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CONTENTS.

	Page
TOPICS OF THE WEEK	469
ARTICLES :—	
The Royal Commission on Agriculture... ..	471
The Congress Policy	472
The Poona Agricultural Show	473
The Punjab Land Alienation Act.—IV. Agr'cultural Indebtedness. By P. Kolanda Rao, M.A.	474
Indcre in 1925. By A State Subject	475
What does the Madras Government do for the Depressed Classes ?	477
REVIEWS :—	
Idealism and Foreign Policy. By T. G. P. Spear, M.A.	478
BOOKS RECEIVED	489
S. I. S. FIRE RELIEF FUND	480

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

NOT the least part of the satisfaction universally felt in India at the personnel of the Indian Delegation to the Round Table Conference is due to Mr. Sastri's inclusion in it, but it has evoked some bitter comment in the *Englishman*. It lays three charges against Mr. Sastri. He has sometimes been "injudicious in his language;" his last tour round the Empire, excluding South Africa, was not "particularly successful" and the third and most astonishing charge is that he had a quarrel with General Smuts. The *Englishman* has discovered that because of this difference of opinion of Mr. Sastri, General Smuts "went out of his way to hint that he would not be welcome" in South Africa. Of these three charges the *Bombay Chronicle*, no partisan of Mr. Sastri, says as follows: "If it cares to revive its knowledge of the incident, it will find that General Smuts assured Mr. Sastri at the time that though he personally would welcome him, he could not guarantee that honourable treatment would be accorded to him everywhere by White opinion in South Africa. It is just because Mr. Sastri has been strong and unequivocal in his defence of Indian rights and grievances that his language is considered "injudicious." We do not know that his Empire tour was unsuccessful. On the contrary it opened the eyes of the Colonials to the fact that Indians were a cultured and a civilised race. The *Englishman* is, perhaps, anxious that such a knowledge of India should not reach the overseas parts of this Empire. If it wants only the Jo Hokum type of Indians to be included in deputations and delegations, it must remember that Indians will not tolerate this any longer."

THE Press Regulation Bill of the Baroda State making it obligatory on those who Baroda's Press wish to start a new press or a new Bill. periodical to take the previous sanction of the District Magistrate, was rejected by the Dhara Sabha last week. Since the Dhara Sabha is composed as to a majority of its members of State officials, it follows that some of the officials themselves must have voted against it. That on such a capital measure of public policy the officials can vote against one another may perhaps be claimed by the State as a mark of its progressive character; we however think that it points more to a confused and chaotic state of administration. Anyway, the absence of an official bloc is not much of an advantage, since the defeat of the Bill in the Dhara Sabha by the officials' own vote does not mean necessarily an end of this Draconian legislation, for it is yet competent to H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar to set aside the views of officials and non-officials alike and give the condemned Bill legislative effect over the head of the Dhara Sabha, thus proving the truth of our contributor's criticism that the so-called Legislative Council of the Baroda State is not a legislative body at all in the proper sense of the term, but an advisory body enjoying the privilege, at H. H.'s discretion, of being consulted on some matters, without any obligation whatever on the Maharaja to respect the advice, even if it be unanimous.

Yet we are in hopes that the Maharaja will defer to the objection unanimously taken to his arming the State officials with unheard-of powers in order that they may be able to deal with a Press which is tame enough in all conscience. It may be that the Maharaja was justly angered in the past by the irresponsible criticism of one or two newspapers. But the irresponsibility of editors is not cured by substituting for it the irresponsibility of District Magistrates. We have reason to believe that some of the State officials think that it is but right that press-owners like persons engaged in every other trade and profession should be required to take out a license after producing a certificate of competency and that to allow newspapers to criticise all and sundry without any previous training and the resultant sense of responsibility is not conducive to freedom of the press, but its licence. There is no doubt some force in this argument, but what it ignores is that journalism differs from all other trades in that it purports, unlike other trades, to attack the misdeeds of the executive and as such cannot be made to live on official sufferance. If the profession of journalism was thrown open only to such as have received a certain kind of training or possess a certain standard of fitness and the licensing of journalists was left in the hands of persons independent of

official influence, there would not be much objection to it. But what the Baroda State proposes to do by the Bill is that it confides the fates of journalism whose avowed purpose is to criticise officials into the hands of those very officials. His Highness will thus see that there is no force whatever in the argument which we believe weighs so much with the officials.

* * *

WITH a surprisingly fussy aggressiveness Sir Abdur Rahim rushed to advise the Viceroy that he should appoint a Muslim in the place of Sir Muhammad Habibullah when the latter leaves the Government of India temporarily to lead the Indian Delegation to South Africa. The vacancy lasts but for a few months and Sir Abdur Rahim knows that the ordinary rule in such circumstances is for the Secretary to the Department to act for his Chief. Instead of sticking to the ordinary rule, on a similar former occasion Sir Fazl-i-Husain, the Minister in the Punjab, was promoted to the Viceroy's Cabinet. We deprecate a purely communal criterion in deciding such matters. But in the present case even such a criterion would justify the appointment of the Secretary to act for Sir Muhammad. Mr. Bhore is an Indian Christian and a member of a minority community. That community differs from the Muslims in being more patriotic, more enlightened and more nationalistic; and has set its face against communal electorates and all such antinational tendencies. If that community is to be penalised for it, if it is to be unceremoniously brushed aside to make room for the aggressive claims of the Muslims, it will be driven, much against its better instincts and judgment, to turn communal and sectional, a very lamentable contingency. It seems, therefore, that both from the non-communal and the communal points of view, Mr. Bhore should in the natural course of things have been appointed to act for his Chief during the latter's brief absence from the Government of India.

* * *

THE promoters of the Women's Educational Conference, particularly the indefatigable Mrs. Cousins, the driving force behind the Indian Women's movement in India, deserve hearty congratulations on the well-deserved success of the Conference held in Madras last week. The resolutions were comprehensive and instinct with practical commonsense. While claiming equal opportunities and rights with men, the Conference emphasised that women's education should be adapted to their special vocation of motherhood and management of the home. A striking feature was the non-communal and non-sectarian—it would not do in these days to say merely cosmopolitan—character of the Conference. It was not a Muslim or non-Brahman or other sectional Conference. Our women know better and unanimously the Conference proceeded to vote on the resolutions until it came upon the one on the introduction of moral and religious instruction in schools and colleges. Whereupon the women forgot they were just women, a homogeneous body; and remembered that they were heterogeneous—in religion! The missionary ladies apprehended the danger of their institutions being closed down if they were compelled to give religious teaching in the religion to which the majority of their pupils belonged. The resolution was amended to forestall the danger and all were unanimous and happy again. Alas! religion is a dividing force in India!

