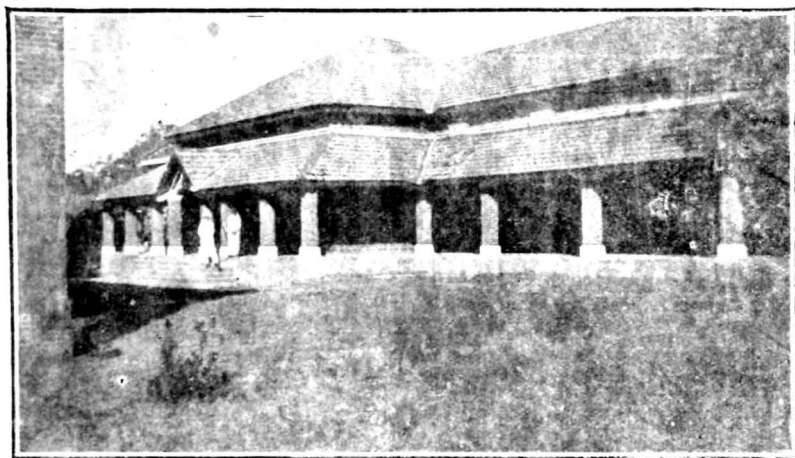


224
The Blind Relief Association.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1928.



The recently erected Special Eye Block of the Emery
Hospital at Anand. (*Vide Page 25*).

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Thousands of persons in India are blind because their eyes are
neglected during their first days of life.

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Members of the Blind Relief Association Managing Committee, Bombay.

(for 1929).

1. Dr. Anandrao Luxmanrao Nair, *President.*
2. Dr. A.S. Erulkar, M.D. (London), } *Hony. Secretaries.*
3. Mr. M.N. Chhatrapati, B.A., LL.B., }
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Members of the Managing Committee of the Happy Home for the Blind.

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5. Mrs. Rasikmani N. Desai
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July 1929).
13. Mr. M. M. Thakore, B.A., LL.B., *Hony. Secretary*
(after July 1929).

THE BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1928.

(This is the Tenth year of the Association's working.)

1. The Blind Relief Association was started on 27th January 1919 and has been registered under Act XXI of 1860.

2. According to the Census figures of the year 1911, the number of the blind in the Bombay Presidency was 39,058 and according to the Census figures of 1921, the number of the blind is 49,706. This does not include those who have slight vision but who are for all practical purposes blind. If these also be included, the total number of the blind would be much greater.

*3. The figures given in the Census Report of 1921 show that there are in this Presidency 26,731 villages and towns. Of these, 16,788 have a population of less than 500; 8,764 have from 500 to 2,000 inhabitants; 1,102 from 2,000 to 10,000 inhabitants; 46, from 10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants; the remainder having populations above 20,000.

4. It has been roughly stated that the proportion of dispensaries to the population in India is approximately 1 to 22,000 and to the area 1 to 190 square miles, while the hospital accommodation is woefully insufficient for the large and needy population of India.

*5. Compared with the total population, the number of qualified practitioners is very small. Yet, owing to the tendency of medical men to collect in large towns, partly because of the amenities afforded by the large centres of population and partly because practice in the smaller towns is not in most cases

*(This is from the new Scheme of Government for medical relief in districts).

remunerative, the medical profession in Bombay City and the larger Mofussil towns is in fact overcrowded; whilst there are no qualified men in small towns and villages. †“Only 95 per cent of the population in India are found in towns as compared with 78 per cent in England and Wales, 51 per cent in U. S. A., 42·2 per cent in France and 45·6 per cent in Germany.....Even excluding villages on the mountainous and forest-clad confines of India, there are places from which a visit to a doctor would entail a journey of several days, where there is no road more pretentious than a footpath through the fields and where no educated person has ever lived.”

The Need of Blind Relief in India.

6. In Europe, America, Japan and other advanced countries, the number of qualified medical men is very large and there is hardly a town or village without a qualified medical man. There are also many philanthropic and Government agencies that concern themselves with the medical relief in general and the relief of the blind in particular.

7. In India and the East, though the general diseases and diseases of the eye are much more prevalent than in the former, the number of medical men and the philanthropic agencies is much smaller. It is well known that there are hardly 2 or 3 qualified medical men in a Taluka, consisting of a hundred or more than a hundred villages, with the result that many villages get practically no medical relief whatever. Even where there is a medical relief centre, on account of ignorance, illiteracy and want of knowledge, the people do not know of the existence of medical and surgical relief available in the neighbourhood, and even when they come to know about it, often on account of superstition and sometimes on account of poverty, they do not avail themselves of the same, with the result that the existing medical relief agencies are not sometimes fully availed of.

8. So far as the western or modern scientific system of medicine is concerned, the existing agencies—Government

† Vide “India in 1926-27.”

hospitals and dispensaries, medical institutions carried on by various missions, associations and private individuals, as well as independent practitioners—only touch the fringe of the population of rural areas and small towns, with the result that large numbers of people have either to rely on the services of persons professing to practice the indigenous system of medicine or go without medical attendance altogether.

9. The Blind Relief Association has been trying to meet this long-felt want during these ten years of its existence.

10. The aims and objects of the Association are:—

- (1) To explain (a) by lectures aided by lanterns and charts (b) by the issue and distribution of pamphlets, hand-bills, books and other literature to the public generally the nature and character of eye diseases and the precautions necessary to avoid them.
- (2) To establish and help dispensaries, etc., for the treatment of eye diseases.
- (3) To train up and engage a staff of helpers for the treatment of eye diseases.
- (4) To provide free medical treatment and other necessary assistance to persons who are unable to pay for it.
- (5) To help persons who are totally blind, or of defective eye-sight, to acquire literary and industrial knowledge and training and to help them in obtaining employment.
- (6) To initiate, promote and advance measures, legislative or otherwise, for eliminating as far as possible the causes of blindness.
- (7) In short, to take all measures necessary or desirable for preventing and curing blindness and for ameliorating and improving the condition of persons suffering from blindness.

The System of Preventive Work.

11. There are two distinct systems of work by which the question of prevention of blindness can be tackled. The Group system and The Circle system or the slightly modified form of it, which is called The Rotation System. Besides these, there is the usual work in the hospital of rendering help to all cases of remediable blindness and partial blindness.

(a) *The Group System.* Each Taluka of the District is divided into a number of groups, generally containing from eight to ten villages with an average population of 8,000 and is placed in charge of a trained worker called Field-worker. This worker is required to visit all cases of births in the various villages of his group with a view to the detection of ophthalmia neonatorum. This is done in about the first ten or twelve days, as far as practicable. In this way a continuous check is kept on the juvenile population. Should he detect any appearance of conjunctivitis or ophthalmia neonatorum, he is to communicate immediately with the ophthalmic Sub-assistant Surgeon, maintained by the Association, who immediately arranges to visit the case himself or gets the travelling Sub-assistant Surgeon to visit the case, obtain the discharge on a slide, send it to the Hospital for examination and treat the case till all danger is passed. For this a separate register is maintained by the group field-worker. The group field-worker also treats all cases of sore eyes (conjunctivitis), washing the eyes with saline solution, applying some eye drops and yellow ointment. Severe cases of eye complaints are brought by him or sent to the Hospital. In the case of an epidemic of small pox, the field-worker remains in the village to watch the eyes of all sufferers, washing them with boric solution and applying yellow ointment. By this system the Association tries to be in touch with every blind or partly blind person in the District and has been able to check the increase of blindness due to preventable causes. This work is specially valuable as a measure of child welfare not undertaken by any other organisation in this country. Of course, the work is not confined to children only. The field-workers have also to find out eye disease in adults.

(b) *The Circle System.* After three years of working of the group system, financial difficulties and a better understanding of the conditions effecting our work compelled the Association to modify the group system to a certain extent. In the circle system each taluka is divided into two circles, each in charge of a field-worker, sometimes with one assistant. The work to be done is practically the same except that cases of ordinary sore eyes (conjunctivitis) are not attended to in the same intensive manner as in the former system. The circle field-worker has mainly to confine his attention to finding out operable cases and bad cases of eye diseases, Ulcers, Keratitis, Iritis, Glaucoma, acute or purulent Conjunctivitis, bad Trachoma, etc., and getting them to Hospital or treating them himself.

(c) *The Rotation System.* The circle system, as the result of experience of former years, had to be slightly modified for the sake of economy and intensive work. It may now be called "The Rotation System." It generally covers, at a time, $1/8^{\text{th}}$ part of a Taluka and one circle field-worker finishes it up in two months before taking up the next; he has to inspect therein new born children and carry out general duties of a field-worker, more thoroughly and intensively, even attending to ordinary conjunctivitis cases as much as possible. The circle field-worker has, however, mainly to confine his attention to finding out operable cases, and bad cases of eye diseases, such as Ulcers, Keratitis, Iritis, Glaucoma, acute or purulent conjunctivitis, bad Trachoma, etc., and get them to hospital, or treat them himself.

(d) *Field Workers.* A field-worker generally receives Rs. 12/- when he is receiving training. After training, when he is sent out into the villages as a circle field-worker, he is paid about Rs. 25/-, per month and a pony allowance of Rs. 10/-. This system is productive of a vast amount of good to those sufferers from curable and preventable blindness in the remote corners of the country, whom the association desire to reach. The efficient working of this system requires conscientious field-workers under efficient supervision. Each group and circle field-worker

is provided with a box containing boric solution, saline solution, weak solution of silver nitrate, some yellow ointment, ichtyol, (for blepharitis), mercurochrome 120 (5%), a large enamelled cup, a kidney shaped tray and cotton wool sufficient to last a month, these supplies being replenished every month.

Wherever possible, a travelling hospital in charge of a touring ophthalmic Subassistant Surgeon is provided who goes out into the various talukas of the district to perform operations and treat eye cases. This has been found useful in cases where patients refuse to go to these Hospitals on account of the distance from their homes.

