

THE Servant of India

Editor : S. G. VAZE.—Office : Servants of India Society's Home, Poona (D. G.).

VOI. IX, No. 34 }

POONA—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1926.

} INDIAN SUBSN. RS. 6.
FOREIGN 10s. 6d.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

DR. H. C. E. ZACHARIAS, who has worked on the editorial staff of the SERVANT OF INDIA continuously for the last five years and a half with only a break of four months, when he was in charge of the Calcutta *Guardian*, leaves this paper to-day in order to issue a Catholic weekly from Calcutta, whose name will in all likelihood be *The Week*. The Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastri has wired the following appreciation of Dr. Zacharias' most valuable services to this paper : "It is sad to part from a friend and coadjutor so efficient, so high-minded and so entirely devoted as Dr. Zacharias. This paper will lose the benefit of his wide reading, conscientious thought and comprehensive love of humanity. The consolation is that another paper of kindred spirit will gain what we lose. Dr. Zacharias carries our dearest love and most earnest wishes for his undertaking.—V. S. SRINIVASAN."

THE paper read by Sir Stanley Reed, late editor of the *Times of India*, before the Royal Institute of International Affairs on "Some Thoughts on Indian Polity" merits a close study by Indian politicians. His conclusions, which are adverse to further constitutional reform and even somewhat favourable to a step or two backwards, are not to be brushed aside as being due to a lack of sympathy with or hostility to Indian aspirations, for he went the farthest among Europeans in pressing for a very substantial measure of reform before the

Montagu Committee in 1919. His well-known friendliness to the desire of Indians to rise to the Dominion status makes it incumbent upon our leaders to pay careful heed to the warning he utters and the misgivings to which he gives expression. For our own part we think he states the fact correctly but makes a wrong deduction therefrom. His main thesis is that the electorate, being still uneducated politically, is, naturally enough, not in a position to support the edifice of responsible government. That our electorate is still largely innocent of politics may be readily conceded, but we do not see how from this premiss follows the conclusion which Sir Stanley draws. One would have thought that his conclusion would be that the introduction of responsible government was a mistake and that it should be replaced by some other form of popular but non-responsible form of government. He, however, would maintain responsible government and only revert to indirect elections, which obtained in pre-reform days. We wonder how it did not occur to Sir Stanley that responsible government and direct election go together and that direct election was substituted for indirect election just because responsible government was to be substituted for irresponsible government. If Ministers are to be held accountable for their policy to the Legislative Council, it will surely not to do invite municipalities and local boards, themselves elected with reference solely to local questions, to select what appear to them to be the best persons to solve national problems. Members of the Council must obviously be brought face to face with their electors. The fact of the electorate having received little political training can be explained by the existence of many abnormal factors, among the most prominent of which is the non-co-operation movement, but however ill fitted they may be at present to weigh political questions that arise in the Legislatures, it is only the elections that will give them the necessary training. Indirect elections will only postpone it indefinitely.

THERE is, however, one factor which in our opinion has contributed most to the ill-success of dyarchy, and which yet is generally left out of account in taking stock of our constitutional achievements

Indirect Elections ?

Dyarchy and Party System.

and failures. It is the impediment to the growth of the party system which dyarchy necessarily introduces. If full responsible government had been introduced in one bound in the whole sphere of administration, without any transitional stage intervening, even then the change would have been gradual from the unity of all parties in destructive criticism of Government, which prevailed in pre-reform days, to the diversity of constructive programmes to which reform alone gave scope. But when the administration is divided into two spheres, reserved and transferred, the essential matters being still retained by the bureaucracy in its hands and the subsidiary ones alone being made over to a popular Ministry, the change could not be painfully slow and often quite imperceptible. For to most Indian politicians the powers which are still exercised by an irresponsible and foreign executive so completely overshadow those which have been confided into the hands of a responsible executive drawn from the ranks of the people, that, whatever internal differences there may be in regard to the way in which the transferred powers can be best utilised, they pale into insignificance before the need, universally felt, for concentrating on releasing the reserved powers from the grip of the officials. To the extent to which this external control is removed, only to that extent will emerge in India parties based on policies and principles. At any rate so much is certain that the reservation of powers exercises a powerful retarding influence on the organization of political parties. Remarkable confirmation of this fact is afforded by a penetrating article on *Dyarchy in Ulster* in the current number of the *Round Table*, in which the deduction is drawn that the division of powers between the Parliament of Northern Ireland and Westminster has obstructed the growth of a vigorous party system. Since the division of power is the essence of dyarchy, it follows that the defect we have pointed out is ineradicable, and since responsible government is impossible without a party system, the conclusion becomes inescapable that dyarchy is inherently unworkable and can never be a complete success. Here also we differ radically from Sir Stanley Reed, who holds that there is nothing fundamentally wrong about dyarchy.

THE Calcutta *Guardian* of Sept. 3rd has a new proposal to make, as regards elimination of communalism from the National Electorates. Indian constitution: to wit, the creation of a "national" electorate, to which everybody is to have the option of belonging. The idea is much on the lines of that propounded by Mr. Sastri, but it differs therefrom by treating the present "General" electorates, as if they were "Hindu" electorates. This they certainly are not: Sikhs, Parsees, Indian Christians, Beni Israel at present belong to the same electorate as do the Hindus; only Mohammedans and Europeans have "special" electorates. To turn the present "general" electorate into a Hindu one therefore

seems to us a retrograde step: we do not want to increase the number of special electorates, but decrease them; not to say abolish them. The plan of abolishing the Mohammedan electorate our contemporary sets aside altogether as quite "inconceivable at the present time", mainly, it would seem, because "it would meet with such opposition from the Moslems that the public peace all over the country would be endangered." That seems to us just the sort of weakness which puts a premium on the brickbat-cum-lathi argument. Abolition, we hold, is conceivable and ought to be conceived. If safeguards there are to be, we still think it were better, if they were restricted to one of our two Chambers (the Council of State). Increase *pro tem.* the power of veto of a strictly communal Second Chamber as much as you like: but at least let us have one Chamber, election to which will train our people to think nationally and not communally. A little communalism mixed up in all our public institutions is surely much worse from a national point of view, than much communalism in a few institutions only and none whatever in the rest. It is the only way of getting nationalism to overcome communalism.

To those who had been hoping that the Backbay Inquiry Committee presided over by Sir Grimwood Mears would advise the discontinuance of the further prosecution of the scheme, its interim report published last week will cause keen disappointment. Far from doing anything of the kind, the Committee have recommended that the reclamation work should proceed during the next working season. For the moment they concern themselves only with blocks 1, 2, 7 and 8. The last one having a ready customer in the military department, though that means nothing more than a mere adjustment of inter-departmental accounts, the Committee have naturally recommended that it should be completed "as quickly as possible by dry filling." They are also unanimous about the desirability of completing blocks 1 and 2 by either dredged or dry filling, "whichever may prove more economical or advantageous." The Committee are however not so sure of their ground about block 7. In regard to it, they refrain from making any definite recommendation and leave it to the Bombay Government to decide whether work on the same should continue or stop. Another of its important recommendations is that the dredgers should work not for eight hours as heretofore, but for 24 by three shifts. It would in our opinion have been better if the Committee had also pressed for the association with those in actual charge of the reclamation operations of a non-official committee enjoying more than a mere advisory status. Some witnesses who were examined by the Committee in Bombay had favoured this idea, which, if given effect to, would at least have inspired better public confidence in the working of the development directorate. For the rest its recommendations seem to be satisfactory.