IT may be recalled that in their *ad interim* report, the Backbay Enquiry Committee made no definite recommendation with regard to block 7; but after stating the pros and cons, left the decision to the local Government. This has since been announced and the Bombay Government intend to proceed with the reclamation of that block. We can only hope that in doing so, they have given their most careful consideration to the matter and that there is no bungling or miscalculation anywhere, which, let it not be forgotten, ultimately hits the poor taxpayer. The fact that the Enquiry Committee was unable to make up its mind on the subject and that Mr. Kay's Committee positively vetoed the reclamation of that block argues, in our opinion, the need of extreme caution and circumspection on the part of Government. The public has a right to expect that should anything go wrong hereafter, the Government will be in a position to fix the responsibility somewhere and that the shifting of responsibility will be made impossible in future. They have accepted in a modified form the Committee's recommendation about the working of the dredgers. While the Committee wanted the dredgers to work three eight-hour shifts, the Government intend to work them in two shifts of twelve hours each. Frankly, their reasons for differing from the Committee do not appear to us very convincing. Their principal objection to working the dredgers in three shifts is that it will necessitate the importation of additional staff from England. We cannot see why this should be so. But the Government apparently consider the arrangement of working the dredgers in two 12-hour shifts almost equally satisfactory and it is for experts to see whether it would in actual practice prove to be so.

* * *

Of Sir Jagadish Chunder Bose's epoch-making services to the cause of science the most competent savants have spoken in the highest terms. At his command the dumb plants have become the most eloquent auto-biographers of their hitherto unexpressed life-stories. These self-revelations by the plants have also revealed their fundamental unity with the animal kingdom and the fundamental unity of all life and of all nature. The researches of Sir Jagadish are as epoch-making as those of Galileo, Newton and Darwin. In rendering these great services to the cause of science and humanity, Sir Jagadish has also served the cause of his Motherland. It is no mean or superfluous service to India to raise her prestige and reputation in the eyes of the civilised world, and win for her an equal place in the comity of nations. Other nations may owe their place to their military or financial resources; but India must depend only on sheer intellectual and moral forces. Right well and nobly has Sir Jagadish served India.

* * *

WE deeply regret to record the death at the early age of forty of Mr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, the versatile editor of the *Hindu*, the premier Indian daily in Madras. Though comparatively young in age, Mr. Iyengar rose equal to maintaining the high traditions of the *Hindu* set up by the late Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar. Indian journalism is distinctly the poorer for his death and we greatly regret that a career of such promise has been so suddenly cut off. We offer our sincere condolences to the members of the bereaved family and to the *Hindu*.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE

THE problem of the welfare of the rural population of India has been constantly before the Government and the non-official public of India. In the last quarter of the last century the problem was envisaged by both as essentially one of distribution and not of production. The governing idea at the time seems to have been that under the circumstances that surround him, the Indian agriculturist was doing all he could and that there was little for him to learn in the technique of production. The view is perhaps substantially even true to this day. Attention must, therefore, be concentrated on the distribution of agricultural wealth which was considered unfair and uneconomic; the Government assessments were too high and were liable to further enhancement; and rents payable to landlords and the interest charges payable to money-lenders were also too high. The remedies were permanent settlement of the Government demand of land revenue, cheapening of the administration, introduction of representative institutions, tenancy legislation, the organisation of Agricultural Banks, etc. The second session of the Indian National Congress in 1886 took note of the poverty of the people and demanded representative institutions. In 1892 the Congress advocated the establishment of Agricultural Banks; advocated the introduction of general education in 1895 and demanded a committee of inquiry into the economic condition of India in 1900. It was only since the beginning of this century that the Congress took note of the productive aspect of agriculture and in 1901 desired that "steps should be taken to improve the agriculture of the country" and exhorted the landed proprietors to move in the matter. In the same year the Congress requested the Government to "bestow its first and undivided attention upon the department of agriculture," to give effect to the recommendations of Dr. Voelker who had investigated into the conditions of Indian agriculture and to establish experimental stations and award scholarships to Indian students to study agriculture in foreign countries. In spite of its extravagances, the charkha cult of the Congress under Mahatma Gandhi was but another attempt to promote rural welfare, by providing a subsidiary industry. Thus right through the last fifty years the Congress kept constantly in view the welfare of the agricultural community, though, as must always happen, the emphasis varied from time to time and was sometimes misplaced.

The course of public opinion ran almost parallel to the policies of the Government, one interacting on the other. During the last quarter of the last century the Government also shared the view that the problem was one of distribution, reviewed its land revenue policies, passed tenancy laws, and laws like the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, the Punjab Land Alienation Act, to save the agriculturist from debt and high rates of interest. It was only during the opening

years of the present century that the Government under Lord Curzon organised the Agricultural Departments, which are principally concerned with stimulating production. And it was only in 1926 that the Government thought fit to appoint a Royal Commission on Agriculture, and we doubt not that the recent interest in rural welfare stimulated by Mahatma Gandhi has had something to do in precipitating the appointment of the Commission.

Dr. Mann was certainly more in the right when he emphatically asked for the placing of agriculture and irrigation and other allied departments of the provincial Government under the control of a single popular Minister than Dr. Clouston who adumbrated a scheme for the centralisation of research under the Government of India. Dr. Clouston tried to make out that the complete Indianisation of the Agricultural services was an evil, and observed that since the reforms, there had been a deterioration of the agricultural services that Europeans were still required to conduct research, that some of the best men in the agricultural departments had taken advantage of proportionate pensions and left the country on the inauguration of the reforms, and that they could get double the salary they were getting in India. Dr. Mann, on the other hand, was equally emphatic in observing that Indians were capable of and had demonstrated their capacity for the highest type of research, and that he did not want European recruitment except in very exceptional circumstances. He would far rather send out select Indians, who had done research here for five years, to foreign countries to broaden their outlook and learn the latest methods of research. Dr. Clouston made a great point that the research done by Indians so far was done under the direction of Europeans, suggesting thereby that Indian research workers were lacking in initiative. To which Dr. Mann gave a complete answer when he described that the direction meant that the head of the department just indicated what problems required investigation and that he himself when he was brought over to Bombay was given such direction. We are not impressed with Dr. Clouston's plea for European recruitment. Indians have no use for these high-browed super-experts whose services can be purchased only on condition that India shall not take one single step forward in constitutional reform and whose love of their science is so weak that immediately such a step is taken they would rather leave the country than continue their research. Nor can India afford to pay double the salaries that they were getting and retain them. If some of these foreigners obtained distinction, India paid for their training and provided the opportunities. Nor is the plea of the best talents from anywhere a convincing one. To these Anglo-Indian administrators, experts mean only Britishers. We would like to know if any of the experts at Pusa or elsewhere were considered in the scientific world the very elect, and if better experts were not found in

countries other than Great Britain, and how many non-British foreign experts have been engaged for work in India. There is no getting away from the fact that the professions of getting the best experts are merely a camouflage for finding some decent berths for Britishers.

Dr. Clouston admitted in reply to a question by the Chairman that in the areas directly under the Government of India, the Imperial Department of Agriculture had done precious little. On the other hand Mr. Kamat showed that in Bombay the Agricultural Department's budget had gone up from 8 to 15 lakhs during the last 10 years. Dr. Mann admitted that since the introduction of the Reforms there has been a change for the better in the angle of vision of the intelligentsia in the matter of agricultural development, and thereby demolished Dr. Clouston's sweeping statement that the legislators were not taking interest in constructive agricultural proposals, and in replying to the question of Sir Chunilal Mehta, Dr. Mann mentioned that almost all the research workers under him were Indians.