It will be seen that it is necessary that the field-worker should be an active man, who will constantly go about, inspect his villages, make inquiries, do house to house visiting, etc., all with a view to find out cases. The system requires considerable supervision; otherwise the workers get slack. The best method of inspection and supervision is by visiting his villages, having the cases he has treated collected, inspecting them, questioning them as to the treatment they have received, etc., going about the village to find out if the field-worker has omitted cases, making inquiries, etc., amongst the villagers. Before the village is inspected, the field-worker should be told to arrange to have his cases assembled, giving to each a small numbered slip bearing the registered number of the patient, so that he can be readily traced in the field-worker's register. In the course of peregrination in the village, the inspecting officer can also have a look at the children registered in the Register of inspection of children after birth for the detection of ophthalmia neonatorum, and question the parents as to how many times the field-worker has visited the child, see whether it is alright, etc. At first some parents may object to showing the new-born children to the field-worker but experience shows that they soon give up their objections.

(e) Instructions are also issued to Patels to prepare lists of all persons, children or adults, who are blind, partly blind or whose eyes are in any way affected, noting age of the sufferer

and whether one eye is affected or both. Both permanent and temporary residents are entered, nor are falias (hamlets) in the village overlooked. These lists are kept upto date by additions being made from time to time. These records are found very useful by the field-workers.

(f) Ophthalmia Neonatorum

OR

Sore eyes of the New Born.

This is not as prevalent as would ordinarily be expected, still it is an important cause of blindness. At all the centres of the Blind Relief Association, particular attention is paid to combat this disease and the eyes of the new-born are examined as soon after birth as possible to prevent the blindness due to this cause.

Small-pox, as is well-known, plays havoc with the eyes of many children. A simple treatment will save the eye in these cases. Field-workers are taught to apply this. The village officers are requested to send immediate reports in cases of small-pox and the Sub-assistant Surgeon of the Taluka or the Touring Medical Officer, if there is one, is expected to visit the village as soon as possible. But with small-pox breaking out sporadically in widely scattered villages, these medical officers, though they can do much, cannot do everything, and there the Association's field-workers can render help, for they are on the spot. They have continually to visit cases of small-pox in their villages and keep the eyes clean and apply the simple treatment mentioned. In this way many eyes can be saved, and were it not for this system many children in the villages would be left to go blind.

Work on the above lines is done at Bijapur & Mirpurkhas (Sind) and attempts are made to do the same at other centres also, but it is all a question of funds. The centres for treating the diseases of the eye through the Blind Relief Association are at Bular, Surat, Bijapur, Chalisgaon, Palanpur, Mirpurkhas (Sind) —which has two sub-centres under it—and Bombay (a) Madan-

pura Social Service League Centre; (b) Dr. S. R. Machave's dispensary at Kandewadi. Eye patients are treated free of charge at all these centres.

Pamphlets and Publications.

12. A small pamphlet called "Child Welfare and Infantile Ophthalmia" by Mr. C. G. Henderson, I.C.S., is published by us. The cost price of these pamphlets is Rs. 4-0-0 per one hundred copies. The price of each is one anna. We will be glad to sell these pamphlets, at cost price, to any charitably disposed lady or gentleman who wants them for free distribution. Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati has written a small pamphlet on Blindness and Dr. Duggan, the well-known Bombay ophthalmic surgeon, has kindly revised it for him. The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals C. P., the Director of Health Central Provinces, and some eminent ophthalmic surgeons of Bombay have approved it. He intends to translate it in the vernaculars. We hope and trust that he will soon be able to publish it and thus help to educate the public on the subject of the conservation of vision.

13. A booklet entitled "Blindness in India and the Possibilities of its Diminution" can be obtained from the Oxford University Press, Bombay, or from the Honorary Secretary, The Blind Relief Association, 475-483, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, for 12 annas.

Spectacles.

14. The Association provides, free of charge to the poor, spectacles in cases where they are needed or after cataract operations. Spectacles free of charge will be supplied to very poor and indigent persons on their satisfying the Honorary Secretaries that they are too poor to purchase them. The Association is fortunate in having been able to obtain from Messrs. Baliwala & Homi and Mansukhlal & Co., Opticians of Bombay, a large number of spectacles at a cost of Re. 1-0-0 per pair.

Propaganda Work.

15. Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati, B.A., Principal of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Tardeo, Bombay, has great faith in educative propaganda and believes that the physician may be spared his phial and the surgeon his knife, and the number of inmates of the schools and asylums for the blind would be greatly reduced if the public were sufficiently educated on the question of the Prevention of Blindness. He has, with this end in view, prepared over 60 magic lantern slides on this subject. During the Christmas vacations he delivered eight lectures in Broach and five in Ahmedabad, with his lantern slides wherever possible, delivering his interesting message on the urgent need of Blind Relief. These magic lantern slides can be had, at a small cost, from him. Besides, he has a number of wall sheets also dealing with all phases of the Blind Problem. We request the educational authorities, Social Service leagues, the heads of Schools and Colleges, Municipalities and Local Boards, Co-operative Societies, humanitarian leagues and labour boards to secure these lantern slides and charts, and by means of demonstrations, help this educative work.

The All-India Day for the Blind.

16. In order to focus public attention on this great problem and to rapidly and effectively wake up the country to a sense of its responsibility, Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati has organised the All-India Day for the Blind and celebrates it every year. This All-India Day for the Blind was celebrated, this year, on 7th April 1928, at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall with Sir Parshotamdas Thakurdas, M.L.A., in the chair. Through the kind co-operation of Mr. Ray, who directs the Indian programme of the Bombay Broadcasting Company, this year, for the first time in the history of the movement, was the date, time and programme of the All-India Day for the Blind announced, throughout India, by radio, and Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati's message for the Blind was broadcasted throughout the whole of India.

along with the special music of the Blind, vocal and instrumental, which formed a notable feature of the celebrations at Sir Cowaji Jehangir Hall. For this the Blind Relief Association is highly thankful to Mr. Ray. This feature of the propaganda was a great success and deserves to be repeated. As a part of these celebrations, a week later, another meeting was organised at Mandvi by Mr. Kanji Master, the well-known educationalist and social worker of Bombay, with Mr. Justice Javeri in the Chair. The gymnastic feats of the sighted pupils of Mr. Kanji Master's School together with the music and other programme of the Blind proved a great attraction. The success of this year's All-India Day for the Blind was also much due to the co-operation of that well known volunteer and worker Mr. Shivji Devji Uddesi, the Secretary of the Madhada Ashram of Kathiawar.

Conference of the All-India Workers for the Defectives

17. In the latter part of November and the early part of December 1928 there was held in Bombay a Conference of the All-India Federation of the Teachers' Association where educationalists of eminence from all parts of British India, the Native States and Burma met. Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati approached the organisers of this Federation and induced them to include, in their programme, the question of the education of the defectives and the Conference of the All-India Workers for the Defectives was arranged as a part of the Federation's deliberations. This brought together workers for the defectives from Nagpur, Poona, Ahmedabad, Mehsana as well as the heads of the Schools for the defectives. With the Assistance of these Workers for the Defectives the question of the education of the defectives (the blind, the deaf-mute etc.) was brought to the notice of the Federation. The question of the Blind and of Blindness was particularly brought to their notice by Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati who read a paper on "Our Blind."

18. The Bijapur Blind Relief Association was started in January 1920 and this is the ninth year of the working of this branch.

19. In the district of Bijapur, according to the Census of 1921, the number of the totally blind persons per thousand of the population is 1.7, whereas according to the Census of 1911 it was 0.7. These figures refer only to the totally blind in both eyes and are defective. The real incidence of blindness, so far as it was ascertainable by an actual count in 1920, was 2.6 per thousand, or 26 per ten thousand in this district, and even this is below the true figure. But it was not uniform throughout the district. Just as the figures for blindness, throughout India, vary considerably in different regions, so we find that even in the comparatively small area of this single district there is marked variation in the figures. It is interesting to note that this area in itself illustrates the general principle that blindness increases as we go further from the sea. The lowest incidence in this district is in the South-West and as we go North and East it increases, until we find the highest incidence in the North-East the furthest from the sea breezes that blow over the Ghauts. The variation is roughly 20 per ten thousand in the South-West to 35 in the North-East with 26 as the figure for the district as a whole. †

20. During the year under report 4317 new-born children were inspected during the first ten days of their birth and 25,148 children of ages varying between 10 days and a year and a half. Out of these, 6331 children were found with their eyes affected in some way. All these, no doubt, were not cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum but they were all cases in which there was an eye disease of some sort which it was well to treat. Much of this infection was probably due to the insanitary con-

† In a count made by a Deputy Commissioner in the United Provinces over 93 totally blind per 10,000 of the population were found. In Sind the figure is at least 40 per 10,000.

dition of the lying-in room. The field-workers have to inspect a new-born child every month, if possible, up to the age of one year and a half. Our field-workers found out 1689 new operable cases, treated 9975 bad eye afflictions in villages and sent 483 cases for operations to the Henderson Eye Institute.

21. The inspection of new-born children is regularly carried out in towns and villages throughout the district. In towns, including Taluka Head-quarters, except Bagalkot, the Association's field-worker does this work.

22. In the Bagalkot municipal area, the population of which is about 18000, the system of giving reward of annas 8 to dais or nurses, reporting to the Medical Officer Bagalkot a case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, has been in vogue for the last three years. These women attend cases of delivery and generally visit them for about 10 days for after-treatment and are in the best position to detect any sign of inflammation of the eyes. Circle field-workers also inspect all new-born children in their respective circles. The work of such inspection appears to be worth doing, as cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum are occasionally found and, in the course of inspection, we find cases of ordinary Conjunctivitis in new born children. Further, by undertaking work of this novel character, the Association is in a position to supply information as to the incidence of this particular kind of disease which might not otherwise be available to the medical profession. During the year under report 19 Ophthalmia Neonatorum cases were detected and treated.

23. For the inspection of new-born children, the Association's workers are required to maintain a register of all births, inspected during the first ten days, and thereafter monthly, and enter the date of such inspection in the register. In this way a watch is kept on most of the newly born children during the first ten days of life and thence up to the age of two years. A record is also kept of all children, up to the age of 5, treated by the field-worker. The number of children so treated by

them during the year under report was 8860. The number of school going children treated was 5855. It is a sphere of "Child-Welfare work" which appears to deserve attention.

24. Before the Bijapur Association was started, the number of eye operations done in the whole district averaged 25 per annum. Since then the number of operations done through the influence of this Association has wonderfully increased, as shown in the general tabular statement at the end of this Report.