WHILE commenting on the Report of the East Africa Commission, we remarked in a recent issue that the Commission understood the principle of native trusteeship in an entirely different sense from that in which the term was used in the Kenya White Paper of 1922. This Paper enjoined the Kenya Government to place the interests of the natives be-

fore everything else, while the Commission's Report placed them not first, but second, that is, after the speedy exploitation of tropical Africa "in the interests of humanity." The Commission of course took it for granted that nothing that the exploitation of Africa required could at all be prejudicial to Africans' interests. By making this convenient assumption the Commission tried to get round the high ideal set before the Kenya Government in the White Paper, although it was for the purpose of counteracting the claims of Indians. The East African policy recommended by the Commission has come to be called the dual policy, casting on the white colonists the dual responsibility of developing the country, not for themselves of course, but for humanity and also of advancing the interests of the natives. The Kenya Government and His Majesty's Government of course pretend that the dual policy is nothing different from that mentioned in the White Paper, but Lord Delamere, after his characteristic manner, has, in a speech made last month, given away the whole show by blandly telling his audience that his fears about native trusteeship have now been dispelled, since the Government are as a matter of fact putting into effect, not the White Paper policy, but the dual policy, which he said "is more workable than the native policy laid down in the White Paper." He felt considerably relieved that the settlers had very nearly killed the West African Policy of "Africans first," which the White Paper had professed to set up. The development of the native policy he favours is that as long as Africans remain labourers, they should be given every kind of encouragement, and "their will to work" should be stimulated by every possible means—even by direct pressure and coercion, we suppose—but as soon as they pass from labourers into "competitors" in trade and professions, they should be put into a different pen altogether, or kept on a separate plane; in other words a colour bar must then be instituted. All this of course is consistent with the so-called "dual policy". But even the Kenya Government will find it difficult to reconcile this with the "Africa for the Africans" policy mentioned with such tremendous unctious in the White Paper.

A BILL has been published in the Official Gazette of Tanganyika, which seeks to give effect to the principle of indirect rule.

The principle of governing the natives indirectly through their tribal Chiefs instead of directly through the Government officials has of course been accepted by Government ever since they took over the administration of the mandated territory. The proposed Bill only works out the principle in greater detail than heretofore: e. g., at present only native headmen were recognised and were all given similar powers; but hereafter there will be brought into existence a hierarchy of native officials with varying powers and with different offices to perform. This legislation opens up for discussion once again the whole question of direct versus indirect rule. The latter is generally supposed to be superior to the former, inasmuch as it is better to foster and strengthen the institutions which have grown out of the traditions of a people and help them to develop the civilization which they can themselves evolve rather than to superimpose upon them institutions which have no root in their past history. This would be a good principle to adopt if the people in question have a distinct civilization of their own and are left free to evolve it in their own way. But the natives of East

Africa are in an almost savage condition; nor is it intended to leave the native chiefs wide enough scope to order things in their own way. The British Government only uses the native chiefs as convenient tools for carrying out the policy they have set their heart upon, in which case it would be better by far if they assumed responsibility for it in the sight of all and also openly set about to educate the Africans out of some of their traditional ideas. Foreign rule would be tolerable and in any case justifiable only if it led inevitably to a higher and better stage of development; if those on whom the yoke of a foreign ruler is imposed are to be left to stew in their own juice, as it were, they had better be left undisturbed in their wild freedom. It is just like our native Princes in India: either make them truly independent or apply steady pressure to them to conform to civilized standards of government. The British Government however robs them of their independence sure enough, but also confirms them in effect in their conservatism. The policy is no doubt convenient to the rulers, but hardly so to any one else.

* * *

THE Director of the Tropical Hygiene Division of the Department of Health of the Australian Commonwealth, Dr. J. S. E. Elkington, publishes in the

Spectator of September 11th an article of no little importance on "White Women in the Australian Tropics." These Australian Tropics cover an area double that of Britain, France and Germany, inhabited by two lakhs of purely White people, the majority of whom were born there, many from tropic-born parents. The idea that the tropical climate as such impairs the fertility of the White races therefore seems wrong: indeed the increase in population in Northern Queensland (where 90% of all Tropical Australians live) between 1911 and 1921 amounted to 39%, as against 22% only in the rest of Australia. From 1920 to 1924 26,175 babies were born in Tropical Australia. The infantile death rate amounted to 59 per mille, and 50 per mille in the two most typically tropical coastal areas, as against a general infantile death rate for the whole of Australia of 57 per mille, 69 for London, 70 for Switzerland, 75 for England and Wales, 79 Canada and 98 for Scotland. Similarly the death rate in child in birth Queensland (5 per thousand live births) is lower than that for all Australia—and remember that the White woman has got to do all her own heavy manual labour in tropical Australia! And as for children, so for the population as a whole, the Queensland general death rate is below that for the whole of Australia, the latter itself being the lowest in the world, excepting New England. The conclusion therefore is compelling, that, if the Tropics today are unhealthy (both for the White and non-White races) compared with the temperate ones, the reason for it must not be sought in the climate, but in the prevalence of the micro-organisms of disease. All tropical diseases are preventible: they are not prevented, because the people concerned prefer to spend the necessary money on other things. There is no technical reason at all, why the whole of India should not be as healthy as North Queensland. It certainly would have cost less to extirpate say the malarial mosquito and the plague-flea throughout the world, than it cost the White people to kill each other during 1914 and 1919. What do we in this country mean to do about it?

NATAL TRADING LAW.

WHILE we in India are studiously refraining from all criticism of the South African Government in view of the approaching Round Table Conference at Capetown, events are taking place in S. Africa which bring home more than ever before the extremely precarious position of the Indian community in that country and the imperative necessity for taking drastic remedial action. The latest of such events is the decision of the highest judicial tribunal of S. Africa, which, unless the law is altered in their favour, will deprive Indians of all their trade and will thus drive them out of the country more effectively than the Asiatic Bill which has exercised people's minds recently. Only a few details of the case in question need be given. An Indian woman applied, as is necessary under the law to do annually, for the renewal of her trading licence to the licensing officer, who refused the application. Thereupon she appealed to the Town Council, which rejected her appeal. Then she made an application for leave to appeal from this decision to the Supreme Court of Natal, which too was refused. The Court, however, recognised that the licensing officer's decision was arbitrary and unjust. One judge, in giving judgment said, that the decision was "somewhat harsh and inclined to be inequitable." He proceeded to remark however that the fact that the decision was inequitable "did not help the applicant," for "even if an administrative decision were inequitable, unless it was shown that the officer had acted *mala fides* or of ulterior or improper motives or that he had not exercised a discretion at all, the appellant could have no remedy." From this decision of the Provincial Division appeal was made to the Chief Justice who dismissed it on the ground that the decision of the Provincial Division was final.