Though the Commission is concerned mainly with production, the distribution of agricultural wealth has a vital bearing on it, and it is a matter of regret that the Commission has been precluded from making recommendations thereon. But there is no ban on witnesses' stressing this vital connection between the two and offering their opinions on distribution. Unless witnesses themselves refer to this aspect, the Commissioners would have no opportunity to probe the matter further and gather a mass of useful material on the subject. We hope that witnesses, who feel keenly on the subject, will not miss the opportunity.

Though assessments, rents and wages have been excluded from the questionnaire, agricultural indebtedness has had to be included, for the obverse of indebtedness is credit and credit is an element of production. In fact, the financing of agriculture is perhaps the crux of the problem of agriculture in India. As Dr. Mann emphatically told the Commission, no improvement in agriculture can be financed with money borrowed at the high rates of interest at which the bulk of the agriculturists borrow their monies. It is doubtful if even the rate at which co-operative credit societies lend money permit of productive investment with any hope of amortization in, say, twenty years. Very much cheaper credit seems necessary if any improvement in agriculture is to be made possible. It is not at all surprising that while people with money are willing to purchase land at values that will give them no more return than 4 to 5 per cent. when it comes to the question of lending money to agriculturists on such excellent security as land, the rates of interest are anywhere about and above 18 per cent! It cannot be sheer greed for return on investment, for then nobody would purchase land with a prospect of getting only 5 per cent. at the most when by lending he could get

very much more. One explanation for this anomaly is that the lender finds it difficult to recover what he has lent to the agriculturist. While measures have been taken to protect the innocent and ignorant borrower from the rapacity of the astute lender, no steps seem to have been taken to protect the honest lender from the truculence of the borrower. The co-operative societies have been given certain facilities to recover their loans, but they have not yet been able to replace the village money-lenders. The Simla Committee of 1901 recommended that facilities should be provided for the recovery of legitimate debts by money-lenders who kept their accounts in proper form and when the loans were for productive purposes. Some such proposals deserve consideration at the present time. It may be considered whether it will be possible to establish some relation between the village money-lender and the Co-operative Department so that the Department may certify if a given loan was for productive purposes, whereupon the Revenue Department might undertake the recovery of the loan. Some such method must be devised by which the agriculturist can not only wipe out his indebtedness, but also borrow for productive purposes, for we believe the future of Indian agriculture is bound up with this problem and its satisfactory solution.

We do not know if the Commission intends to visit some of the Indian States and take evidence there. We hope that the Indian States will cordially invite the Commission to examine agricultural conditions there, for though the whole of India is not an administrative unit, it is an economic unit.

THE CONGRESS POLICY.

THE election manifesto issued by the General Secretary of the Congress would persuade us that the policy sanctioned by the Congress is one of "resistance" as opposed to that of "co-operation" adopted by the Nationals, Responsivists, Liberals or Independents. When one looks closely into the manifesto, however, one finds that there is very little of resistance left in the programme. Indeed the manifesto itself, in defending the Swarajist party from the charge of deviation from the policy of "uniform, continuous and consistent obstruction" which it had originally prescribed for itself, pleads that the policy was always subject to a proviso which had not been fulfilled in any province but one, viz. that the Party should be in a majority in the legislatures, and that on that account the policy had already been watered down from wholesale obstruction to "obstruction in such form and manner as the party may determine from time to time". And the party was never very exacting in this matter. It never required that all legislative proposals emanating from Government should be voted against. All it laid down was that it should "throw out all proposals for legislative enactments by which the bureaucracy proposes to consolidate its powers." The party could not

of course "throw out" bills unless it was in a majority, in which case the rule of indiscriminate obstruction would apply. What is really meant is that the party binds itself to vote, so far as its members in the Legislatures are concerned, against all proposals calculated to strengthen the bureaucracy as against the popular representatives. This is nothing peculiar to the Swaraj party, for it is common ground between all political parties in India. There is no party which does not at least profess to do its best to defeat measures likely to impede popular progress. The Swaraj party then undertakes to "move resolutions and introduce and support measures and bills which are necessary for the healthy growth of national life and the advancement of the economical, agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country," &c. Now this programme of utilising the present imperfect constitution for the purpose of achieving smaller administrative reforms even while trying to expand the existing dyarobic constitution into one of full self-government may be inconsistent with the attitude of "either complete swaraj or no swaraj" struck up by the Swaraj party; but it is certainly no monopoly of the Swaraj party to bring forward constructive proposals, for it is an item of work which it has obviously taken from the programme of the other parties. There is certainly no resistance in all this to any greater extent than it exists in the policy being pursued by other parties. The peculiarity of the Swaraj party consists only in this, that it "shall refuse to accept offices in the gift of the Government" and "shall refuse supplies and throw out budgets" in certain contingencies. The determination of the occasions when it will be the duty of the Swaraj party to follow an obstructionist policy depends not upon their own individual judgment, nor of their party, nor of the electors, but of an altogether extraneous body. The Swaraj party may now bind themselves to the voters not to accept office, and yet if, immediately after the elections, the Congress at Gauhati reverses the Cawnpore resolutions, they will consider themselves free to throw their election pledges overboard and accept Ministerships! Indeed it is an open secret that not a small number of Congress candidates to the Councils have been recruited on the strength of an assurance held out to them that the next Congress will certainly release them from all the embarrassing opinions which under the existing rules they are for the moment obliged to embrace. The Swaraj party members are required "to refuse supplies and throw out budgets," but the All-India Congress Committee is empowered to absolve them from this requirement at its discretion. The pledges given to the electors therefore do not count at all in the eyes of the Swarajists before the pledges they give to the Congress. Having sought their election on an obstruction platform, they will not hesitate to support Government if the Congress permits them to do so. The electors will, we hope, take due note of this fact. Therefore, what degree of

obstruction, if any, will actually be put in force by the Swarajist members will depend upon the Congress decision, and as it is expected that the Congress will in all likelihood evacuate the obstruction policy of all its contents at Gauhati, the Congress policy may not unreasonably be described, in the the words of the election manifesto, as one of "acquiescence and co-operation". To propose just on the morrow of the election to reverse the policy of indiscriminating opposition to which the party pledges itself at the elections is a feat in public morality of which few parties excepting the Swaraj party would be capable.

THE POONA AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

THE Poona Agricultural Show, which was opened last week by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, is undoubtedly the largest Agricultural show ever held in India. Agricultural exhibitions there have been in the past, but generally they were either on a small district scale or part and parcel of industrial exhibitions. But of agricultural exhibitions, pure and simple and on such a large scale, this is perhaps the first, though we trust, it will not be the last. From the enormous crowds that have been daily visiting the Show from all parts of the Presidency, there can be no hesitation in declaring the Show to be a magnificent success. We trust that the lead given by Bombay will be followed by other Provinces. His Excellency's suggestions that every district should hold an annual agricultural exhibition and that the Presidency Show should also be an annual institution but held in different centres from year to year deserve cordial and enthusiastic support from the non-official public, who have hitherto laid themselves open to the accusation that they have not paid that attention to agriculture that the magnitude and importance of the premier industry of India deserves.