25. These eye-operations represent largely cases of totally blind people who obtained their sight as a result thereof. Some, of course, were cases of partial blindness in which operation is done for improvement of vision, and some may be described as 'preventive' operations. Before the year 1920, when the Association started its work, an average of 4,100 people a year were treated in the Civil Hospital and the dispensaries of the district of Bijapur. In the year under report, 11,718 were so treated in the dispensaries of the district and 7,534 in the Civil Hospital at Bijapur. (i. e. 893 in-patients & 6639 out-patients). Of these 6639 out-patients 7531 were Hindus, 896 Mahomedans and 12 Christians. But besides this the circle field-workers of the Association gave treatment in the villages in cases of simple eye diseases to 26,937 people. That is, in all, 46,189 people were treated for eye diseases, as against an average 4,100 before the Association began its work.

26. The number of operations in the Bijapur Hospital was 1308 indoor and 571 outdoor; 1879 in all. To these may be added the number of operations in mofussil dispensaries which was 112 (viz: 58 indoor and 54 outdoor.) This gives us the total of 1366 for indoor and 625 for outdoor operations; 1991 in all.

27. Small-pox, as is well known, plays havoc with the eyes of many children and our field-workers, besides their work.

of general inspection, treated 346 small-pox and measles cases in which eyes were affected.

28. Dr. E. R. Shetti, L. C. P. S., our Eye Surgeon, whose services have been lent and paid for by Government, still continues in the service of the Association. As in the previous year, he is in charge of the eye work at the Civil Hospital. He continues also to train field-workers required by the Association. Dr. Shetti also made week-end trips in the Association's motor car and brought in cases to the Hospital.

29. The Bombay Government were further pleased to lend the services of another S. M. S. officer who performs the duties of Touring Medical Officer, supervises the work of the Taluka field-workers and, while at Bijapur, helps Dr. Shetti in the general work of the Henderson Eye Institute.

30. To give publicity to the Association's work in villages, to improve supervision and control and to economise and facilitate transmission of cases, the Association maintains a motor car which has proved very useful. During the year under report 114 cases were fetched for operation to Bijapur.

31. Mr. V. H. Naik M. A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, the present Collector, is the President and Major J. G. Williams, Civil Surgeon, continues to be the Chairman of The Managing Committee. Mr. B. S. Shirolkar, the acting Hujur Deputy Collector, is the Honorary Treasurer, Dr. K. M. Kale, L. C. P. S., supervises the activities of the Association as General Secretary in addition to his duties as Touring Medical Officer.

32. During the year 156 cataract spectacles were given free to poor cataract patients after operation.

33. Operations performed in the Civil Hospital Bijapur by the Association's Eye Specialist during 1928 :—

Diseases.	Nature of Operation.	Indoor.	Outdoor.
Cataract	Extraction	631	0
Opacity cornea	Iridectomy	96	0
Ulcer cornea	Cauterisation	25	114
Do.	Paracentesis	12	23
Dacryocystitis	Extirpation of sac	7	42
Glaucoma	Iridectomy	218	0
Do.	Trephining	241	0
Pterygium	Removal	8	22
Stye	Incision	0	4
Staphyloma	Excision of eyeball	8	0
Do.	Trephining	1	0
Trachoma	Expression of granulida	7	123
Meibomian cyst	Incision	0	86
Entropion	Snellen's operation	15	33
Foreign body cornea	Removal	0	14
Ectropion	---	0	7
Iritis and keratitis	Neo-salvarsan Injection	3	77
Lachrymal abscess	Incision	0	6
Syblepheron	Operation	1	1
Juvenile cataract	Needling	2	0
Panophthalmitis	Enucleation	17	0
Iritis and Iridocyclitis	Deep cyanide Injection	1	15
Prolapse Iris	Iridectomy	4	0
Traumatic and juvenile cataract	Linear Extraction	7	0
Tumour orbit	Removal	2	0
Ulcer cornea, keratitis, &c.	Milk Injections	2	4
	Total	1,308	571

CHALISGAON.

34. During the year 1928, 4519 patients received treatment at our hospital at Chalisgaon.

35. Out of these 4519 patients, 3015 were Hindus, 1466 were Mohamedans and 38 were Christians.

36. Out of these 4519 patients, 2418 were from Chalisgaon Proper and 2101 were from places other than Chalisgaon.

37. Out of these 4519 patients treated, 3357 were completely cured, 954 partially cured, 150 were found incurable and 58 were under treatment.

38. The total number of in-door patients treated in this hospital was 468. Free diet was given to 43 poor in-patients.

39. During the year under report, 9,992 operations (major and minor) were performed in all. Of these, Dr. G. R. Chawan performed 2702 at the Chalisgaon Hospital and 5748 on tour. (*viz.*: 8450 in all). Besides these, his assistants—Dr. D. R. Nuganatti and Dr. V. L. Marathe—performed 1431 and 111 eye operations respectively.

40. Statement showing the number of operations performed in the Chalisgaon Free Hospital of the Blind Relief Association during the year 1928:—

Nature of Operation.	Performed by Dr. Chawan at Chalisgaon Hospital.	Performed by Dr. Chawan on tour.	Performed by Dr. Nuganatti.	Performed by Dr. Marathe.	Total.
Extraction of Lens	121	149	75	...	345
Optical Iridectomy	50	66	20	...	136
Needling for Cataracts	14	28	7	...	49
Trephining	20	51	16	...	87
Lagranges Operation	10	...	6	...	16
Removal of Sack	8	4	4	...	16

Nature of Operation.	Performed by Dr. Chawan at Chaligaon Hospital	Performed by Dr. Chawan on tour.	Performed by Dr. Nuganatti.	Performed by Dr. Marache.	Total.
Removal of Pterygium	15	36	10	4	65
Tattooing	2	...	1	...	3
Entropion (St. Marks Dublin)	30	126	10	8	174
Enucleation of Eyeball	2	3	2	...	7
Removal of foreign body	11	14	10	...	35
Paracynthesis	15	2	7	...	24
Tarsilectomy	7	11	...	...	18
Excision of Iris	2	...	2	...	4
Salvarson Injections	2	1	2	...	5
Cauterization of Sloughing Cornea	8	13	8	...	29
" Hypopyon ulcer	9	...	2	...	11
Expression of Trachoma	420	1,620	215	...	2,255
Removal of Cyst	9	7	8	1	25
Paratomy	10	...	8	...	18
Epilation of Entropion	16	...	10	...	26
Opening & scraping of abscess upper lid	1	...	1	...	2
Milk Injections	20	...	8	...	28
Sub Conj. Injections,	1,900	3,617	999	98	6,614
Total	2,702	5,748	1,431	111	9,992

41. Small pox cases were treated, in 1928, at Malegaon Rajengaon, Kejgaon, Ozar, Chaligaon, Torinda and Mehubore and the total number of such cases was 459.

42. Eye Examination of school children during 1928:—

Name of Place:—	Number examined:—
Rajengaon	180
Ozar	120
Mehubore	420
Kejgaon	150
Dhulia	1,560
Malegaon	1,070
Total	3,500

43. During the year, 81 spectacles at the Chalisgaon Hospital and 22 at the Malegaon sub-centre were given free of charge to poor eye patients.

44. In the year 1927, two sub-centres were opened at Shirpur and Sonagir. The Sonagir sub-centre was closed early in 1928, for want of sufficient work there, and a permanent sub-centre was opened at Malegaon in February 1928.

45. Dr. G. R. Chawan, L. C. P. & S. is the Medical Officer in charge of our free Eye Hospital at Chalisgaon. He works under a Managing Committee of the leading local gentlemen of Chalisgaon with Seth Narayan Banket as President. Dr. Chawan is assisted by two S. M. S. Officers whose services are kindly lent to this Association by the Government of Bombay viz:—Dr. D. R. Nuganatti and Dr. K. G. Padhye. Of these, the latter went away on 6 months' leave, in April 1928, and his services were transferred back to Government duty. He was succeeded by Dr. V. L. Marathe who joined the service of the Association on 24th May 1928. In December 1928 Dr. Marathe was transferred to Akola by the Government of Bombay and handed over charge to Dr. D. B. Bole who is still working under the Association, Dr. Nuganatti is stationed at Chalisgaon to assist Dr. Chawan at the headquarters where he works for him during the latter's absence on tour. The other S. M. S. Officer is stationed at Shirpur, and a trained field worker is stationed at Malegaon, which is visited by Dr. Chawan at least once a week.

46. Dr. C. G. Henderson, I. C. S., paid an inspection visit to Chalisgaon in November 1928, as a member of the Managing Committee, and expressed satisfaction with the work done in that centre.

47. At present this Free Eye Hospital is located in a rented building of about 20 rooms. It is the best that can be secured and for it a monthly rent of Rs. 110 is being paid which is in the opinion of this Association, rather excessive. The need of a permanent building is keenly felt, the cost of which is estimated between Rs. 25,000 and 30,000. Attention is invited,

in this connection, to the remarks of Mr. W. Gilligan, Collector East Khandesh (*Vide* Opinions at the end). It is hoped that some generous and public spirited citizens will come forward to help with the necessary funds so as to enable the Association to meet this need. We are informed that there will be no difficulty in securing a good and suitable piece of land free from the Government.

48. The Association places on record, with deep sorrow, the untimely death of Mr. Vinayak Narayan Ghate, pleader and a member of the Chalisingaon Committee of the Blind Relief Association, which sad event occurred on Friday the 24th of August 1928.

BULSAR.

Khan Bahadur DADABHOY RUTTANJEE BULSARA'S FREE EYE HOSPITAL.

49. Through the generosity of Khan Bahadur D. R. Bulsara, a branch of the Blind Relief Association, Bombay, is established at Bulsar and is situated at Malad Tank.

50. During the year 1928, 3,860 patients (*viz.*, 2,157 males and 1,703 females) received treatment at our hospital at Bulsar.

51. Out of these 3,860 patients, 3,134 were Hindus, 495 were Mohamedans, 193 were Parsees and 38 Christians.

52. Out of these, 1,250 were from Bulsar Proper, 2,070 were from the villages of the Bulsar and other Talukas of Surat District, 501 from the villages of the adjoining Native States and 39 from Portuguese territory.