The history of the particular provision in law which provided for an appeal from the decision of a licensing authority to a judicial tribunal is most interesting, as it will show how much store was laid by this safeguard by the Indian community and how they have now been deprived of it at one blow. The issue of trading licences is governed by the Dealers' Licences Act passed in 1897, which provides that licences must be taken out annually on an application made to the licensing Officer, who in two specific cases was required to refuse the application, but in others could use his unfettered discretion. Appeal lies from his decision to the Licensing Board or Town Council, which consists of European traders, who are the rivals of Indian traders. Of this Act an anti-Asiatic writer* says: "Outwardly it carefully avoids class legislation, for in theory it applies to Europeans and Asiatics. But in practice it operates against the Indian store-keepers. No white man is refused a licence; Asiatics often suffer what they regard as injustice. There is no appeal from the

decision of the licensing officer, and they can only protest and submit. In Durban the Act has been utilised in order to prevent Indian merchants opening shops in the principal streets. The licensing officer is the servant of a body of white storekeepers. He knows their views, and, whatever his personal opinion may be, he can hardly be expected to sacrifice his appointment by opposing those who employ him. As a protective measure to the white trader the Act is valuable. From the standpoint of expediency the system may find supporters. In reality it is simply class legislation."

When the Act was passed, the late Sir Henry Binns (one of Natal's most prominent public men) strongly protested against it, saying that it was an un-British measure, and that the ousting of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was a dangerous principle. The powers conferred by this Act were, it would appear, abused from the beginning. "Mr. Chamberlain (Colonial Secretary) went as far as to intimate that if its one-sided administration against Indian traders did not cease, he should be compelled to take serious action. The immediate effect would appear to have been that circulars were sent round to the different Municipalities by the Government of Natal (at Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion) to the effect that although they had been given arbitrary powers, they were expected, on pain of being deprived thereof, to use them in a reasonable and general manner, and that in no case, if they wished to retain those powers, were they to touch vested interests."* In spite of these warnings, however, licensing officers only too often refused new licences and the renewal of old ones without the slightest justification, often moving thereby the most hostile organs of public opinion to express strong protest. The *Times of Natal* remarked in one case:

"A more arbitrary and unjust proceeding could not be imagined; and we have no hesitation in saying that had the Boer authorities, in the days of the South African Republic, been guilty of such conduct they would have instantly been brought up with a round turn by the Imperial Government. . . . We can only describe the decision of the Licensing Board as a scandalous injustice, and illegal as well; and if the applicants had the right of appeal—which, of course, under the law they have not—the Board's decision would immediately be quashed by the Supreme Court." The Supreme Court had in fact on many occasions to comment upon the arbitrary powers conferred upon the Licensing Boards and to deplore its inability to interfere with their decisions. Many old established Indian traders were ruined or driven away by the action of the licensing officers in refusing them the renewal of their licences. There was

* L. E. Neame in "The Asiatic Danger in the Colonies". (Routledge.) 1907.

* quoted from "A short Statement of the Grievances of the British Indians in Natal by the Natal Delegation" to England, 1909.

thus a general demand for an amendment of the Dealers' Licences Act, giving the aggrieved party the right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

An amendment to this effect was passed in 1909 only in so far as renewals of licences were concerned. That is to say, it provided for an appeal in cases where renewal of trading licences is refused by the licensing authority, the law remaining as before when it is a case of a new licence in which the licensing officer retains his plenary jurisdiction. In moving this amendment, the Minister of Railways and Harbours, Col. Greene, laid stress on the fact that it merely reflected the real intention of Parliament when the original Act was passed. He said: "The (original) law was an unusual one and was without precedent in any way within the Empire. There had been in the past some very serious miscarriages of justice in the administration of the law. The intention of the Bill was clear. It was not intended that any person to whom a licence was granted should be deprived of possession if he were innocent of any breach of the law. There had been many cases in which those vested rights had been absolutely ignored. The condition of things in the past had been a scandal. Where there had been a breach of the law the licence should not be renewed, but if a man had a licence and had obeyed the law it would be an injustice to withdraw that licence from him. It was simply an act of justice that they should extend protection to every person who had a vested right, whoever he might be. It was the very foundation of the British Constitution. They knew that injustices had been perpetrated in the past, which had caused very serious trouble elsewhere, and had not tended to improve Natal's position at Home or in other places."

Today unfortunately it must be realized that even this right of appeal to the Court, which at the time seemed such ample safeguard, is nothing but the proverbial reed which pierces the very hand leaning upon it.

MADRAS HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

THE closing session of the last Madras Legislative Council, which was prorogued on the 17th September last, was an unduly protracted and weary one and was devoted mostly to the consideration of a Bill to validate the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act of 1923. The provisions of that Act in its final form were discussed at great length by the Council in 1924. It received the assent of the Governor General in 1925 and came into force in that year. Thereupon the Local Government appointed a Board and created other machinery to give effect to the Act. There appear, however, to have been certain defects of procedure and the validity of the Act has been questioned by the powerful vested interests affected by the Act. It is well-known that there are very rich

temples and mutts in South India which resent the control over them vested in the Board by the Act. They have taken the matter to the Courts and intend to fight the Legislation in as leisurely a manner as possible so that the object of the Act may be frustrated. Hence the present validating Bill. Its statement of objects and reasons is a short one and may be quoted in full:

Doubts have been expressed as to the validity of the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1923, and of the action taken and things done in pursuance of and under that Act, and legal proceedings have been instituted in the Madras High Court and certain subordinate Courts, questioning its validity. The result has been that the working of the Act has been considerably obstructed by persons whose supposed vested interests have been affected by the Act. This bill is primarily intended to remove all doubts that may exist as to the validity of the said Act and of the action taken and things done thereunder.

The present Bill merely repeats all the provisions of the Act of 1923 and contains only one clause in addition which validates all the action taken by the machinery created by that Act until the new piece of legislation comes into force. The Minister in charge of the Bill, the Raja of Panagal—to whose zeal for the cause the entire legislation on the subject owes its existence—explained to the Council that it was only a formal measure and requested their co-operation for putting it through, quickly. Asked why he chose to introduce the Bill in the very last session of the Council, he explained that he had hoped that the Courts would decide the matter quickly, but the plaintiffs had adopted dilatory tactics, had applied for commissions to examine Lords Wallingdon and Reading, and, if emergent legislation was not resorted to, lakhs and lakhs of trust money would be wasted on legislation—to prevent which kind of waste was one of the main objects of legislation on the subject. He also said that the machinery created by the Act of 1923 was being hampered in its work and was almost at a standstill and it was therefore the duty of the Council to put an end to this state of affairs as early as possible.

The opposition refused to take a reasonable view of the situation. They insisted on their pound of flesh. Mr. Satyamurti, who, though not the leader of the Opposition party, more fully represented them than any other member, declared his creed in these explicit terms:

"I think it is the duty of the Opposition to oppose bad measures of the Government because they are bad, and good measures because when we are in power we should introduce better measures."