The Show has been got up at a high cost and it would be certainly worth while to make it go as far as possible in its utility. It will be very useful to make lantern slides of the Show and use them later for demonstration in other parts of the country. The possibilities may be explored of converting a good bit of the Show into a moving exhibition on rails. An immobile show of the present type is not without its disadvantages to the people for whom it is primarily intended, the ryot population. Many cannot come this long distance, and those who do come are in an artificial atmosphere all the time they are there. An exhibition on rails could stop at each railway station for two or three days, give the benefit of the show to the neighbouring villagers and then move on. We should be much surprised if the cost of such a travelling exhibition far exceeded the cost of transporting and feeding and accommodating the visitors from all over the Presidency to Poona.

From conversations with some agriculturists who had paid assiduous visits to the Show, we

gather that they were greatly impressed with the crops section, the sections on rural health, ideal village and co-operation. They turned away from the fruit culture section with a longing lingering look; it was good but it would take many years before it gave a return and the average agriculturist could not afford to invest and wait so long. In the crops section the results from the use and non-use of fertilisers were contrasted and the amounts of the fertilisers necessary per acre and the increase in the crop due thereto were indicated; but the money values of these were not indicated. The problem for the average agriculturist is whether they can finance the improvements suggested by Government experts, and whether they can make the money they are now spending go further.

We own to a doubt if the machinery section is not a distinct disadvantage to the Show. Dr. Mann made a significant remark before the Royal Commission on Agriculture when he said that the idea of progress was psychological. The psychological effect produced on the average agriculturist when he goes round the machinery section, and notices its enormous size, the varieties of machinery and the prices thereof, is one of wonder and amazement, which undermine the sense of reality

and get-at-able-ness which the other sections produce on him, and he says, "This is a big costly *tamasha*, meant for the amusement of the rich and not for us, poor folk", and he turns away. The scepticism born of the machinery court has a tendency to extend to the whole show, and this combined with the atmosphere of amazement, excitement and amusement, tends to take away from the solidly instructive nature of the exhibition. There may be need for such exhibitions to create an agricultural atmosphere among the urban and official folk; but they are superfluous for this purpose among the agricultural folk, who are, if anything, only too full of the agricultural atmosphere. It is also for this reason that we welcome less showy, less distracting and more realistic and matter-of-fact district shows and travelling shows. We see no great use for the costly machinery, except that some of the Ruling Chiefs may consider it necessary for their *izzat* to purchase some of it, only to throw it on the dung-heap in their States, until the Governor next visits them when it will be burnished for exhibition before His Excellency. The net result will be that some of the hard-earned money that these Chiefs screw out of their starving ryots will go into the pockets of foreign manufacturers!

THE PUNJAB LAND ALIENATION ACT.

By P. KODANDA RAO.

IV AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

WE ended the last article on the query whether the checking of land transfer from agriculturists to non-agriculturists was the main purpose of the Act. For answer we again turn to the Statement of Objects and Reasons that accompanied the Bill. "The expropriation of the hereditary agriculturist in many parts of the Province through the machinery of unrestricted sale and mortgage has been regarded for years past as a serious political danger. It is recognised that the danger is accompanied with bad economical results, that it is increasing and that, if not arrested, it will grow into formidable dimensions. . . . After the most careful consideration of the subject, . . . the Government of India have come to the conclusion that direct remedial measures must be undertaken." It will be noticed that it was the political danger of expropriation of the hereditary agriculturist that was, according to the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the main cause that led to the Bill, though it was also recognised that there was an economic aspect to the question. This is a bit surprising when we look to the history of the Bill and read the eight special annual Reports on the working of the Act or the paragraphs devoted to the Act in the subsequent Land Revenue Reports, all of which emphasise the economic aspect almost to the exclusion of the political

aspect. It was the Hon. Mr. C. L. Tupper, who was closely connected with the inception of the Act, that said in the Legislative Council that "it is the political reasons which have most strongly influenced my judgment in this important matter" (19th Oct. 1900). Subsequently, as Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, he was put in charge of the operation of the Act and in his last special report on the Act for 1907, he said: "The main object of the Act was to make it less easy for the agricultural tribes who own the great mass of land to sell it to non-agricultural classes to whom it was passing at a rapid rate, to the great and lasting injury of the peasant families who were thus becoming gradually reduced from the independent position of peasant proprietors to that of tenants holding under landlords or landless labourers" (para. 27). This statement refers exclusively to the economic side and is devoid of any political flavour. The speeches of Sir Charles Rivaz, who was in charge of the Bill, and whose death last week we lament, were also pitched to an economic key. "The question of the indebtedness of the agricultural classes in different parts of India has attracted the notice of the Government from the early times of British rule, and various schemes have been proposed from time to time, with the object of protecting landholders from the effects of debt and the consequent loss of their lands." Thus began

Sir Charles Rivaz in introducing the Bill on 27th September 1899. In that speech he gave the history of the Bill. In 1894 the Government of India had come to the conclusion that to meet "the difficulties connected with the general problem of agricultural indebtedness" "some action in the direction of restriction upon the alienability of land was generally advisable and even necessary;" and in 1895 it circularised the Local Governments for their considered opinions on the subject. In that connection the Government of India prepared two notes "in which the whole subject of agricultural indebtedness in India and the various possible remedies for checking transfers of land were exhaustively explained and discussed." "On receipt of replies to this Circular," continued Sir Charles, "it was decided to deal first with the Punjab as being the Province where the question of agricultural indebtedness was of special importance in its political aspect, and where it was probably possible to go further than elsewhere in respect of imposing restrictions on land transfers." We have already quoted Lord Curzon acclaiming the Bill as a first class legislative measure to check the great and growing evil of agricultural indebtedness. It is, then, fairly clear that the Act was intended to check agricultural indebtedness.

It is, therefore, surprising that the Government reports on the Act seldom, if ever, make any reference to this purpose of it and express an opinion as to whether it has checked agricultural indebtedness or not. The Punjab Administration Report for 1924-25 has a graph representing what the Report chooses to call "The Emancipation of the Agriculturist." It shows that the total cultivated area under mortgage has fallen from 34 lakhs to 29 lakhs of acres from 1901 to 1924; but it does not indicate whether or not the agriculturist has been emancipated from debt. In fact the Government reports do not touch on that question. For an answer to it, we must turn elsewhere. Mr. M. L. Darling has a fascinating study on this very subject, entitled "The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt," published as recently as 1925. "In the last 30 years, therefore, we may safely conclude," says Mr. Darling, "(a) that rural debt has increased by at least 50 crores, and (b) that it multiplied fourfold" (p. 234). Allowing for depreciation in the purchasing power of the rupee during these 30 years, the debt has still doubled itself during the period (p. 235). The increase was spread out as under:—

1893-1902	increase in crores	Rs.	15
1903-1912	do		9
1913-1922	do		30. (p. 238.