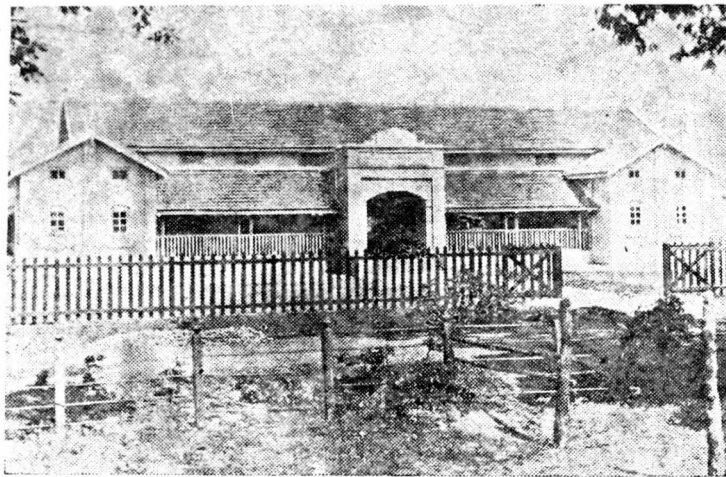
53. Out of these 3,860 patients treated, 3,235 were completely cured, 251 partially cured, 235 were advised for glasses, 99 were found incurable and 40 were under treatment. 188 poor eye-patients were supplied with spectacles free of charge, of which 91 were supplied with smoke spectacles, 55 with spectacles for cataract and 42 for errors of refraction.

54. The total number of indoor patients treated in this hospital was 268. Out of these, 90 indoor patients were very poor and had to be fed at hospital expense. Many of these patients brought with them a near relation to attend on them and they also had to be fed at hospital expense.

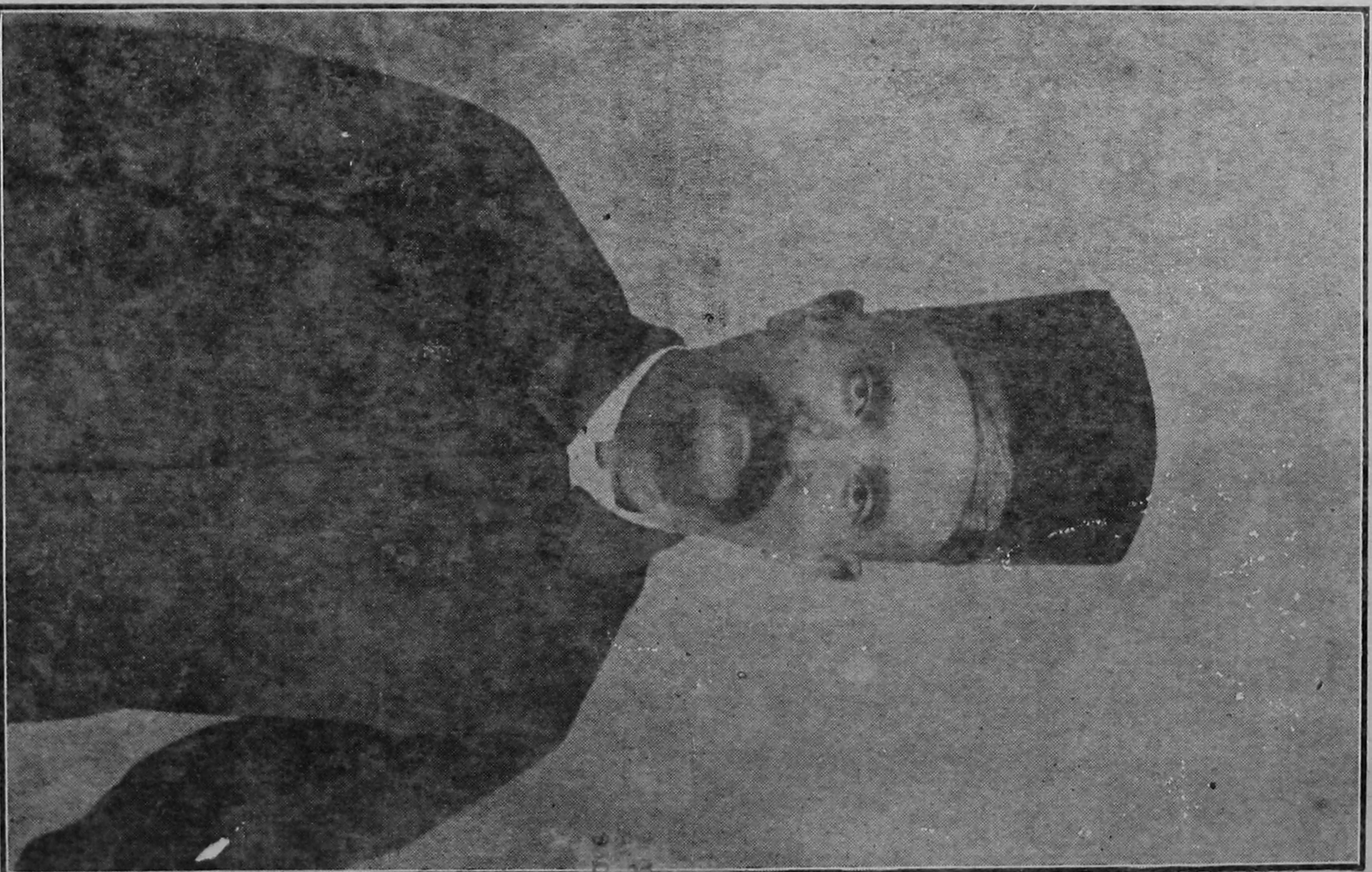
55. During the year under report, 653 operations were performed in this hospital as per details below :—

Extraction of lens for Cataract	... 206
Iridectomy optical	... 1
" " Opacity Cornea	... 6
" Peripheral for Glaucoma	... 14
Needling for Cataracts	... 24
Trephining for Glaucoma	... 4
Canterization of Septic Ulcer	... 15
" Lacrymal fistula	... 1
Enucleation of the Eye-ball	... 8
Excision of the Prolapse of Iris	... 10
" Papilloma of Conjunctiva	... 6
" Staphyloma	... 1
" Mote upper lid	... 2
" Growth " "	... 1
" Lacrymal Sac	... 3
Post sclerotomy for Glaucoma	... 1
Expression of granular lid	... 66
Excision of the pterygium	... 2
Incision and scraping of the sty	... 20
" of lacrymal abscess	... 3
" abscess lid	... 5
" eye-ball	... 2
Intravenous Noversebillion Injection	... 2
" Mercurio Chrome " "	... 4
Milk Injections	... 36
Operations for Entropion	... 24
" for lower lid	... 1
Removal of foreign body Cornea	... 109
" lid	... 6
" Sclerotic	... 2

The Blind Relief Association Centre at Bulsar.



**The New Building of The Ratanji Nathubhai Chavsarewala
Free Eye Hospital at Bulsar.**



**KHAN BAHADUR
DADABHAI RUTTONJI BULSARA,**
who has donated Rs. 20,000 for the
Free Eye Hospital Building
and promised Rs, 50,000 more for its upkeep.

Saemich's saction for Septic ulcer	...	3
Paracentesis of the Cornea	...	1
Subconjunctival Adrenalin injections	...	3
" Atroprine Adrenalin injections	...	6
" Hydrocyanide	...	33
" Milk	...	3
" Saline	...	11
Syringing the Sac for lacrymal obstruction	...	8
Total		<hr/> 653 <hr/>

56. Dr. Pragji D. Desai, M.B.S., is the Medical Officer in charge of the Free Eye Hospital at Bulsar. He works under a Managing Committee of the leading local gentlemen of Bulsar with Seth Bhagwandas B. Shroff as President.

57. The permanent building for the Free Eye Hospital, constructed by Khan Bahadur D. R. Bulsara at his own expense, is fast approaching completion.*

BLIND RELIEF WORK IN BOMBAY.

(THROUGH THE HONORARY SERVICES OF
DR. S. R. MACHAVE, L. C. P. & S.)

58. Dr. Machave, on behalf of the Association, treats poor eye-patients free of charge in his private dispensary at Kande-wadi, Girgaon, and at the Madanpura Social Service League centre, which he visits thrice a week on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

59. All cases, in which major surgical operations are necessary, are taken to the Chamarbagwala Free Eye Hospital, Parel. Both Drs. Sirdesai and Sathe have been good enough to

*The opening of this building, called Ratanji Nathubhai Chavarewala Free Eye Hospital, in memory of Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Ratanji Bulsara's revered father, was performed by Mr. J. H. Garrett, I.C.S., Commissioner Northern Division, on Saturday the 22nd of June 1929.

whole-heartedly help Dr. Machave. We are also thankful to Dr. N. G. Prabhakar, Dr. J. D. Dhruv and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj for giving free consultation and thus helping Dr. Machave.

60. During the year 1928, Dr. Machave treated 11,320 patients (i.e., 8,852 males and 2,468 females).

61. Out of these 11,320 patients (new and old) 8,380 were Hindus, 2,521 Mohamedans, 57 Parsees, 211 Christians and 151 Jews.

62. During the year under report, 725 operations were performed by Dr. Machave as per details below:—

Expression of granular lids	...	222
Salvarson Injections	...	86
Subconjunctival "	...	58
Milk Injections	...	4
Saline Injections	...	33
Pterygium	...	3
Entropion	...	85
Cataracts	...	10
Foreign Bodies	...	164
Styes	...	47
Prolapse of Iris	...	1
Sack (2 of these by Dr. J. D. Dhruv)	...	12

Total ... 725

Of these 10 cataract operations, one was performed by Dr. Prabhakar, 8 by Dr. Sathe and one by Dr. Sardesai.

63. On behalf of the Association, Dr. Machave gave 61 spectacles and 18 sunglasses free to poor eye sufferers during the year under report.

64. In June 1928, Dr. Machave examined the eyes of 100 boys of the Aryan Education Society's High School, Bombay, and, during the succeeding three months, 900 more boys from the same institution were examined and treated where necessary.

HONORARY WORK DONE BY DR. JADAVJI HANSRAJ, L. M. & S.,
D. O. M. S., J. P., A MEMBER OF THE MANAGING
COMMITTEE OF B. R. A.