Being an emergent measure, the Bill had to be put through all the stages in one session and being a re-enacting measure, it contained all the clauses of the Act of 1923. As the Opposition was deter-

mined to oppose it at every stage and at every step, a tedious ding-dong parliamentary game was witnessed, the result of which was at no time in doubt as the Government commanded a substantial majority. All the points that were raised in 1924 were raised again, the cud was chewed repeatedly and the same decisions were taken as in 1924—and no wonder, for it was one and the same Council.

Two points that came up in the discussion deserve mention here. The Opposition gave notice of more than four hundred amendments. It cannot be said that all of them deserved one fate. Some of them would certainly have improved the Bill. But the Minister refused to accept any amendment whatever, lest the re-enacting character of the Bill should be affected, entailing thereby delay at the hands of the Governor General. He even prevailed upon the Advocate General to withdraw an amendment of which he had given notice. The Minister admitted that the Act of 1923 was far from being perfect and promised to introduce an amending Bill at an early date, if returned to power, when all suggestions to improve the Act could be considered. In the circumstances one cannot blame the Minister. The other point raised was whether a subordinate legislature like the local Council was competent to validate an invalid Act of its own. On this point the Government and the Opposition naturally took different views and it goes without saying that lawyers also were divided in their opinion. The opinion of the Madras Advocate General is that since the Council was undoubtedly competent to pass the Act of 1923, it is also competent to validate and re-enact that measure. It is, however, a matter which only the highest Courts can decide finally. Therefore it may well be said that the present legislation fails to achieve its primary object: there will still be litigation questioning the validity of the Act of 1923. It seems so, but the Local Government have adopted what remedy was open to them.

It should not be supposed that the Opposition as a party look upon this Bill as a bad measure. There are, no doubt, some individuals among them who think so and who possibly represent vested interests. But the party as a whole opposed it merely because they considered it their duty to oppose whatever the Government proposed. One may be quite certain that if the Opposition came to power in the forthcoming general election they would not repeal the present legislation. Despite all that was said in the Council, the Swarajists have not made the repeal of this Act a plank in their party platform. Such honest misgivings as exist in the minds of some people are due to the fear that the present party in power, being based on communalism, may abuse the machinery created by the Act for furthering their own communal purposes. This is not an altogether imaginary fear but be it said to the credit of the Justice party, that whatever they may be doing in other spheres, so far as the administration of this Act is concerned,

they have given no legitimate ground for complaint. After all, every democratic institution lends itself to abuse under certain circumstances. The remedy lies in creating a public opinion which will prevent abuse, not in discarding democratic institutions.

V. VENKATASUBBAIYA.

REACTIONARY BARODA.

DEWAN MANUBHAI'S REGIME.

In this and the succeeding articles our correspondent intends to take a brief review of the administration of Sir Manubhai as Dewan of Baroda. His conclusion is that under Sir Manubhai's stewardship there has been a steady retrogression in the at-one-time progressive policies of the Baroda State, though he believes that the reaction had set in even before May 1916, when Sir Manubhai assumed responsibility for the administration.

PHANTOM DHARA SABHA.

The Dhara Sabha or Legislative Council, which was established in 1907, is still, nearly twenty years after, in the same rudimentary condition as when it was first instituted. It consists of 12 officials, 4 nominated non-officials, and 10 elected non-officials. But these last are to be called elected only by courtesy. For the Government has the power, which it is not chary of exercising, of rejecting at its discretion a candidate duly elected by the suffrages of the electorate, in which case it does not order a re-election but quietly substitutes another person of its own choice for the one rejected by it, and then he becomes the "elected member." This fortunate man may not have offered himself for election either, but still the Government pitchforks him into the position and he is thereafter expected to safeguard popular rights from the encroachments of the bureaucracy. It goes without saying that the meetings of the Dhara Sabha take place under the presidency of the Dewan. May it not be that this power has been delegated to the Dewan because otherwise it would compel the Gaekwar to be in India—away from Home—for at least a week every year?

What powers does the Council so composed possess? In fact it is a misnomer to call it a Legislative Council. It no doubt considers some legislative projects on occasion, but all such projects need not be submitted to it. The Government can enact any law it likes without reference to the so-called Legislative Council, and amendments to existing laws or rules thereunder are generally passed without saying as much as "by your leave" to the Council. The Dhara Sabha is thus merely an advisory body, empowered to give advice when called upon to do so. Even when the Government chooses to take it into consultation, it does not necessarily consult this body at every stage of the Bill referred to it. The Dhara Sabha may pass a Bill in a particular form, but the Government, in sanctioning it, may introduce into it provisions which were never proposed to

the Sabha either by official or non-official members. The addition of the notorious section of the Press Act, which confers on the authorities the power to close down the press in certain circumstances, came about in this way. The Dhara Sabha was entirely innocent of it. The Executive not only overrides the Legislature, but acts quite independently of it, in making, altering or rescinding its own laws.

The members of the Dhara Sabha can interpellate Government, move resolutions and introduce Bills, but these powers are circumscribed within very narrow limits. Till recently there was no limitation on the number of resolutions to be moved by members, but now a limit has been put both to resolutions and to questions at 10. The proviso however is most amusing. No resolution can be moved which affects the policy of Government! Can one conceive of any resolution which will not affect the policy of Government either beneficially or prejudicially, and why should one go to the trouble of moving a resolution if it is pre-ordained to have no effect either way on the policy pursued by Government? It is possible of course that even under such a rule a Dewan may be condescending enough to allow some resolutions, but the point is that *all* resolutions are liable to be equally disallowed, and quite legitimately, according to the existing regulations on the subject. Non-official members cannot of course propose increased expenditure under any head, but they cannot propose reduction of any tax either. The members of the Sabha cannot vote on the Budget. Every member on taking his seat has to take an oath of allegiance and fealty to the Maharaja and his heirs and successors. There is no subject of Baroda but is fervently loyal to the Gadi; such a requirement therefore is deemed by several members to cast a reflection on themselves.

The Legislative Councils in British India are not very advanced, but no dispassionate observer can doubt for one moment that the Dhara Sabha of Baroda is a mere embryo when compared with the Councils of British India.

EDUCATION.

In education too Baroda is rapidly making steps backwards. According to the State's Statistical Abstract there were 2,32,528 scholars in primary schools in 1915-16 as compared with 1,95,126 in 1924-25, thus showing a fall of 37,000 in the number of scholars (14,000 boys and 23,000 girls) in nine years. This is due to the closing of a large number of schools in the Kaliparaj areas and other small villages. While 99½% of the children of school-going age were in school in 1916-17, the percentage has come down to 81½% in 1924-25, resulting in a fall of 18%.

The same reactionary tendency is observable in other spheres. High school fees were twice raised during the last eight years and College fees too are high, thus making higher education dearer to poor people. Fees have been introduced in the

Kala Bhavan too. The establishment of the Academy of Music and the spread of a network of village libraries are perhaps the only solid achievements to the credit of the Baroda Government. From the State Libraries are of course rigorously excluded such papers as the *Hindustan* and the *Sourashtra*, which criticise the State's policy. This one fact will serve to show more than many another the depth of degradation to which the State has now fallen.

Of the other phases of administration more anon.

J. B.

THE BETTING EVIL IN ENGLAND.

A TIMELY WARNING TO INDIA.

