sown at the beginning of the rains and reaped from October to December.
Khut	..	..	A class of landholders found in the coastal districts of the Bombay Presidency, who hold villages and land on a special tenure.
Kulkarni	..	..	A hereditary village accountant.
Kumri	..	..	Temporary cultivation in jungle clearings.
Lao	..	..	A resinous incrustation formed on the bark of twigs of certain trees by the action of the lac-insect (<i>Coccus lacca</i> .)
Lakh	..	..	One hundred thousand.
Mahajan	..	..	A merchant; a creditor.
Mamlatdar	..	..	A revenue officer in charge of a taluka (a revenue division of a district).
Mandi	..	..	A market.
Maund	..	..	A measure of weight varying in different localities and sometimes for different commodities. The standard (railway) maund is 82·284 lbs.
Mistry	..	..	A mechanic, carpenter, blacksmith, etc.
Mukaddam	..	..	A supervisor, a subordinate officer.
Nag	..	..	A varying measure of weight for cotton.
Namasudra	..	..	One of the depressed classes in Bengal.
Ngapi	..	..	Fish paste.
Nullah	..	..	A water course.

Paddy	..	..	Unhusked rice (<i>Oryza sativa</i>).
Panchayat	..	..	Literally, a committee of five. Used to describe an association of any number of persons instituted for objects of an administrative or judicial nature.
Papaya	..	..	A fruit (<i>Carica papaya</i>).
Pat, patta	..	..	A breed of goats found in the Himalayas.
Patta	..	..	A document showing the area of land held under it and the revenue payable.
Patwari	..	..	A village accountant.
Phad	..	..	A system of irrigation under which a number of small holders join for the economic use of the water supply available, for the growing of irrigated crops on a regular plan.
Pinjrapole	..	..	A refuge home for cattle.
Podu	..	..	Temporary cultivation in jungle clearings.
Purdah	..	..	A veil, screen; the practice of keeping women secluded.
Rab	..	..	The burning of leaves and branches of trees on ground which is being prepared for a seed bed or for sowing generally.
Rabi	..	..	The spring harvest; crops sown in the autumn and reaped at the end of the cold weather.
Ragi	..	..	An inferior kind of millet (<i>Elysiene coracana</i>).
Regur	..	..	Black cotton soil.
Reh	..	..	Land impregnated with sodium salts and thereby rendered barren.
Roseum	..	..	A coarse short staple cotton (<i>Gossypium neglectum roseum</i>).
Ryot	..	..	A cultivator.
Sal	..	..	A forest tree (<i>Shorea robusta</i>).
Sann hemp	..	..	A leguminous fibre (<i>Crotalaria juncea</i>).
Sardar	..	..	A headman, a man sent out to recruit labour.
Seer	..	..	A weight (usually 2·057 lbs.)
Senji	..	..	A fodder crop (<i>Melilotus parviflora</i>).
Seva-Sadan	..	..	Literally "home of service". A charitable organisation.
Sowcar	..	..	A moneylender.
Taccavi	..	..	An advance made by Government to cultivators for agricultural purposes.
Tahsil (Tehsil)	..	..	A local revenue division of a district.
Tahsildar	..	..	A revenue officer in charge of a tahsil
Tal	..	..	An embankment.
Talati	..	..	A village accountant.
Taluka	..	..	A local revenue division of a district.
Tapedar	..	..	A village accountant in Sind.
Taungya	..	..	Temporary cultivation in jungle clearings.
Thana	..	..	A police station.
Tur	..	..	A pulse (<i>Cajanus indicus</i>).
Upacharak	..	..	A preacher.
Usar	Land impregnated with sodium salts and thereby rendered barren.
Zamindar	A landowner, a peasant-proprietor.
Zilladar	A canal officer.

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