The contraction in debt in the decade 1903-12 was due to the apprehensions created by the Act, but that was a passing phase; and the subsequent increase in debt not only made up for the contraction, but shot up in the next decade.

The mere increase in the amount of debt would be no indication of the failure of the Act, if

most of it incurred since the passing of the Act were productive debt. But unfortunately there is no evidence to show that the debt incurred since the passing of the Act is productive to any larger extent than before. Mr. Darling says that over 95 per cent. of the debt is unproductive, and hence a dead-weight. If it be contended that the purpose of the Act was only to check the indebtedness of the "notified agricultural tribes" and not of others, even then there is no reason to believe that the purpose has been achieved. Statement XXVII appended to the Land Revenue Report, which gives mortgages for over a series of years mentions the area of land mortgaged by agriculturists, but does not say how much was mortgaged by non-agriculturists and does not facilitate its calculation for purposes of comparison, because in col. 5 it mentions the *cultivated* area mortgaged and in col. 8 the *total* area mortgaged by agricultural tribes, and the *total* includes both cultivated and uncultivated. But for present purposes we may go by Statement XXV which gives the total area mortgaged in the year ending 15th June 1925 by agriculturists as 297,178 acres and by non-agriculturists as 50,734. The load of debt borne by the agriculturists cannot be very different from being about five-sixths of the total agricultural debt. The conclusion seems to be irresistible that the Land Alienation Act has not succeeded in one of the main and fundamental objects, professed by it viz. checking the growing evil of agricultural indebtedness.

Why did the Act fail?

INDORE IN 1925.

INDORE has recently come into a line with the larger Indian States in regularly issuing its annual administration reports and, what is more, readily supplying copies thereof to the Press. The latest administration report viz., that for 1925, the last year of the ex-Maharaja's régime, shows that the State revenue during the year was Rs. 1,23,79,501 against a total expenditure of Rs. 10,306,856, leaving a surplus of nearly 20¾ lakhs. This means that the Government of the ex-Maharaja collected from his subjects about 16 p. c. more than they should have done. This is very undesirable and cannot be too carefully guarded against. Had there been a duly constituted legislative council with suitable financial powers, the matter would have been properly dealt with. But in an autocratic State the subjects have no alternative but to meet the Government demand without question.

The biggest item on the expenditure side is of course the Palace which was responsible for little over Rs. 21½ lakhs, i.e. nearly 20 p.c. of the amount expended during the year. But as one glances through the report, one gets the impression that even this figure does not correctly represent the total amount of the ex-Maharaja's personal expenses. There are apparently other items which were really chargeable to the Palace but have been actually charged to different departments. A few instances of this kind of expenditure can easily be picked up from the report itself. (i) "The total expenditure incurred for shikar was Rs. 17,263, 8 as. 11 p. (p. 86)". (ii) "Under Public Works budget,

a sum of Rs. 2,75,700 was also provided for Lalbag Palace works, etc." (p. 69). (iii) "Certain additions were made to the Bungalow at Bijasani hill to make it suitable as a temporary residence of H. H. the Maharaja, the estimated cost being Rs. 24,051" (p. 70). (iv) "A small shooting house has been constructed at Bhesla to provide a suitable halting place for H. H. whilst on tour" (p. 70). (v) "A refrigerating plant has been purchased and erected in H. H.'s Palace." All these expenses are clearly meant for the comfort and convenience of H. H.; and as such ought to have been shown under "Palace" rather than under any other head. To do otherwise is to mislead the public. If all such items are put together the Palace expenditure would go up appreciably and its proportion to the total expenditure would be nearer 25 p.c. than 20 p.c.—a scandalous state of things in all conscience!

If we turn to the Army and the Police, they are between them responsible for an expenditure of Rs. 1,807,365. This strikes one as rather too much for a state like Indore with a revenue of less than Rs. 1½ crore. While the Police and the Army eat up a lion's share of the State's revenue, education claims comparatively very little, only a paltry Rs. 4,22,743, out of which Re. 1,88,509 went to primary education. This includes the cost of the scheme of compulsory education which came into force on October, 1925. Let no one run away with the impression that the scheme covers the whole State; it is put in force only in Indore City where 12 new schools for boys and as many for girls were opened. There is, of course, the usual paraphernalia of attendance officer, sub-inspector and the rest of them, the only missing link being the taking of a census of children of school age. This is, unless I am mistaken, generally regarded as a step precedent to the introduction of any scheme of compulsion; but in Indore it was apparently not so considered. This lends colour to the impression then prevalent in some quarters that the decision to start compulsory education was taken by the ex-ruler of Indore, as now turns out, without much forethought with a view to enlist public sympathy on his side, when he was in deep waters. Whatever that be, even 24 new schools is something for which the subjects of Indore will be duly grateful to the ex-Maharaja. We only hope that the opening of the twenty more for boys and an equal number for girls; which the report speaks of as being under contemplation, has since become a fact and that it will not be long before compulsion is extended to the whole State.

Military training appears to be in force in at least one high school in Indore. The report records satisfactory progress of the boys concerned and proceeds: "In addition to their training in foot drill, riding and shooting, they have been taught military sports of flower cutting, horse jumping and other games. They have also been taught signalling." It is to be hoped that the experiment now restricted to one school will before long be extended to all secondary schools and also to the Holkar College, which, one is glad to see, is doing good work. There appears at present considerable pressure on its accommodation, as many as 100 applications for admission having had to be rejected, and the Indore Government should lose no time in finding means for securing the benefits of higher education to all those who are keen upon enjoying them. There also appears to be considerable room in the State for the expansion of female education. The attempts made by the Maharashtra and Hindi Sahitya Sabhas for the encouragement of verna-

cular literature, are welcome; but do not go very far and need to be more liberally supported by the State.

The State seems to spend very little on its Medical Department. Its total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 1,93,278, out of which salaries alone consumed as much as Rs. 1,18,048! Upon medicines Rs. 33,519 were spent and upon diet about Rs. 8,000. Thus, much more is spent upon the departmental staff than upon the public needing medical relief. The population of the State is about 11½ lakhs, the medical expenditure thus working out at 7 pies per head per year for medicine and diet together!

The Agricultural Department was presided over by Lt. Zakauila Khan, whose name, if I mistake not, figured in the famous Mumtaz Begum case. To judge from the receipts and expenditure which were respectively Rs. 5,278 and Rs. 7,751, the department seems to be a tiny little affair. Land in Indore is fertile and there are said to be great agricultural possibilities, if only attempts in the right direction are made. It therefore behoves the Government to place this department on a much better footing as soon as possible to the mutual benefit of the ruler and the ruled.