A FEW months before Mr. Baldwin's fall over his fiscal proposals in 1923, the House of Commons had set up a Select Committee "to consider the question of imposing a duty on betting, and to report whether such duty is desirable and practicable." The Committee, consisting of nineteen members, eleven of whom were Conservatives, examined witnesses representing Government departments, racing and betting interests including bookmakers, and social organisations. When the Committee, however, met to consider their report, the dissolution of Parliament was imminent. To save their work therefore from being wasted, the Committee made haste to present their report before it was complete on all the points of reference. They decided by a majority that a tax on betting was practicable, and again by a majority the suggestion that the tax was desirable was rejected. The report of 700 pages was published as a Blue-book, but as it would be scarcely available or useful to the general reader as it stands, Mr. Benson Perkins has rendered a public service by presenting a readable summary of the whole in a little book entitled "Betting Facts,"* which is the subject of this notice.

The appalling grip of the betting evil over England, as revealed before the Parliamentary Committee, has a close interest for us in this Presidency in view of the attempts lately made in the Legislative Council to bring in a private Bill, the undisguised object of which was to reverse the beneficial legislation of 1912 and to reinstate bookmakers on the Bombay and Poona race-courses. Fortunately for the public, the attempt has been twice defeated on technical grounds, but there is every likelihood that this sinister Bill will be brought up again before the new Council next year; it is therefore necessary to study and ponder over what has come to pass in England, and is certain to occur—only on a far larger scale of course—in this country, if the Indian Legislatures are not alive to the danger in time.

Individual betting is often excused or regarded lightly as doing little harm or providing some recreation or excitement at little cost. But, while that which is wrong in itself cannot become right even on such a consideration, betting facts as disclosed before the Committee go dead against the defenders of the practice, or those who indulge in it in the name of sport. As Arondeacon Charles states in his masterly study† of the subject, there

* *Betting Facts*, by E. BENSON PERKINS, with a preface by ISAAC FOOT. (Student Christian Movement, London, 2s.)
 † *Gambling and Betting*, By ARONDEACON CHARLES, (Clark Edinburgh.)

seems to be no essential difference between betting and gambling, save that the latter term is generally used of a succession of bets. In its simplest form betting like gambling consists in an appeal to chance by two individuals or groups of individuals, the object, as well as the result, of which is to transfer a certain amount of property, be it large or small, from one person to another by such an appeal. Without going here into a discussion of the ethics of such appeals to chance, it is enough to observe that in horse-racing, the bettors do not merely depend on chance. They all profess to back their own superior knowledge of horses and skill in taking odds. Now, in the words of Dr. Charles,

"If this knowledge is accessible to all who engage in such ventures, then the game is, in the main, a game of skill. But, since such knowledge is never accessible to all, and since, therefore, men resort to *private* sources for such information, whether trustworthy or not, *the game assumes a dishonourable and fraudulent character.* One of the gamblers, presuming the private information or 'tip' has been correct, has in effect seen his opponent's cards, and is using this discreditable knowledge to promote his own gain."

Mr. Baldwin on his return to power took the first opportunity to pass the tax on betting, in spite of the opinion of the majority of the Parliamentary Committee itself being against its desirability, and in the face of the strong opposition of the Church and public generally to the tax, which was only meant to be a source of revenue without having any appreciable result as a check on betting. On the other hand, the Labour leader, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald deplored the harm of betting in no uncertain terms.

"Gambling (he wrote) flourishes with . . . the demand for mere amusement, the distaste for serious and strenuous effort, the spread of drunkenness, all pointing to a poverty of the personality, a bareness of the inner chambers of the mind." Accordingly it "rules conduct in proportion to the weakness of the moral character and the disorganisation of the intellectual life." "It is marked by an impatience with the slow processes of legitimate accumulation, by a revolt against the discipline of steady growth and sustained action. The gambler lives in a state of unnatural strain."

Assured as Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is that "democracy is the only form of government under which men can enjoy the blessings of full citizenship," he views with alarm the rapid spread of gambling habits among the masses:

"Where these habits prevail, the newspaper, which should be the guide of the citizen, is read not for its politics but for its tips, for the racing news, . . . not for the subjects it discusses in its leader columns, and so is degraded to be the organ of the book-maker."

Hence Mr. MacDonald concludes that a Labour Party cannot be built up in a population whose nerves are unstrung and quivering from constant indulgence in games of hazard.

Mr. MacDonald's reference to newspapers recalls the fact that few of them in England have seriously denounced the prevailing evil. One noteworthy exception is that of the *Manchester Guardian*, which, true to its high traditions, in a leading article in 1924 presented the deplorable situation in that country in plain words thus:

"Every one who knows the life of towns and of mills and factories outside them, to go no further, knows that absorption in betting, to

the exclusion or dwarfing of other interests, has become an endemic disease eating into the vitals of the English people, as the murraine eats into the life of the cattle of Cheshire What we must all see now, if we use our eyes, is the wholesale disablement and degradation of a considerable part of our people. . . . The common case, the case to be counted almost in millions, is that of the man or woman in whom an insane concentration on the vision of something got for nothing, or else on the mere thrill of awaiting the decision of a hazard, has destroyed the fineness of every faculty, leaving them purposeless and flaccid, incapable of enthusiasm or even of fixed attention,—negligent employers, slack workmen, careless parents, worthless citizens. . . . A large number of newspapers fatten themselves upon this wasting national disease, like the worms that live upon the luckless dog whom they help to reduce to emaciation. Morally such an enterprise is on a level with trading with an enemy in time of war, and trading with him in munitions. At least we can legislate against the worst of these malpractices, and we can amend the unfairness which winks under forms of law at the kind of betting most convenient for rich gamblers, while restricting the gambling convenient to the poor."

Coming to the Select Committee's report, several of its members recorded the following remarks:—

"The State has recognised that, while betting cannot be prohibited by law, it should be checked and discouraged as far as possible, especially in places of public resort, and under conditions calculated to give rise to special mischief. If the habit of betting is a matter of private concern, the business of betting is rightly regarded as affecting public well-being. The Act of 1845 made void all contracts made by way of gaming or wagering. The betting debt is not enforceable by law, and there can be no doubt that this attitude of the law to betting has constituted a safeguard. It is moreover a recognition of the fact that a *bet is not an economic transaction*. . . . The Act of 1853, which made betting-houses illegal, was passed because they tended to the injury and demoralisation of improvident persons and were also the occasion of scandalous conduct."

It may be observed, in passing, that the same objections were urged against book-makers on the Bombay and Poona race-courses, and it is difficult to make any differentiation between them and the betting-houses referred to above.

The vast volume of betting in England was estimated by various competent witnesses before the Committee. The leading sporting paper, *The Sportsman*, in 1923, suggested a total of four to five hundred and fifty million pounds a year, while hundred millions was quoted as a competent estimate in *The Times*. The income-tax authorities estimated £1,400,000, to be the total net profits of all book-makers. A leading book-maker considered that one in four of the adult population had an interest in the Derby. This would mean about five million people. Another book-maker estimated that one in twelve of the entire population were regularly betting, which would be a total of approximately four millions. The largest firm of book-makers in the country suggested that there is a much bigger turnover on betting in England than in any other country in the world. It was

also stated that more people are betting at the present time than ever before. The police witnesses concurred in suggesting that a large growth in betting has taken place within the last decade, betting having about doubled since 1913.