65. The learned Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. H. P. Dastur, has, for many years past, been showing practical sympathy with the cause of this Association by forwarding contributions from time to time. He was good enough to bring to the notice of this Association the desirability of the Association's providing relief for the diseases of the eye for the inmates of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, Bombay, and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj, L. M. & S., D.O.M.S., J.P., a member of the Managing Committee of this Association, was pleased to undertake the work. Accordingly, on 31st August 1928, Dr. Jadavji Hansraj examined the eyes of the inmates, the total number of boys thus examined being 362. Vision of these boys was taken very carefully by Dr. Mankodi the R. M. O. of the Institution. All those who had $\frac{6}{6}$ vision and no apparent disease were not subjected to any further examination. Only 24 boys had vision below normal. These were thoroughly examined by Dr. Jadavji Hansraj and advised and treated accordingly.

SURAT.

Bai Rupabal Burjorji Patel
FREE EYE DISPENSARY.

66. The Blind Relief work at Surat was started in November 1923, through the generosity of Patel Brothers (Mr. Dhanjibhoj B. Patel, Dr. Jamsetji B. Patel, L. M. & S.; Mr. Jehangir B. Patel, BAR-AT-LAW; Mr. Sorbjee B. Patel and Mr. Byramji B. Patel) who promised about one thousand Rupees a year; Rs. 400 being the interest on Post Trust Bonds and Rs. 600 being the contribution per year by Mr. Dhanjibhoj B. Patel.

67. Dr. M. K. Dixit, L. M. & S., M. L. C., has been kindly giving us his honorary services as the Medical Officer in charge

of the dispensary and the Association is thankful to him for the same.

68. During the year under report, the total number of patients that took advantage of this dispensary was 6,476 (2,709 males and 3,767 females).

69. Out of these, 5,011 were Hindus, 810 Mohamedans, 638 Parsees and 17 Christians.

70. The operations performed during the year were 43 as under:—

Cataracts	...	...	10
Needling Cataracts	...	...	2
Epilation	...	...	1
Probing lacrymal Sac	...	...	8
Removal of Foreign Bodies	...	...	3
„ meibomian cyst	...	...	1
Iridectomy	...	...	2
Vitreous Prolapse snipped	...	...	5
Trachiosis	...	...	2
Dilatation Canalactus	...	...	7
„ of lacrymal apparatus	...	...	2
		Total	43

71. A pair of spectacles was given free of charge to a poor patient in November 1928.

72. We are confident that, with the sympathetic co-operation of the public at Surat, this institution will make good progress in a short time.

BLIND RELIEF WORK BY THE SALVATION ARMY.

THE EMERY EYE HOSPITAL ANAND.

73 The Salvation Army has special facilities, such as:—
a. Its wide spread organisation.

- b. The Special Eye Ward erected at Anand.
- c. The useful Motor Ambulance, donated by a well-wisher of the Blind Relief Association.
- d. A competent Medical Staff.

74 Dr. Arthur Swain M.B., CH.B, M.R.C.S., L.B.C.P., is the Medical Officer-in-Charge of this Hospital. This is a General Hospital of 65 beds and deals with out-patients and in-patients. The figures for 1928 were 7,421 and 848 respectively of which 1,043 were eye cases. Numerous villages in the taluka were visited by the medical officer and, on these visits, 402 cases were seen and treated. Of these, 64 chits were given to the more serious cases to attend the Hospital. On each occasion a number of road side talks were given to the villagers. The seed sown has borne fruit and we find mothers bringing to the Hospital, brothers and sisters of the original eye patients.

75. Dr. Swain's report contains the following medically interesting remarks:—

"Next to simple and muco-purulent Conjunctivitis, Trachoma is the commonest disease in these parts. Good results have been obtained by the simple rubbing method such as is customary in the Ophthalmological Department of the Peking Union Medical College. Cotton wool pledglets are dipped into Liquor Hydrargyri-perchloride B. P. and then into dry powdered Boric Acid. With these the eyes are vigorously rubbed for a minute and Glycerin Copper Sulphate drops given for home use. The patient attends every third day. Although no Cocaine is used, patients, both young and old, come up regularly for this treatment which is very popular. Another line of treatment, worthy of note, is an application of the Protein shock treatment to eye diseases. All eye workers in India are familiar with "organised cornea," a kind of Keratomalacia, the end result of such conditions as untreated Trichiasis, Ulcerative Keratitis, and total Trachomatous Pannus; the kind one so often dismisses with a few drops just as a placebo to

the patient. We treat such cases with a real hope of recovery. Boiled, sterile milk, either goat's or cow's, is injected intravenously on alternate days, the dose varying from 1.0 to 3.0 ccs. made up to 5 ccs with boiled sterile water. A smart reaction, very much resembling a malarial attack follows but is over in half an hour. I have seen cases, economically if not physiologically, blind rendered useful to their families. The great advantage of this method over subconjunctival saline injections is that there is no local reaction and the patients do not leave the hospital because 'the eye is getting worse.' "

76. The Salvation Army officers stationed in the villages are being utilized for simple eyework. From 1929 it is intended to give weekly lessons to the men in training to become Salvation Army officers in the treatment of simple eye-diseases.

77. During this year, 1,043 eye cases were treated of which 458 were men, 209 women and 376 children. Of these 60 were indoor eye-patients.

78. Statement of Eye Operations at the Emery Hospital in the year 1928 :—

Cataract extraction with Iridectomy	...	12
Excision of Lacrymal Sac	...	6
Optical Iridectomy	...	2
Paracentesis	...	2
Needling	...	2
Plastic Operation	...	10
Enucleation of the eye	...	3
Removal of Forign Bodies	...	10

Total ... 47

79. During the year, 70 spectacles were supplied to poor patients of which 25 were supplied free and 45 at half cost.

80. Villages visited:—Bhalaj, Bhumbel, Uttersenda, Mogri, Jangipura, Boriavi, Anklav, Goplapura, Lambhevi, Chikorda, Adas, Bakrol and Karamsad.

MIRPURKHAS (SIND).

81. This Centre of Blind Relief work was opened at Mirpurkhas-Sind in August 1925, through the efforts of Mr. C. G. Henderson, L.C.S., who is the President of this centre. Capt. A. R. Bhat, F.O.P.S., B.M.S., the Medical Officer of the District was the Chariman for the most part of the year. His successor in office, Dr. H. D. Kalapeei, M.B.B.S., B.M.S., is now the Chairman of this centre.

82. This is the fourth year of the centre's existence. This year also, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable medical officers for touring work. Attempts were made to obtain men from the Panjab and the United Provinces but without success. Messrs. Bishendas and Mohanlal were unable to remain long. Mr. Tarachand, an assistant to Dr. Sachanaud, also remained for a short period and then left. Thus, there was only one touring medical officer for the whole of the year under report.

83. The total number of eye operations performed at the Civil Hospital Mirpurkhas (mostly by Capt. Bhat) was 144 and the number of eye cases 1,527. During the year, 15 camps were held in different parts of Sind. The total number of cases treated at these camps, was 11,223 out of which the number of major operations performed was 2,996. Out of 1,967 persons totally blind in both eyes, 540 received some sight and out of 5,284 persons not totally blind, 1,399 had their vision improved or underwent operations designed to prevent further deterioration or ultimate loss of vision.

84. The President toured in the Samaro, Khipro, Jamesabad, and Digri Talukas, visiting Pithoro, Khahi, Khipro,

Phuladyun, Jhaluri, Jamesabad, Digri, Jhudo, Tando Allayar, Shabdadpur, Mirpur Batro, Jati, and Sujawal.

85. The proposal to build up an Eye Wing in the compound of the Civil Hospital, Mirpurkhas-Sind, is under contemplation.

86. Free spectacles were given to 125 poor eye sufferers during the year under report.

87. Statement showing details of Eye Operations performed during the year 1928-29.

(i. e. March 1928 to March 1929).

No.	Name of Operations.	No. of Operations performed at Civil Hospital.	No. of Operations done by Touring Medical Officers.	Total
1	Removal of Pterygium	...	123	123
2	Iridectomy for Glaucoma	17	190	207
3	Extraction of lens for Cataracts	...	760	760
4	Iridectomy for Leucoma	...	237	237
5	Entropion	6	65	71
6	Trichiasis	...	110	110
7	Needling for cataracts	2	2	4
8	„ Prolapse Iris	1	...	1
9	Expression of Trachoma	...	344	344
10	Paracentesis Hypopyon Ulcer	...	6	6
11	Removal of foreign bodies	...	13	13
12	Symblepharon	1	1	2
13	Sub-Conjunctival growth.	1	4	5
14	Peritomy	7	40	47
15	Evisceration	...	10	10
16	Cystic Growth upper lid	...	2	2
17	Ectropion	1	2	3
18	Saline and Cyanide of Mercury Injections	...	986	986

No	Name of Operations.	No. of Operations performed at Civil Hospital.	No. of Operations done by Touring Medical Officers.	Total.
19	Squint ...	...	1	1
20	Enucleation of Eyeball ...	3	...	3
21	" Panophthalmitis ...	...	1	1
22	Milk Injections ...	...	40	40
23	Intravenous Iodine and Salvarson Injections ...	...	20	20
24	Trephining for Glaucoma ...	...	33	33
25	Iridectomy for Cataracts... ..	66	...	66
26	" Opacity ...	28	...	28
27	Peritomy for Staphyloma ...	1	...	1
28	Removal of Conjunctival Cyst ...	6	...	6
29	Cautrization of ulcer Cornea ...	2	...	2
30	Iridectomy for occluded pupil ...	1	6	7
31	Excision for Dacrocystitis ...	1	...	1
	Total	144	2,996	3,140

PALANPUR.

88. This new branch of the Blind Relief Association was opened in the Banas Kantha Agency, on 10th January 1928. with head quarters at Scott Hospital, Palanpur, and with Dr. B. C. Vachhrajani, L. M. & S., B. M. S., the Medical Officer of that Hospital, as Chairman. The Political Agent of the Banas Kantha Agency (Major H. M. Wightwick) is the President of this branch which has a sub-centre at Santalpur. It was through the joint efforts of these two gentlemen that this branch was started. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in the States of Western India as well as Their Highnesses the Nawabs of Palanpur and Radhanpur are the Patrons of this B. R. Association Centre.