Local self-government in the State is apparently in a most deplorable condition. There are in all 23 municipalities in the State, 1 at Indore and 22 in the districts. None of them has an elective majority nor even an elected President! The Indore Municipality, apparently the most go-ahead among them, has a nominated President with 15 elected and 15 nominated members; while in the other municipalities the elective element is conspicuous by its complete absence, "the members of these municipalities being appointed by Government from amongst the officials and the people of the town" (p. 42). If the Indore Durbar is so niggardly in granting to the people rights of local self-government, one can easily imagine how much more close-fisted it must be in giving them the much-coveted legislative power and power over the purse. There is no doubt in Indore a Legislative Committee which was brought into existence on Nov. 30, 1925, or nearly two months after the scheme of compulsory education was started, both reforms being introduced on the very eve of the ex-Maharaja's abdication. The Legislative Committee consists of "a President and 8 members consisting of the Legal Remembrancer who is an ex-officio member and 7 non-official members representing such varied interests as the Bar Association including the Districts Bar, the Gyara Panchas, the Jagirdars, the industrial organisations, the municipalities and the Village Panchayats." Whether any, and if so how many, of these seven members are elected either directly or indirectly and if so, what the franchise is are matters upon which the report throws no light. But seeing that such bodies as municipalities and the Bar Association return members to it, it is clear that the system of election is indirect. Even as regards its functions no information is given in the report; but the only business it seems to have transacted until the time of writing the report was the passing of some draft rules of procedure. Some bills may even be referred to it for consideration; but that is all. Can the non-official members bring in resolutions on matters of public interest? Can they introduce their own bills? Do the members of the Legislative Committee enjoy any powers with regard to the budget? If the body is now in existence how is it working? Until information on these points is

forthcoming, it is futile to expect any body to look upon it as a Legislative Council.

The Cabinet of Indore consists of "Departmental Ministers and is presided over by the Prime Minister and in his absence by the Deputy Prime Minister. The Departmental Members are permitted to attend the meetings of the Cabinet for their subjects only. The functions of the Cabinet have been considerably enlarged by grant of extensive powers for speedy disposal of work. It continues to act in its dual capacity. In respect of reserved subjects it acts as an advisory body to H. H. the Maharaja in cases referred to it for opinion. In all other matters it exercises powers of final disposal... The Cabinet also deals with matters relating to the Household, Khargi, Charitable and Gardens Departments which formerly were directly under H. H. the Maharaja" (p. 5). This division of functions between transferred and reserved is suggestive of democracy; but where in all this, one wonders, is there the least scope for the popular voice to make itself felt?

Indore also boasts of a Judicial Committee. But it differs from its namesake of the Privy Council as radically as a human being does from a beast of burden. There was a time when it heard cases as a Court of Law, but now it "acts as an advisory body to H. H." Appeals against decisions of the High Court are addressed to the Maharaja through the Prime Minister—a decidedly better procedure than obtained until recently in the dominions of His Exalted Highness the Nizam.

It will be thus seen that whatever his friends and admirers may say, the ex-Maharaja transferred not an iota of real power to the representatives of the people. He certainly deserves credit for initiating the experiment of compulsory primary education; and we can only hope that the present regency administration is doing its best to prevent its turning out to be a failure. It is equally necessary that they should make the uplift of the depressed and backward sections of Indore subjects their principal care.

A STATE SUBJECT.

WHAT DOES THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT DO FOR THE DEPRESSED CLASSES?

To judge from the recently published report of its Labour Department, the Madras Government seems to be doing much more for its depressed classes than many provincial Governments in India. Special staffs numbering very nearly 200 have been engaged to promote the welfare of these classes and were at work in the city of Madras and in nine districts. They take up a few talukas at a time and study their requirements, applications for relief being attended to as they are received. According to the report, "the main lines of work are the provision of house sites, assignment of waste lands for cultivation, lease of valuable lands like lankas, organisation and supervision of co-operative societies, provision of schools, construction of wells, tanks, roads, provision of sites for burial grounds, latrines and path-ways." When work is started in any area, the first thing they do is to look into the housing of the depressed classes. A search is then made for suitable Government land, which in due course is converted into village sites and distributed among the needy. 108 villages were thus dealt with last year and over 200 acres added to village sites. The number of house sites aligned was nearly 2000; while nearly 15,000 families have been provided with house sites from lands at the disposal of Government from the

commencement of operations and sites for nearly 21,000 families were purchased. A very substantial portion of the money needed for purchasing the land is advanced by Government as loan repayable in not more than 20 instalments, the applicant paying only a small amount, to begin with, as an earnest of his intentions and becoming complete owner on fully clearing off the loan. Another method of raising money is also not infrequently adopted. It is by those in need of sites forming themselves into a co-operative society, which is required to pay down one-fourth of the cost of acquisition, the rest being advanced by Government as a loan. In this case the sites are handed over to the society on its binding itself to repay the loan in not more than 20 years, those wanting house sites getting possession on their paying 15 to 20 p. c. of the cost as initial deposit and undertaking to pay the balance in a similar period. It will thus be seen that the scheme does not involve the general taxpayer in any sacrifice.

But what pleases us more than anything else is the fact that their moral uplift also does not fail to receive at the hands of Government the attention that it deserves. During the year under report, 120 new schools were started for their benefit, "making a total of 725 schools at the end of the year against 654 at the end of last year." This comprises the six schools exclusively for girls which are run by this Department. Of these, 591 were day schools, 65 night schools and 67 combined day and night schools. 51 schools had to be closed for want of competent teachers and attendance, which is to be regretted. It will gladden any social reformer's heart to learn that over 25,000 depressed classes children (22,000 boys and 3,000 girls) were receiving the light of knowledge in these schools. Instruction in these schools is free, no fees being collected. Pupils are also supplied with books, slates and other school accessories. In some cases prizes in the shape of loin cloths were also given. In a few schools arrangements seem to have been made for imparting simple vocational education like weaving, carpentry, net making, etc. Besides, the Government maintains at a cost of nearly Rs. 16,000 two depressed classes hostels, one at Madras and the other at Masulipatam. The former had 57 inmates; while the latter had 50. Then a number of pupils receive what are known as boarding grants of Rs. 5 each per mensem and 390 scholarships varying between Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 7 per mensem and 135 fee remissions were awarded. 110 industrial scholarships ranging from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 7 per mensem were also sanctioned, all of which were applied for and granted. There are also 10 commercial scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 4 intended to enable students to learn book-keeping, commercial correspondence, banking, short-hand, typewriting, etc. In addition, the Government gives financial help to institutions working for the depressed classes, their total expenditure on depressed classes education amounting to Rs. 2½ lakhs.

There are a number of other ways in which the Department makes itself useful to the people for whom it is intended. It starts and runs co-operative societies for depressed classes. Thus during the last year 75 societies were transferred to the control of the District Labour Officer from the Co-operative Department and 151 societies were organised and registered. In all there were 1171 societies under the supervision of the Labour Department.

Special efforts are apparently made to see that depressed classes are represented on local bodies. Thus, out of a total of 24 district boards,

there was only one on which there was not a single representative of these classes; while in the case of taluka boards and municipalities numbering respectively 131 and 80, these figures were 14 and 15. On the other hand, "104 local bodies had one representative each, 29 two each, and 44 had each three or more." The Department will hereafter furnish local bodies with a list of suitable candidates from these classes whose claims may be considered in filling up vacancies among nominated seats. Incidentally this will leave no room for the complaint that no suitable candidates are available.