The main recommendation for Mr. Addyman's Bill in the Bombay Council is that the presence of book-makers on the race-course would be a check on the bucket-shops outside; how hollow this expectation is may be judged from the fact that in England, in spite of there being some four thousand regular book-makers, the irregular or street-book-makers are estimated to number six thousand, the law against them notwithstanding. Even this was considered to be a conservative estimate. As to book-makers' profits, in the judgment of a competent witness, out of approximately £160,000,000 turnover in betting £100,000,000 is kept by the book-makers. This gives point to the answer given by a book-maker to the question whether the backer had much chance of winning. He thought that the professional backer might be able to hold his own, but of the ordinary fellow who made a bet, he said, "I should think he has got a great difficulty.... I think he will be very lucky who wins."

Two reasons were given why street-book-makers flourish in spite of the Act of 1906. They are—the failure to inflict the full penalties under the Act, and the attempts made to prevent police action by bribery. If this can be said in England, it is easy to judge how much worse the case can become in this country.

Several witnesses referred to the growth of betting amongst women, and even amongst children. An assistant mistress in a London County Council boys' school stated that out of a class of forty-two boys with an average age of 11½ years, she discovered nineteen who admitted that they backed horses.

It is sometimes urged in defence of betting that racing could not go on without it, and that without it horse-breeding would suffer, but when a witness was asked, "surely there is nothing at all that helps the breeding of horses in the coming together of hundreds of thousands of people to bet upon them?" the Secretary of the Thoroughbred Breeders' Association could give no satisfactory reply.

Other witnesses spoke of the social evil effects of betting. It is unnecessary to dilate on them here except to point out the effect upon industry and the economic loss to the country. Canon Green related how one of the biggest employers told him that it would be worth the while of any employer of labour to pay a sum equal to ten per cent. of the yearly dividend to stop betting in works, as the waste of material and of time and the friction in the works cost more than double that in the year. Canon Green expressed the firm conviction that "the national output is brought down twenty per cent. in the year by gambling." This conclusion was arrived at by information obtained from foremen, shop-stewards, labourers and Trades Union officials. Several police witnesses expressed the view that twenty-five per cent. or more of the poverty amongst the working classes of to-day was attributable to a very large extent to the vice of betting.

We would earnestly appeal to Mr. Wadia, the Sassoons and other mill-owners among us to consider this aspect of the question of betting in the interests of the industry itself, as much as of their workmen, before supporting Mr. Addyman's Bill, should it come up before the Council again, parti-

cularly when the mill industry, as is complained, is passing through critical times.

We shall discuss this Bill more fully hereafter, as also the policy the Government should adopt towards race-course gambling in the interests of this Presidency.

J. K. N. KABRAJI

REVIEWS.

COCAINISM.

DER KOKAINISMUS. By PROF. DR. HANS W. MAIER. (Georg Thieme, Leipzig.) 1926. 9½ x 7. pp. viii & 269. 22 illustrations. Mk. 15.

THE author, who is house-surgeon at the mental hospital of the University of Zurich laid the foundations to the present work ten years ago, when "snow-sniffing"* first became widespread in Switzerland. With usual German industry and thoroughness he has since been collecting material, his bibliography† alone covering ten pages and the detailed description of 35 typical cases, amongst those which came under his own observation and treatment, forty-six pages. The book is of course couched in technical language, but makes easy reading and is not only of medical, but also of forensic and general importance. The last standard work on the subject was Piouffle's "Les psychoses cocaïniques," published at Paris in 1919, but Prof. Maier's has now superseded it and may be taken as the last word on a subject, the gravity of which is unfortunately only too apparent in this country too. In this respect—viz. the prevalence of Cocainism in India—Dr. Maier however bases himself entirely on Dr. K. Ch. Bose who contributed some articles on cocaine poisoning to the *British Medical Journal* of 1902 and 1913. His information on this point therefore is anything but up-to-date, great as the historical interest is for us to find, how widespread this pest was in Calcutta even 24 years ago, and we are certainly grateful to him for having translated *in extenso* the description of nine cases of Dr. Kailas Chander Bose's (pp. 56 ff.)

Most of our readers will probably know that the drug cocaine is an alkaloid extracted from the leaves of the Coca shrub, which have for times immemorial been chewed by the natives of Peru and adjoining countries for the sake of their inebriating effect. *Erythroxylon Coca Lam.* indeed is indigenous to Peru, the eastern districts of Bolivia, the northernmost part of Argentina, the western region of Brazil and the southern district of Colombia; and at one time all the cocaine was manufactured from the dried coca-leaves exported from these South American countries. Today and for years now that condition has been completely revolutionized. Bolivia is said to produce 5 million kilos of leaves, but 90% of this quantity is consumed locally. Peru on the other hand exported

* Snow is the slang used by English speaking cocainists for "cocaine".

† Whilst Dr. Maier pays (p. 83) a deserved meed of praise to Prof. L. Lewin and his recently published work "Phantastica" (which was reviewed by me in the issues of February 26th 1925 ff.) this book curiously enough does not appear in the "Bibliography."

Year	Dried Leaves	Unrefined Cocaine
in 1877	8,000 kg	—
.. 1891	123,000 "	1,730 kg
.. 1906	2,800,000 "	10,600 "
.. 1920	453,000 "	1,637 "

Why this sudden drop in later years? Has the consumption of cocaine decreased so considerably? Alas, no. The reason is, that in 1878 the shrub was introduced into Java, where in 1886 Coca plantations were started and where today in East Java alone (the centre of the culture) no less than 44 Coca Plantations are in existence. The export of dried coca leaves from Java rose

from 26,000 kg in 1904

to 1,353,270 " " 1914

and, after showing a considerable drop during the war years, amounted to

1,707,438 " in 1920

and 1,283,503* " " 1922.

No less than 452,000 kg of this latter figure went directly to Japan (!), the rest being marketed in Amsterdam. According to our author (pp. 3 and 20) therefore cocaine today is manufactured almost entirely from Java leaves†: if on the one hand it should therefore be easy internationally to control this Dutch Indian output, on the other it is not improbable that, the moment legitimate supplies from that source were curtailed, certain South American Republics might not be slow to make up for the deficiency. Again, the synthetic, chemical, production of cocaine has been achieved on three separate occasions and by three separate methods—all of course German: so that, if money was no object, cocaine could be manufactured even without the use of a single coca leaf. Dr. Maier (p. 25) mentions that a selling combine of all chemical factories in Europe has fixed the price at £30 per kilogram, but no mention is made of the American and Japanese factories.