89. Free eye treatment was given, during the year, to 3,787 patients (2,189 males and 1,598 females). Of these 3,787 eye patients 2,681 were Hindus, 1,092 Mohamedans and 14 of other denominations. Of these 3,787 patients, 3,396 were treated at the Scott Hospital Palanpur and 391 at the Santalpur subcentre.

90. During the year, 1942 eye operations were performed as per details below :—

Name of operation	Number performed at Scott Hospital.	Number performed at Santalpur Centre	Total
Trichiasis	52	...	52
Entropion	49	15	64
Decryocystitis (Excision)	11	...	11
Iridectomy for glaucoma	39	...	39
" Opacity ...	15	...	15
Needling for Cataracts	6	...	6
Paracentesis for hypopyon			
Ulcer	6	...	6
Extraction of lens for			
cataracts ...	123	3	126
Foreign Bodies Cornea ...	2	...	2
Pterygium	28	4	32
Tattooing for Corneal			
opacity	1	...	1
Ectropion	2	...	2
Excision of eyeball for			
Panophthalmitis	1	...	1
Intravenous Injections	...	2	2
Expression of Trachoma ...	236	191	427
Stye	8	1	9
Iridectomy for Cataract ...	1	...	1
" Iridocyclitis	1	...	1
" Hypopyon Ulcer	2	...	2
Mercury Cyanide and Saline			
injections ...	1,107	26	1,133
Meibomian Cyst	7	...	7
Prolaps Iris	1	...	1
" for Keratitis ...	2	...	2
Total	1700	242	1,942

91. Four pairs of spectacles were given free to poor eye sufferers.

92. The Santalpur sub-centre was opened on 15th May 1928. The medical officer-in-charge of Santalpur dispensary visits surrounding villages on Sundays, examines and treats the eyes of patients, bringing such cases to the head quarters who require operations. Disting and journey expenses of those who are very poor are paid by this centre. The medical officer is assisted by a field-worker who continuously visits villages and carries on treatment under the medical officer's directions. A charitably disposed gentleman has provided this field worker with a free pony and saddle and another kind hearted gentleman has provided the medical officer with a free tonga. For these gifts this Association is highly thankful to these gentlemen.

93. During the winter of 1928, Dr. Vachhrajani visited the Tharad and Wav states territories, treated 208 eye cases and performed 6 eye operations.

94. Dr. Vachhrajani, on transfer to Rajkot, handed over charge to Dr. C. P. Mehta, M.B.B.S., on 31st December 1928 (afternoon).

THE N. S. D. INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND, BOMBAY.

95. This Home was started on 1st April 1917, to supply a long felt need for housing the Blind boys—who left the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Tardeo, Bombay, after being equipped with earning powers—and for securing remunerative work for them so that they may be prevented from drifting into beggary for want of suitable support. The Home aims not only at securing remunerative work for the Blind, and looking after their wants and maintaining them, but also at teaching the Blind adults cane-work, music, etc, so as to enable them to earn an honest livelihood in an independant manner.

96. The Blind boys are given the benefit of free lodging, clothes, washing, medical relief, etc., and also of boarding when they are not able to earn their livelihood. An allowance of Rs. 6/- per month is given to each inmate out of the cane-work earnings.

97. At the end of the year 1928 there were 28 inmates, taking advantage of the Home, who turned out, during the year, cane work of the value of Rs. 1,631-2-6.

98. The Industrial Home was at first located near the Precious Cinema where the workshop for cane work existed. The dormitory was at Falkland Road and was thence, later on, shifted to Mody Building on Khetwadi Main Road. From 30th January 1927 the Home has been removed wholly to 3rd Kumbharwada Lane (Northbrooke Street) into premises handed over to the Blind Relief Association, by the Administrator General of Bombay in accordance with the will of the late Seth Narsingrao Shivaji Dharmaji. This Home is, therefore, now known as the Narsingrao Shivaji Dharmaji's Industrial Home for the Blind.

99. The Home is run by the Blind Relief Association by whom the expenses were defrayed till 30-1-1927. These expenses are now, however, met from the funds in the hands of the Administrator General under the terms of the said will and from collections made from time to time from the charitable public.

100. The N. S. D. Industrial Home has received, from the philanthropic public of Bombay, Rs. 2,408-0-6 in the year 1928 as donations.

101. The Home is thankful to the Arya Naitik Natak Samaj who kindly gave a free benefit performance of the Gujrati play "Handsome Blackguard" in aid of the Home and to Mr. P. J. Marzban, M.L.C., and Mr. Y. G. Pandit as well as to Messrs. Chhotalal Kesholal & Co. and Messrs. Trimbaklal Amritlal & Co., who helped in the sale of the tickets for the above-mentioned dramatic performance, which fetched Rs. 1,027-13-0.

102. We take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks for the cane-work, supplied to the Home by the Secretary Municipal Schools Committee, the Municipal Commissioner, the Deputy Executive Engineer Mechanical Branch Municipal Workshop, the D.T.S. B.B.& C.I.Ry., the Registrars of the High Court, Small Causes Court and the Police Courts Bombay, as well as by the management of The Taj Mahal Hotel. We are also thankful to the Editors of the newspapers *Kaisar-i-Hind*, *Sanj Vartman*, *Jam-e-Jamshed* and others for publishing our reports and advertisements free of charge.

103. Our respectful gratitude is due to His Excellency the Viceroy as well as to Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, F. C., G. C. I. E., C. M. G., D. S. O., the late Governor of Bombay, for having encouraged the Home with donations. We are also grateful to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bhavnagar and other kind donors who helped the Home with contributions as well as with gifts of corn, sweets, mangoes etc.

104. We hope and trust that not only the generous public of Bombay will continue to give their whole-hearted support to this institution by contributions, but that merchants, firms and public bodies will also help the Home by entrusting their cane and bamboo work to this Home. Instruction in instrumental music (*dil-ruba*, *harmonium*, *tabla* and *jaltarang*) is also given on very reasonable terms, by blind musicians, for which enquiries can be made at the Home. All contributions may be sent to Mr. F. J. Ginwala, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C., The Honorary Secretary of the Home, opposite Rajabai Tower, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE HAPPY HOME FOR THE BLIND.

105. Ever since Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati B. A., Principal Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Tardeo, joined the Managing Committee of the Blind Relief Association, he has put his heart and soul into this work and is trying his best to carry on the work started by his brother the late Dr. Nilkanthrai. Being an educationalist of about 30 years' standing he has had unique opportunities of studying the problem of the blind from various stand points: (1) Prevention; (2) Cure; (3) Education; (4) After Care and so forth. His first step is the education of public opinion, which he does through leaflets, lectures, lantern slides, demonstrations and the press.

106. In the year 1925 he experienced the following difficulties:—(1) Blind begger boys, picked up by the Bombay Police, were sent to the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind for admission. This exposed the other inmates coming from home to very undesirable company. (2) The male and female adult blind, in the absence of adequate residential schools to receive them, sought admission but often in vain. (3) As there was no responsible agency to look after such persons, it was found that not a few, who would have taken to begging, took to it and others who could have been easily reclaimed from beggary became confirmed beggars.

107. Thus came into being the Happy Home for the Blind, on 21st April 1925, its rules drawn up and its Managing Committee appointed with Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati as its Honorary Secretary.

108. Although its funds stand at Rs. 13,000, the Happy

Home has 10 inmates. The following table gives an idea of the strength of the inmates of the Home:—

Month.	Number of inmates on the roll.	Classification according to religions.		Number present.	Remarks.
		Hindus.	Mos-lims.		
1928.					
January ...	2	1	1	2	
February...	3	2	1	3	
March ...	5	3	2	5	
April ...	6	4	2	6	
May ...	6	4	2	5	One Pakhu absconded on 16-5-1928.
June ...	5	4	1	5	
July ...	9	6	3	8	One Fakir Mohamed absconded on 17-7-29.
August ...	8	6	2	8	
September	8	6	2	8	
October ...	8	6	2	8	
November	9	6	3	9	
December	10	7	3	10	

In this connection two remarks are necessary. Except an old man of 75, admitted in April 1928; all receive their education, as day pupils, in the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind and the Home feeds, clothes and meets all their other wants out of school hours.

109. The Blind Relief Association undertook to accommodate the Happy Home inmates up to 10 in number, at the highest, on certain terms, in the N. S. D. Industrial Home for the Blind. This arrangement was accepted by the Happy Home, as a temporary measure, with a view to economy.

110. The taking of the inmates of the Happy Home to and from the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, a distance of about two miles on foot, through thickly congested streets of Bombay with its rush of vehicular traffic, with the help of illiterate sighted servant, means a loss of about 2 hours daily, in

coming and going, and exposes the blind boys to great hardship and risk, particularly in the monsoons. It is, therefore, contemplated to have, as soon as possible, separate accommodation, of its own, for the inmates of this Happy Home to overcome these and other various difficulties. The necessity of securing public sympathy for these unfortunate blind inmates, who are in the Home, and many more who are in the streets and who have to be refused admission for want of accommodation and funds, daily increases. We, therefore, need more active propaganda with a view to the removal of mass ignorance on the subject. With this end in view Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati has been devising various schemes and is making serious efforts to solve the problem.

111. This year also, at the Baby week fair, Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati addressed the audience and impressed upon them the necessity of sanitation and explained to them how want of it was responsible for much of the blindness in India. Through the vast mass of men and women, assembled in the open square, he sent the message, to the country through demonstrations of the work of the blind, that blindness imposes no handicaps of a type so as to utterly condemn the victim to ceaseless begging in the streets till the Lord in His Mercy relieves him of his bodily sufferings by the peace of death. He also gave a series of lectures to emphasize the following facts:—

- (1) That India has some 50,00,000 blind.
- (2) That 60% of these ought not to have been blind at all.
- (3) That of those who walk about blind, not a few can have eyes, more or less restored to them.
- (4) That of the incurable blind, many can be trained to a life of healthy and happy industry and independence.
- (5) That begging, even for the blind, is a national calamity.

112. The outcome of the five years' slow but steady work is taking tangible shape. The beginning of the Happy Home in October 1927 as well as the opening of a School for the Blind at Nagpur and another at Aligarh, is a sign which clearly

proves the necessity of strengthening propaganda by every means possible.