But this does not exhaust the activities of the Department on behalf of the depressed classes. It helps the Revenue Department in reserving and assigning areas to the depressed classes, "by inspecting the reserved lands, for the elimination of useless lands and addition of fresh lands where available, by bringing to notice deserving applicants and by making arrangements to settle families where large blocks are thrown open for cultivation." Quite a good deal is also done by way of "improving the sources of water supply by digging new wells or tanks, repairing wells and putting up platforms where necessary," nearly Rs. 90,000 being spent upon this object during the year. Sanitary improvements were also not lost sight of, upon which nearly Rs. 20,000 were expended for eight districts. Nobody can say that this is all that is to be desired; but there is no doubt the Madras Government is proceeding in the right direction. And if only it persists sufficiently long and with the required tenacity of purpose, the day may not be far distant when the lot of the depressed classes will be considerably happier than it is to-day. Will not the other provincial governments emulate the example of Madras to the lasting benefit of the depressed classes?

REVIEW.

IDEALISM AND FOREIGN POLICY.

IDEALISM AND FOREIGN POLICY. By A. W. RAMSAY. (John Murray, London.) 1925. 9 × 7½. pp. 446. 21s.

THIS book deals with English policy in Europe during the critical years 1862-1878. They are the years of the Schlesweig-Holstein, the Austro-Prussian and the Franco-Prussian wars, the wars which made the pre-war Europe and sowed the seed of the Great War itself, so that British foreign policy becomes practically a diplomatic history of Europe from the British point of view. After an introductory chapter, in which Miss Ramsay treats the Victorians with some condescension as being, with all their absurdities, good men at heart, even if muddled in mind, she gives a painstaking and fair account of the three diplomatic crises of 1864, 1866, and 1870, and finally of the German supremacy up to 1878. Her fairness is specially noticeable in the case of Bismarck, whose policy and methods she clearly dislikes, but whose ability she can appreciate. Her style, while it lacks the rhythm and harmony of the master, has an epigrammatic vigour which makes it refreshing and frequently amusing. The only criticism we would make here is that she sometimes wishes to give us more epigrams than she has to give with result-

ing occasional banalities and straining after as in her description of the *Times* on p. 15. But the book on the whole is stimulating and readable and contains occasional flashes of human insight which brush away in a moment the thick cobwebs of diplomatic verbiage and official circumlocution. Thus after illustrating the suspicious obtuseness of Cowley, the English Ambassador in Paris, she casually remarks, "One can understand how Droubyn de Lhuys (the French Foreign Minister) must have longed to throw an inkpot at his head."

Miss Ramsay, though she recognises the sincerity and idealism of many Victorian statesmen, is severe on their continued oscillation between idealism and realism in politics and on their failure to work with France to prevent Bismarck's early triumphs. She forgets that Bismarck to them was "the mad Bismarck," while Napoleon was the sinister "man of December." But it really needed the Victorian Age to show that idealism in statesmen is inconsistent with self-interest in peoples. Every nation is ready to applaud ideals which do not affect interests, or make generous concessions of no value, but it needed the disappointments of Victorian politics to show that idealism is necessary to peoples as well as to leaders before idealism can become practical politics. The ambitions of the nations must change from material to spiritual ends before the policy of international co-operation and friendship can replace the policy of international rivalry and "Weltpolitik." The present position of the League of Nations is an illustration of this. In minor matters where international interests coincide, it has done a great work, but in the major issues it is merely the diplomatic clearing house of Europe, where Foreign Ministers find it convenient to meet personally instead of conducting tedious negotiations through Ambassadors all over Europe. It needed the blunders of the Victorian Liberals in the half-light of dawning internationalism to enable us to see plainly in the cold clear light of the post-war dawn. To condemn the Victorians is really to be wise after the event of which it has been well remarked "if there was as much wisdom before events as after, there would never be any events."

The equivocal policy of England towards Europe is the more easily understood when we remember her comparative lack of interest there. In other parts of the world, where English interests were real, English policy from Opium Wars to the deletion of the "Freedom of the Seas" clause from the Fourteen Points, was as realistic as that of any other power. But in Europe, the Liberals could for long safely preach to the nations and give nationalist and liberal movements moral support; it was only when adherence to such principles seemed to involve war that they came to themselves and hastily threw the Jonah of idealism overboard. Worldly charity always begins abroad; it needs a religious man to be charitable to his neighbours at the expense of his own interests. "He that sweareth to his own hurt and altereth not" shall

never be moved, but he will not acquire world empire.

The bluff figure of Bismarck everywhere dominates the book. Miss Ramsay is conspicuously fair in recognising his ability and in realising that "he did not love war for the sake of war". But she lays much stress on his unscrupulous methods and seems to think him one of those primarily responsible for the Great War. The cult of Bismarck is not popular just now, and he is treated as if his work lay shattered in fragments. But his real work was the unification of Germany, to which the imperial crown was but the glittering superstructure, and were he to return to-day he would, in a Germany which has survived the triple shock of a great defeat, Bolshevik insurrection, and French inspired Rhineland separatism see of the travail of his soul and be satisfied. The Treaty of Versailles will be revised but Bismarck's work will remain.

The secret of Bismarck's success lay not only in his superior villainy, in which the French and Russians were at least his equals, but in his clearer insight of the conditions of modern politics. He saw that the end of the modern State was Power and not the Good Life, and that if the end of the State was non-moral, the methods of statesmen must be non-moral also. Thus he outdistanced the French whose methods were non-moral but whose heads were filled with ideas of glory and nationalism, and the English whose aims and methods were equally confused by sentiment. Bismarck recognised the assumptions of modern politics and acted on them; the English sermonized and then acted on assumptions they failed to recognise. Thus English policy in those years was a record of last minute withdrawals from situations idealism had led it into, and thus its reputation for perfidy grew. English "hypocrisy" is the struggle and last minute defeat of humanitarian sentiment by utilitarian self-interest. Bismarck's greatness was that he recognised these actualities sooner than anyone else, and that he used his knowledge with the subtlety of the perfect diplomatist. So he was a simple and devout Christian in his private life, highly strung, irritable and affectionate, but the Iron Chancellor in public.

Thus Bismarck did not create the conditions of the Great War, but only recognised that those conditions already existed. He was only the ablest of the great army of diplomatists, financiers and soldiers labouring at that great work, the clever workman, so to speak, who first guessed the plan upon which his master Fate was working. So when we seek for a scapegoat for the war we must look for the conditions which would have inevitably caused a war sooner or later, Bismarck or no Bismarck. Those conditions were the idea of the Power State introduced into Europe with the Renaissance and the Industrial Revolution which by the new wealth it gave and desire for more it created, forced on the lust for power

till it overshadowed our whole civilization. Every State must expand or decay, said Louis XIV, Napoleon and Bismarck, trade must find new markets or decline, says every modern captain of industry. The two ideas are really the same, for expansion breeds friction and friction breeds war—which must inevitably come so long as the modern State continue to worship the idols of wealth and power. If we would seek peace and ensure it, if men would make the League of Nations a reality, they must as individuals and as States seek the Good Life rather than the Strong Life, the things of the spirit of which the more we use, the more we possess, rather than material 'goods'. The nation that chooses this path must give up the chimera of world empire and renounce the hope of world economic domination, but then it will find a deep peace and contentment more precious than rubies; it will start as the scornful wonder, and finish as the envy of the nations.