From Java alone then there is an annual output of 20,000 kg of a drug, the maximum legitimate use of which is 0.03 gram per dose and 0.06 per day: what are these quantities used for? The locally anæstheticising effect of even the coca leaves was known since 1850—four years before the isolation of the alkaloid cocaine itself. At first however the drug was recommended by doctors as a "tonic": hence the many (and highly mischievous) patent medicines, like "coca wines", &c. which are still being consumed by an unsuspecting public. The next phase dates from 1878, when an American doctor pretended to have cured morphinomania by injections of cocaine: and this dreadful misjudgment did much to introduce the drug amongst the very circles most receptive for it—those of drug addicts. It was not until 1885, that a German doctor demonstrated the fallacy of such treatment, but by then the mania had been securely established in the United States: *vide* an article published by the *New York Medical Record* in 1886 (quoted p. 52). It was there also that in 1902 for the first time cocaine addicts took to introducing the drug into their system, no longer by hypodermic injections, but by sniffing it up into their nostrils: a method which to-day holds the field. It is only much later that Europe became victim to this infection: Paris apparently caught the disease first on that Continent and became in 1912 the principal European focus. The War psychoses of the

* Kew introduced in 1870 the shrub in Ceylon and Madras Presidency, but, mercifully, the planting of it on a large scale has here never been attempted.

† containing about 1½% cocaine.

following years of course produced the very soil on which this mania could batten and in those days Switzerland, the asylum of so many refugees, came into sorry notoriety. After the war it was the misery of the inflation and deflation periods in Germany and Austria which propagated there the vice most, together with the general dissolution of morals consequent upon war and revolution. It almost seems, as if the peak of the addiction in Western countries had been passed; but it appears likewise that the infection is spreading far and wide: Egypt apparently today having caught it very badly.

Following our author, I have spoken of Cocainism as an infectious disease, using that term by no means metaphorically. For the specific mental effect of cocaine addiction is a morbid and irritable desire for the company of fellow "snow-sniffers" with whom to exchange description of the phantastic images produced by the action of the drug. This is the main thing desired by cocaine addicts: to feel translated into a fantastic world, where a thing has but to be desired, in order to be experienced and where mutual confidences about such experiences serve to stimulate each victim's phantasy to ever new and ever more exciting flights. Each addict therefore is a violent propagandist of the mania and prodigal with the drug, as long as he has got any: the very opposite of the morphinist who is most miserly with his treasure and satisfies his vice as a solitary. Another physiological effect of cocaine is that in the female it raises the *libido* almost to nymphomania: whence it is habitually used by prostitutes and none too infrequently by desperate criminals for purposes of seduction. (In the male, by the way, it induces impotence.) As in all cases of addiction, a craving of course is set up in Cocainists, which imperatively demands a continued supply of the drug and which eventually makes the patient incapable of any effort whatsoever except that for getting more of the drug. A consideration of all these psychological effects will make it evident, how the unscrupulous financial exploiter of other people's vices has in Cocainism an optimum combination of all factors in his favour: each victim, not only wanting ever more "snow" for himself, but wanting to share his "delights" with others too, thus naturally and inevitably becoming an energetic peddler of the drug and a mad apostle of its "virtues."

Cocainism therefore is, from the point of view of the commonwealth, one of the most dangerous drug addictions. Dr. Maier quotes a case where in a poor suburb a small tobacconist fell victim to the disease. Soon his daughters had caught it. It spread to the inns of the district, where henceforth "snow" was being peddled, and soon small employees and workers in the factories of the neighbourhood were infected in ever more alarming numbers. The disease therefore is by no means restricted to the idle rich, but represents a danger to the whole body politic. It is a violently infectious disease and must be treated as such—i. e. by isolating its victims and not letting them out until completely cured. This cure in average cases takes one year; but there are of course those cases, which have gone so far, as to be incapable of permanent cure. Not that there is any difficulty about cutting off the patient's use of cocaine. Contrary to the effect of morphia, cocaine does not lead to physical habituation: the same dose suffices at all times and its sudden and complete stoppage causes no physical harm whatsoever. The difficulty is to keep the patient so long away from using the drug and in the meantime so reconstructing and

fortifying his mental stamina that, on release from the institution where he has been interned, he will refuse to take again to the drug. In England, e. g., where illegal possession of cocaine is punishable by imprisonment, the convicted addict is marched off to a prison hospital, where he spends the time of his sentence, usually 3 to 6 months, until he can be let out as probably cured. This is indeed a method of truly reforming criminals by jailing them and certainly one deserving widely to be copied.

The question however arises, whether a radical destruction of the disease could not be attempted by altogether eliminating cocaine itself.

The only legitimate medical use to which cocaine can be put, is that of a local anæsthetic in minor surgical and dental operations. This use of the alkaloid dates only from 1884 when a Vienna doctor recommended it to an Ophthalmological Congress held at Heidelberg for anaesthetizing the *cornea* and *conjunctiva* of the eye. Since then cocaine has thus rendered great services to medicine, though its powerful toxic properties have always made it somewhat dangerous to use, quite apart from the possibility of inducing cocaineism. Hence chemistry has for quite a number of years tried to discover some substitutes, which would prove at least as efficacious as a local anæsthetic, but at the same time would be less poisonous and would not affect the central nervous system. Two substances have come to the fore in this respect: Novokain (discovered by Eichorn in 1905) and Paikain (discovered by Willstätter in 1924). Novokain is little poisonous and, given together with Adrenalin*, provides as good a local anæsthesia as Cocaine. Its slight toxic property makes its use in large quantities, i. e. for quite extensive local operations, feasible. Paikain promises to do even better, as it is so rapidly broken up by the tissues, that local application does not enable any of it to reach the brain at all. The drawback of both is, that in their direct action on mucuous membranes they do not come up to the efficacy of cocaine.

In any case it is obvious, that even today the legitimate use of cocaine is circumscribed within minimal limits and that very soon probably a complete substitute will have been discovered as to make its further manufacture altogether unnecessary for medical purposes. One drawback even then persists: viz. that both Cocaine and its substitutes are most cheaply manufactured from one and the same chemical matrix, Ekgonin, which is the first product extracted from the coca leaves. The total prohibition of cultivating the coca shrub therefore seems not feasible, even if no more cocaine were to be produced at all, unless synthetic processes could be so cheapened, as to make the use of the coca-leaf unnecessary. In any case, there remains the danger of countries where the shrub is growing wild and where small primitive "stills" could easily extract the alkaloid in a form sufficient for all the purposes required by cocaineists. With the ease of smuggling, it is therefore evident that this menace to society cannot be met except by the concerted action of all countries: and Dr. Maier is warm in his praises of the Hague Convention of 1911, which for the first time handled the problem internationally, and of the work subsequently done in this connection by the League of Nations; and one only hopes that South America in this connection will not yet again prove the League's heel of Achilles.

* vide my article on Endocrinology in the issue of May 7, 1925.

The curse of Cocainism, then, is one which calls for active counter-measures, not least to be sure in this country: international control, perhaps even prohibition, of coca growing and cocaine manufacture; national vigilance measures against smugglers and peddlers; rigorous internment of all cocaineists; most important—and most difficult of all—an educational system, which will produce not merely examination successers, but human wills, so strong and good, as to be proof against the blandishments of hell.

H. C. E. ZACHARIAS.

OCTOBER 4TH, 1226-1926.