113. Where so many friends, in so many ways, co-operate and contribute their quota towards the cause of the blind, it is difficult to name each and all. The committee tender their best thanks to the press, the contributors and other voluntary workers, too numerous to be mentioned by name, for their very kind and practical sympathy. The Committee must, however, mention the name of Mr. C. D. Evans—himself blind these 70 years or more—Dr. Hochen and the Board of the National Committee for the prevention of Blindness (of U.S.A.) for their kind co-operation with the cause and for the help rendered to Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati.

114. In conclusion we beg to submit that the Happy Home for the Blind deserves all support and encouragement at the hands of the generous public of this Presidency in the noble work of reclamation of the helpless and street blind beggars.

Statement of Accounts for the year 1928
(of the Happy Home for the Blind)

RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURE
Balance from last year	Salaries & Wages
Donations ...	Stationery & Printing
Grant from Children's	Postage ...
Aid Society ...	Sundries ...
Donations on account of	Maintenance Charges
Blocks for preventive	paid to the Industrial
& propaganda work...	Home for the Blind
Interest ...	Fixed Deposit with the
Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati's	Bank of India Ld.
account ...	The Central Bank of
	India Ld. Account
	The Imperial Bank of
	India Account ...
	Balance on hand ...
Total	

Examined & found correct.

(Sd.) Bhogilal C. Shah,
Associated Accountant,
Hony: Auditor.

THANKS.

115. The Managing Committee of the Blind Relief Association are highly grateful to His Excellency the Viceroy* and to Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., the late Governor of Bombay for having generously contributed to the funds of this Association. Their gratitude is also due to Their Highnesses the Maharaja Sahib of Banada† and the Thakore Sahib of Limdi‡ for having kindly become respectively Patron and Life Member of this Association as per Rules of the Association (*Vide* para 124 Page 60).

116. The Association is also much obliged to Sir Dorabji J. Tata who has very kindly sanctioned a half yearly donation of Rs. 100/- to this Association for a period of 5 years commencing from July 1929 and ending with December 1933.

117. We are also thankful to various ladies and gentlemen and public bodies who have worked, and showed sympathy, for this worthy cause and have contributed their mite. We are no less thankful to the editors of the daily and weekly papers and the Press for giving due prominence to the work of this Association. Our thanks are also due to Mr. B. L. Thosar, Public Accountant, for acting as our Honorary Auditor as well as to Mr. Bhogilal Shah for auditing the accounts of the Happy Home for the Blind.

118. We cannot let this opportunity pass without tendering our special thanks to Khan Bahadur D.R. Bulsara,^x the Trustees

*The Right Hon'ble Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale, P.C., G. M. S. L., G. M. L. E., Viceroy and Governor General of India.

†His Highness Maharani Shri Indrasinghji Pratapsinghji Maharaj, Chief of Banada State.

‡His Highness Maharaja Shri Sir Doulatsinghji, Thakore Sahib of Limdi State.

x Khan Bahadur Bulsara has also erected, at his own expense, a new building for the Free Eye Hospital at a cost of Rs. 20,000 and has promised the magnificent sum of Rs. 50,000. for the upkeep of this Hospital, named Ratanji Nathubhai Chavarewala Free Eye Hospital, in memory of his revered father.

of Seth Gordhandas Soondardas Charities, Sir Ratan Tata Charities, and the N. M. Wadia Charities, Mr. Dhanjibhoy B. Patel and his brothers as well as to Sir N. N. Wadia, K. B. E., for their very liberal contributions.

119. We also take this opportunity to express our thanks to the District Local Boards of Surat, Khandesh, Bijapur and Thar Parkar District (Sind), to the Municipalities of Bulsar, Dhulia City, Chalisgaon and Taluka Local Boards of Indi, and Bijapur as well as the Peoples' Loyal League Bijapur and the Infant Welfare Society Bombay Presidency, for sanctioning grants for the Blind Relief work.

120. The undermentioned Masonic Lodges have helped the Association with donations:--

Lodge Sir Charles Napier, Hyderabad-Sind.

Lodge St. Andrews in the East, Poona.

The Scots Lodge, Bombay.

Our grateful acknowledgements are due to them and we trust that the other worshipful Lodges in this Presidency will not be slow to follow their noble example.

APPEAL

121. We repeat here, what we have already mentioned in our report of work at Chalisgaon, that we badly need a building of our own for the Hospital there. It is estimated that an up-to-date new building will cost about Rs. 30,000/. The present rented building, though one of the best available there, is not suitable for an Eye Hospital. Besides, the rent (*viz.* Rs. 110 p. m.), that we have to pay, is rather heavy.

122. In order to keep up the work at Bulsar, and extend it further, we also need funds. The permanent building for the Free Eye Hospital Bulsar (now known as the Ratanji Nathubhai Chavsarewala Free Eye Hospital) was under construction at

the end of the year under report. The opening ceremony of the same was performed by Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., on 22nd June 1929. The provision of a permanent suitable building has caused a big rush of eye patients from far and near. We want a Rest House, costing about Ra. 10,000, for the relation and companions that patients from distant villages bring with them. For this, donations are invited from the charitable public.

123. The Blind Relief work at Anand, done by the Salvation Army, has also been greatly handicapped for lack of funds. Similarly, the Blind Relief work at Surat is in its infancy and if we get more funds in our hands it will be possible for us to develope it.

124. We would conclude by asking all, to whom this work appeals, to assist the Association by their generous help. The more the funds the Association has, the more it can extend its activities. Annual membership fee is Rs. 5. Life membership is secured by a donation of Rs. 100. Those who pay Rs. 500 become Patrons of the Association. For those who can pay larger sums we would mention that a donation of Rs. 6,000 will maintain a Blind Relief Association Field-worker for ever from the interest of the donation, and one of Rs. 75,000 would be sufficient to keep the work going for ever in an entire Taluka. It is highly desirable for the attainment of our objects that we shall have a permanent source of income derived from endowments. The Association has only touched the fringe of this great problem. The evil of blindness and the need for relief and prevention extend over the whole country, but it is only if the Association receives abundant support from the public that it can extend the sphere of its operations or even maintain its present activities.

125. We would desire to appeal particularly to Trustees of Charitable Funds and to those who have been appointed Executors of Wills wherein provision for the grant of sums in charity has been made.

126. We would also feel very grateful if business firms in Bombay, and elsewhere, could see their way to put this Association on their list of charities and promise us yearly subscriptions. This will greatly help us in estimating our annual resources.

127. It must be remembered that more than 75 per cent. of all blindness can be prevented, and that a large proportion of the existing blindness can be cured or alleviated. These are the objects of this Association and we, therefore, earnestly appeal to all, who read this Report, not to think of what others do, or do not think or do, but do their little to help suffering humanity by paying contributions to this charitable cause and by inducing others also to do the same.

REMARKS AND OPINIONS.

(Free Eye Hospital Chalisgaon.)

128. I have great pleasure in making a grant of Rs. 100 to the Free Eye Hospital B. R. A. Chalisgaon as a token of my approval of the objects of the institution.

(Sd.) G. W. HATCH, C.I.E., I.C.S., M.L.C.,

Poona, 10-2-1927.

Commissioner, Central Division.

129. A suitable site has been selected for the new and permanent building and it now remains for the Khandesh people to collect funds for the work. Patients and operations are increasing to such an extent that the sooner they do it the better.

(Sd.) W. GILLIGAN, I.C.S.,

28-4-1927.

Collector, East Khandesh.

130. I have been rather amazed, since coming the India and having had the privilege of seeing the work done by the Blind Relief Association, to think that such remarkable work is carried on. Much more so when one sees the conditions under which men like Dr. Chawan have to work. It is very remark-

able that such work is not helped more, as it deserves well of those who can afford to give.

Date, 23-11-28.

(Sd.) R. C. HUTCHINSON.

131. Visited the Hospital this morning. The institution is very popular and people from far off places are taking advantage of this excellent institution. In my opinion it deserves every support from all charitable disposed persons. Dr. Chawan takes a lot of interest in his work and probably it is due to him that so many people are attracted to this institution that is rendering such useful work.

(Sd.) M. S. JAIKAR,

Chalisgaon, 9-1-1929,

Collector, East Khandesari

(FREE EYE HOSPITAL BULSAR).

132. Visited the Eye Hospital. It is doing splended work, handicapped though it is by want of proper building and equipment. Great credit is due to the Medical Officer I/c, Dr. P. D. Desai, who is doing this charitable work for the suffering humanity.

(Sd.) K. A. GANDHI,

Dated 18-5-1928.

Asstt. Director of Public Health.

133. Visited on 30-5-1928. A very useful institution which is much handicapped by the want of a suitable building. Nearly 20 indoor patients have had to be huddled together in three small rooms, one a very badly lighted and ill ventilated room on the ground floor. By the way the patients greet the doctor-in-charge it is evident that the latter is very popular with the patients.

(Sd.) V. M. MIRCHANDANI, I.C.S.,

Asstt. Collector, S. P. Surat

134. Visited the Hospital. The work is, of course, greatly hampered by lack of accommodation. It is hoped that when the new hospital is built this disadvantage will disappear. If sufficient funds can be made available the institution should go far to supply a very widely felt want. I wish it all success.

Dated 26-11-28.

(Sd.) C. G. HENDERSON, I.C.S.

(BLIND RELIEF WORK AT MIRPURKHAS-SIND).

135. I am very glad to have the opportunity of seeing some of the work of the Blind Relief Association at Mirpurkhas and I feel sure, it is doing excellent work in a district where it is much needed.

(Sd.) LESLIE WILSON,

(H. E. SIR LESLIE ORME WILSON,

P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.,

the then Governor of Bombay.)

136. I am very grateful to Capt. Bhat for the opportunity of reading the report of the Blind Relief Association and for the inspiration which such a work affords. It is certainly an idea which I shall endeavour to imitate and one which carries with it the germs of the ultimate solution of the Eye Problem of India. I wish to offer to Mr. Henderson and Capt. Bhat my respectful congratulations.

(Sd.) J. B. HANCE, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.E.,

5-8-1927.

MAJOR, I.M.S., PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER,

(Raj.) Marwar, Jodhpur.

Donations for 1928.