T. G. P. SPEAR.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- THE NERVOUS MECHANISM OF PLANTS. By J. C. BOSE (Longmans, Green & Co., London.) 1926. 9 x 5½. pp. 224. 16s.
- AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION. By CHARLES E. MARTIN. (Oxford University Press, New York.) 1926. 9 x 5½. pp. 440.
- THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIA. By M. S. MILLER. (P. S. King & Sons, London.) 1926. 8½ x 5½. pp. 311. 12s. 6.
- THE ENGLISH VILLAGE COMMUNITY. By F. SEEBOHM (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.) 1926. 8¾ x 5½. pp. 464. 10s. 6d.
- AN ACADAMIC STUDY OF SOME MONEY MARKET AND OTHER STATISTICS. By E. G. PEAKE. (P. S. King & Son, Ltd., London.) 1926. 10 x 7½. pp. 105. 15s.
- SOVIET UNION YEAR-BOOK, 1926. By L. SEGAL and A. A. SANTALOV (George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London.) 1926. 7¼ x 4¾. pp. 511. 7s. 6d.
- RAPPORT GENERAL DU BOERENBOND BELGE SUR L'EXERCICE, 1925. (Imprimerie J. Wouters-lokx, Louvain.) 1926. 9¼ x 6¼. pp. 142.
- REPORT OF THE IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE ON MARKETING AND PREPARING FOR MARKET OF FOODSTUFFS PRODUCED WITHIN THE EMPIRE. (FOURTH REPORT: DAIRY PRODUCE. (H. M. Stationary Office, London.) 1926. 7¼ x 6. pp. 147. 1s.
- ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER FOR 1925. (Secretary, Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay.) 1926. 8½ x 5¼. pp. 720.
- SUMMARY OF EVENTS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GONDAL STATE FOR 1923-24. (Gondal.) 1924. 12½ x 8. pp. 59.

The Servants of India Society's Fire Relief Fund.

(From 18th to 24th October.)

I.—GENERAL LIST.

Messrs. P. S. G. & Sons, Peelamedu,			
Cjimbatore.	Rs. 511
The Manager, Maharastra Film Co.,			
Kolhapur	144-15-0

Mr. A. T. Lakshmanswami Mudaliar, Coimbatore	100
The Punjab Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Amritsar	50
Rao Bahadur V. G. Sane, Sub-Judge, Dharwar	50
Mr. G. G. Kanetkar, Jubbulpore	50
R. B. Lala Sewak Ram, M. L. C.	50
Raizada Bhagt Ram, M.L.C. Jullundur	50
St. Thomas' Church, Simla	40-9
Mr. P. G. Bapat, Poona	25-5-6
Mr. Chuniath Mathur, Bar-at-Law, Lahore	25
The Hon'ble Sir G. F. H. de Montmorency	20
Mr. K. B. Joshi Poona	15
Mr. D. P. Desai, Asstt. Commissioner of Income-Tax, Ahmadabad	10
Mr. H. R. Bhatkhande, Pleader, Washim	10
Mr. P. C. Desai, Sub-Judge, Surat	10
The Manager, Dutta Printing Works, Poona	6
S. B. Sardar Nihal Singh, M. A., Deputy Commissioner, Muzaffargarh	10
Sports, Ltd. Lahore	10
L. Notan Das	7
Mr. V. B. Halbhavi, Sub-Judge, Bijapur	5
A Non-Co-operating Teacher, Surat	5
Total ...	Rs. 1204-13-6

II.—COLLECTION IN JAIPUR.

Jaipur Durbar	1500
Rawal Sangram Singh of Samod	100
Chief of Diggi	100
Rai Bahadur Sitla Prasad Bajpai	100
Seth Banjilal Tholia	100
A Friend	51
Thakur Sahib of Gijgarh	50
Seth Rajmal Golcha	50
Rai Bahadur I. C. Mukerji	30
Mr. C. L. Alexander, I.C.S.	25
Mr. L. W. Reynolds, C.I.E., I.C.S.	25
Thakur Sahib of Khachriawas	25
Dr. Jwala Prasad	25
Diwan Iswar Narain Kichlu	25
Seth Bansidhar Khaitan	25
Seth Behari Lal	25
Mr. Balmukand, Mt. Abu	25
Rai Saheb Suraj Narain Sharma	20
X. Y. Z.	20
Pt. Bisheshwar Nath Chaube	15
Mr. S. C. Majumdar	15
Mr. G. C. Mukerjee	15
Munshi Nanag Ram	15
Seth Surajmal Pullotri	11
Prof. K. M. Sarsar, Allahabad	10
Mr. Mahipat Ram, Allahabad	10
Mr. Sanjiban Ganguly	10
Thakur Devi Singh of Chittore	10
Pt. Sham Sundar Sharma	10
Dr. Panna Lal Das	10
Pt. Behari Lal Kowshik	10
Lt. Sujjan Singh	10
Thakur Sahib of Jobner (1st instalment)	10

Mr. B. J. Ryan, O. B. E., M. C.	10
Mr. S. H. Bigsly	10
Smaller amounts	44
Total ...	Rs. 2546

III.—COLLECTION IN KHANDWA.

Mr. G. K. Kanugo	10
Mr. N. V. Deo	10
Mr. D. B. Borgaonkar	10
Mr. K. R. Gangrade	10
Mr. W. V. Deo	5
Mr. M. B. Rege	5
Mr. T. G. Karnik	5
Mr. N. Y. Ghate	5
Mr. B. L. Bedekar	5
Mr. D. V. Gokhale	5
Mr. B. A. Mandloi	5
Mr. M. V. Deodhar	5
Rao Sahib K. S. Gokhale	5
Mr. A. K. Gangrade	5
Mr. P. Subba Rao	3
Mr. S. P. Dutta	3
Mr. R. K. Chatterji	3
Mr. M. A. Siddique	3
Mr. N. H. Gadre	2
Mr. Hifazat Ali	2
Mr. G. R. Joshi	2
Mr. U. T. Athale	2
Mr. R. A. Rajvaidya,	1

Total Rs. ... 111

Grand total for the period ... Rs. 3,851-13-6

Total amount realised to date ... Rs. 1,13,074-11-3

Government Soap Factory, Bangalore.

Manufacturers of High Class Toilet and
Household Soaps.

Revised Prices from October 1st, 1926.

Toilet Soap—Sandal, Jasmine, Gulab and New Lavender Rs. 3-8-0 per dozen tablets.
Household Soaps—8 oz. bars (twin tablets) Rs. 28/- per gross; 7 oz. (four tablets) Rs. 26/- per gross; 4 oz. (four tablets) Rs. 16/- per gross, or Rs. 31/- per case of two gross.
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.

S. G. SASTRY, B.A., M.Sc. (LOND.), F.C.S., F.M.U.,
Industrial Chemist and
Chemical Engineer.