WE are obliged to *The Aloysian* of Mangalore for its "Franciscan Number" which even merely from the typographical point of view is a production of which any publisher might be proud. It is beautifully printed in black and red, and contains eight pictures of the great Catholic Saint, the seventh century of whose heavenly birthday a whole world celebrated last Monday. Of the seven articles, we commend "A Sketch of St. Francis' Life"; "The Third Order of St. Francis" and "Franciscans in India" especially to all our readers, as giving a short and most readable account of what really any educated person here ought to know about *Il Poverello*. The special note struck by St. Francis, which has endeared him to such vast multitudes even of non-Catholics, is of course his joyousness, his whole life being one rapturous gratitude for the love of God revealed in all things: the birds of the air and the fishes of the sea, the sun, the fire and—death. But what is not so apparent is the fact that this supreme joyfulness sprang out of a body tortured by pain, out of a mind that had so identified itself with the sufferings of its Lord on the Cross, that the very marks of the Cross were reproduced in its body. To profess to admire St. Francis, as it is so fashionable to-day, as if he were merely a worshipper of nature, is therefore completely to misunderstand him. Many of course are ready to delight with St. Francis in the beauty of nature, but a real Franciscan can only be he who bases that delight on the supernatural beauty of the sacrifice and agony of the Cross. The æstheticist who considers this "morbid" may be right or not: but it were surely better, if in that case he would spare us his "interpretation" of a St. Francis who most patently is no longer what the real, historical, Francis of Assisi was: a Christian and a Saint.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- TURKEY. (MODERN WORLD SERIES.) By A. J. TOYNBEE and K. P. KIRKWOOD. (Ernest Benn, Ltd., London.) 1926. 8¼ x 5¼. pp. 329. 15s.
- RABINDRANATH TAGORE. By E. J. THOMPSON. (Oxford University Press, Oxford.) 1926. 9 x 5½. pp. 327. Rs. 8.
- IF I WERE A LABOUR LEADER. By Sir ERNEST BENN. (Ernest Benn, Ltd., London.) 1926. 8¼ x 5¼. pp. 154. 3s. 6d.

- GOING EAST: FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF INDIA. By L. E. COX. (Edinburgh House, London.) 1926. 7¼ x 4¾. pp. 80. 1s.
- BIBLIOGRAPHY OF UNEMPLOYMENT. (I. L. O., Geneva.) 1926. 9¼ x 6¼. pp. 155. 2s.
- MODERN INDIA. By R. PALME DUTT. (Sunshine Publishing House, Bombay.) 1926. 6¾ x 4¼. pp. 211. Rs. 2-12.
- OPIUM CULTIVATION AND TRAFFIC IN CHINA. (The International Anti-Opium Association Peking). 1926. 9½ x 6¼. pp. 32.
- THE OTHER PHASE OF THE MEDAL. By D. MADHAVA RAO. (Justice Printing Press, Madras.) 9¼ x 6. pp. 94. As. 12.

The Servants of India Society's Fire Relief Fund.

(From 13th September to 3rd October.)

The Bhagini Samaj, Bombay	...	Rs. 1000
Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, Calcutta	..	500
The Chief of Miraj, (Junior)	..	200
Mr. B. Venkatapathi Raju, M.L.A., Simla	..	50
Mr. V. Venkateswara Sastrulu, Madras	..	50
Through Mr. P. P. S. Sastri, Tinnevelly	..	34
Prof. Walter O. Fitch, Delhi	..	30
Clerical Establishment of the Engineer in Chief, Simla	... ..	27
Through Rao Bahadur C. S. Subramaniam, Mayavaram	... ..	26-8
Mr. Motiram S. Advani, Hyderabad (Sind)	..	25
A Sympathiser, Poona	... ..	25
Gujarati Type-Foundry, Bombay	..	25
Collections by Mr. V. K. Rajwade, Vakil, Akola	... ..	21-14-9
Collections by Mr. D. K. Bhate, Simla	..	20
Through Mr. Vaidyanatha Iyer, Tinnevelly	..	18
The Staff of the Meteorological Department, Simla	... ..	17-8
Rao Sahab Irappa Purappa Chowdy, Gadag	..	15
Mr. Keshavji Lalji, Jharia	..	15
Collections at Gopalpuram, Madras	..	12
The Y. M. C. A. Staff, Nagpur	..	11
Mr. Shaukarrao Kasarkodi, Simla...	..	10
Rao Sahab L. Sen, Simla	..	10
The Staff of the D. G., I.M.S., Office, Simla	..	10
Through Mr. V. G. Sundaram, Quilon	..	10
District People's Association, Tinnevelly	..	10
Mr. W. L. Chiplunkar, Vakil, Akola	..	10
Mr. K. Rama Aiyengar, M.L.A., Simla	..	10
Mr. Hargopal Prahalka, Jharia	..	10
Mr. V. V. Thacker, Jharia	..	10
Mr. D. R. Rathor, Jharia	..	10
Mr. Amarsing Gowamal, Jharia	..	10
Mr. J. K. Ramji, Jharia...	..	10
Mr. Ratna Mehta, Jharia	..	10
Messrs. G. P. C. & Co., Jharia	..	10
Mr. Treekamji Jeewandas, Jharia	..	10
Mr. H. F. Bell, I. C. S., Ag. Collector, Poona	... ..	10
Collections in English School, Auraiya (U. P.)	..	8

Mr. Jayaram Shivji, Jharia	...	5
Mr. Gauri Shankar, Simla	...	5
Mr. K. S. Venkatachalam, Tinnevelly	..	5
Mr. P. G. Save, Bombay	..	5
Rao Bahadur A. L. Banerjee, Simla	..	5
Through Mr. K. V. Karge, Mysore...	..	4-8
The Angul Settlement Office, Angul	..	3-15
Mr. T. V. Balakrishna Rao, Madras	..	3-12
Through Mr. A. Vaidyanatha Iyer, Tinnevelly	... ..	3-10
A Sympathiser, Madras...	...	3-8
Mr. Sohanlal Puri, Simla	...	3
Mr. D. V. Joshi, Vakil, Akola	...	2
Mr. A. N. Puri, Simla	...	1
Mr. B. M. Mehta, Simla	...	1
Mr. S. K. Joshi, Simla	...	1
Mr. G. N. Pradhan, Simla	...	1
Mr. I. H. Desai, Simla	...	1
Mr. H. J. S. Fleming, Simla	...	1
Mr. Sundarlal, Simla	...	1
Mr. K. S. Raghavan, Simla	...	1
Mr. G. Hamilton, Simla	...	1
Mr. B. L. Mehta, Simla	...	1
Mr. M. L. Chatterjee, Simla	...	1
Mr. Rama Nath Khosla, Simla	...	1
Mr. Topan Lal, Simla	...	1
Mr. Hiralal, Simla	...	0-8-0
Mr. Z. N. Zutshi, Simla...	...	0-8-0
Total Rs.		2,354-3-9

Amount realised to date ... Rs. 1,06,216-2-9.

Adv.

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Fine Carbolic Soaps—4 oz. tablets Rs. 2-4-0 per dozen tablets.

The prices are *nett* and *ex-Factory*. An advance of 25 per cent. of the order is necessary. The balance will be recovered by V. P. P. or through a Bank.

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