1	Seth Gordhandas Soondardas Charities ...	4,400	0	0
2	Sir Ratan Tata Charities Trust ...	1,000	0	0
3	Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Ruttonjee Bulsara	1,000	0	0
4	The N. M. Wadia Charities ...	500	0	0
5	Mr. Dhunjibhoy B. Patel ...	500	0	0
6	<u>His Highness The Maharaja Sahib of</u> <u>Bansda State</u> ...	500	0	0
7	Rai Bahadur Hari Prasad of Pilibhit (U. P.)	400	0	0
8	Sir N. N. Wadia, K.B.E., ...	200	0	0
9	Mr. H. P. Dastur (Chief Presidency Magistrate) ...	131	0	0
10	Seth Mathuradas ongersey ...	102	0	0
11	<u>His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Edward</u> <u>Frederick Lindley Wood, Baron Irwin of Kirby</u> <u>Underdale, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and</u> <u>Governor General of India</u> ...	100	0	0
12	<u>Lieut. Col. The Right Hon'ble Sir Leslie</u> <u>Orme Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.,</u> <u>late Governor of Bombay</u> ...	100	0	0
13	<u>His Highness The Thakore Sahib of Limbdi</u> <u>State</u> ...	100	0	0
14	Mr. N. H. Moos, BAR-AT-LAW ...	100	0	0
15	Lala Brijnandan Prasad Vakil (Moradabad).	100	0	0
16	Dr. A. S. Erulkar, M. D. (London) ...	100	0	0
17	The Grain Merchants Association, Bombay...	100	0	0
18	Rao Bahadur S. D. Mankar, B. A., J. P. ...	100	0	0
19	Mr. Gordhan M. Shah ...	79	8	0
20	Bai Aimai Darashaw Chichgar ...	56	0	0
21	Shrimati Sobhagyavati Indirabai Holkar of Indore ...	51	0	0
22	Lodge Sir Charles Napier, B. C., (Hyderabad-Sind) ...	50	0	0

23	Lodge St. Andrews in the East (Poona) ...	50	0	0
24	Mr N. H. Sethna ...	50	0	0
25	Messrs Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros. (Aden) ...	50	0	0
26	Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai ...	40	0	0
27	The Scots Lodge No. 828, s. o., Bombay ...	35	0	0
28	Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati ...	35	0	0
29	„ Chimanlal Thakordas (through Mr. M. M. Desai) ...	30	0	0
30.	Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala (Presidency Magistrate) ...	30	0	0
31	Mr. B. B. Kampani ...	30	0	0
32	„ S. M. Contractor ...	30	0	0
33	A Parsi ...	30	0	0
34	Seth Haridas Achratlal (Ahmedabad) ...	25	0	0
35	Esplanade High School Poor Box (through the Principal) ...	25	0	0
36	Mr. E. L. Bevan (Kamareddi) ...	25	0	0
37	„ B. M. Khandray (in memory of his father) ...	25	0	0
38	„ N. T. Jungalwala (Presidency Magistrate) ...	25	0	0
39	„ B. P. Madon (Santa Cruz) ...	25	0	0
40	„ Jayendrabbhai V. Divatia (Ahmedabad) ...	25	0	0
41	Mrs. Chandramati J. Divatia („) ...	25	0	0
42	Mr. Harold H. Mann ...	20	0	0
43	Bai Bhikajee Pestonjee Bomanjee ...	20	0	0
44	Mr. C. N. Kanuga ...	20	0	0
45	Mrs. Jayagauri C. Kanuga ...	15	0	0
46	Messrs. Adair Dutt & Co., Ltd. (Bombay) ...	15	0	0
47	Mr. Jehangir B. Chinoy ...	15	0	0
48	„ Hormusji C. Dinshaw ...	15	0	0
49	P. N. S. Mistry (in memory of late Seth R. N. Mistry) ...	11	0	0
50	A Parsi Vakil ...	10	0	0
51	Messrs. Beli Ram and Bros.	10	0	0
52	Mr. V. N. Desai ...	10	0	0
53	„ M. S. Pandit (Presidency Magistrate) ...	10	0	0

54	Mr. D. L. Rajadhyaksha J.P., (Hony. Magistrate)	...	10	0	0
55	Mr. N. H. Patuck	...	10	0	0
56	„ Bejanjee K. Bana	...	10	0	0
57	„ Himatlal N. Parikh	...	10	0	0
58	Dr. S. Tomuru (Japanese Dentist)	...	10	0	0
59	Mr. S. N. Pookhanwala	...	10	0	0
60	Mr. M. D. Umrigar (Bhavnagar)	...	10	0	0
61	„ H. D. Chhatiapati	...	10	0	0
62	„ Harilal K. Daftary	...	10	0	0
63	„ P. B. Shingane	...	10	0	0
64	„ Ranchhorlal B. Kampani	...	7	0	0
65	„ H. B. Patel	...	5	0	0
66	A Parsi	...	5	0	0
67	Mr. Jiwatram S. Jethamalani	...	5	0	0
68	„ Cecil Reubens	...	5	0	0
69	Rao Saheb T. R. Gunne (Pandharpur)	...	5	0	0
70	„ Mr. V. G. Deshpande	...	5	0	0
71	Mr. Bamanji Vakil	...	5	0	0
72	„ T. P. Mahuwakar	...	5	0	0
73	„ Baburao V. Salavekar	...	5	0	0
74	„ Karnik	...	5	0	0
75	„ N. N. Saher	...	5	0	0
76	The Universal Medical Stores	...	5	0	0
77	Mrs. Nandgovribai Chhatrapati	...	5	0	0
78	Mr. Nusserwanji S. Guzdar	...	5	0	0
79	„ K. A. Padhye	...	5	0	0
80	„ M. K. Mehta	...	5	0	0
81	„ Vaman K. Chhatrapati	...	5	0	0
82	„ Virmitra N. Chhatrapati	...	5	0	0
83	„ R. B. Vellani (Presy. Magistrate)	..	5	0	0
84	„ K. M. Mowdawala	...	5	0	0
85	„ "H. H. N."	...	5	0	0
86	Miss. Shirsen H. A. F.	...	5	0	0
87	Messrs Mohanlal & Co.	...	4	0	0

88	Mr. Kesromal Nandlal Choradva	...	4	0	0
89	„ K. M. Bodas	...	3	0	0
90	„ Jivanji Jamshedji Mody	...	3	0	0
91	„ Pandoo Krishna	...	3	0	0
92	„ Makanji Madhoji	...	2	0	0
93	„ H. B. Laskari	...	2	0	0
94	„ S. M. Bhat	...	2	0	0
95	„ Mulji P. Mehta	...	2	0	0
96	„ H. P. Mirchandani	...	2	0	0
97	„ K. N. Gunjkar	...	2	0	0
98	„ F. F. Parakh	...	2	0	0
99	A Parsi Friend	...	2	0	0
100	Mr. Haridas Harakhchand	...	2	0	0
101	„ Bhulabhai Jagiwan	...	2	0	0
102	Prof. J. B. Durkal (Surat)	...	2	0	0
103	Mr. J. R. Deshmukh	...	2	0	0
104	„ V. L. Gaddamvar (Yewatmal)	...	2	0	0
105	„ Gokaldas Mathradas	...	1	0	0
106	„ N. A. Vesuvah	...	1	0	0
107	A Parsi Pleader	...	1	0	0
108	Mr. Harilal N. Shah	...	1	0	0
109	„ C. M. Pania	...	1	0	0
110	Sympathiser	...	1	0	0
111	Mr. Mathradas Vallabhdas	...	1	0	0
112	„ Haridas H. Shah	...	1	0	0
113	„ Manilal L. Sheth	...	1	0	0
114	„ Chimanlal K. Shah	...	1	0	0
115	„ G. S. Madan	...	1	0	0
116	A Friend	...	1	0	0
117	Mr. F. Nowroji	...	1	0	0
118	„ Y. G. Rele	...	1	0	0
119	„ Abdulla	...	1	0	0
120	„ Thakorlal C. Master	...	1	0	0
121	„ Hazarilal Jaini	...	1	0	0
122	„ Sheopershad	...	1	0	0

123	„ R. K. Chhatrapati	...	1	0	0
124	„ S. B. Kudalkar	...	1	0	0
125	„ K. B. Vagal	...	1	0	0
126	Hafiz Mohamed Ismail	...	1	0	0
127	Mr. W. W. Gadre	...	1	0	0
128	„ Elijah Jacob	...	1	0	0

Rs. 10,834 8 0

Contributions received for the Happy Home for
the Blind † ... 130 0 0

Charges for Advertisements published in the
Report for 1927 ... 95 0 0

Total Rs. ... 11,059 8 0

Refund of pay and allowances of S. M. S. Officers
at Chalisgaon from the Accountant General-
Bombay ... 3,450 8 0

Interest from the Central Bank of India, Ltd. ... 24 11 0

„ The Hony. Treasurer ... 694 11 8

Grand Total Rs. ... 15,229 6 8

† These were duly made over to the Honorary Secretary of the Happy Home.

Names of Patrons, Donors and Life Members as well as Charitable Associations who have helped the Blind Relief Association up to date.

I. Special and Permanent Donors :-

Seth Gordhandas Soondardas Charities pay yearly Rs. 4,400 towards the Association funds and head the list.

Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Ruttonjee Bulsara is supporting Bulsar centre the yearly expensses of which come to about Rs. 2,500. Besides, Khan Bahadur has just built up, at his own expense, a suitable building for the Free Eye Hospital at Bulsar costing about Rs. 20,000. The Surat centre is working due to the generosity of Patel Brothers (Messrs. Dhanjibhoy B. Patel, Byramji B. Patel, Sorabji B. Patel, Jehangir B. Patel, Bar-at-Law and Dr. Jamsetjee B. Patel, L. M. S.) who bear the expenses of that centre, (coming to about Rs. 500 per year).

II. Gentlemen and Firms who have paid Rs. 500 or more:-

1. Mr. Shanker Hari Lale, 2. Messrs. R. P. Wagle & Co., 3. Mr. Hassan Premji, 4. Mr. Ghanshyam Birla, 5. Mr. D. D. Kanga, 6. Mr. Raghavji Parshotam, 7. Mr. Ramzan Ghulam Hussan, 8. Mr. Abdulrehman Qamaruddin, 9. Mr. Stephen of Balli Bros, 10. Mr. M. C. Mehta, 11. Mr. B. D. Dalal of Deesa. (The first three named have paid Rs. 2000, and more).

Under this head comes the distinguished name of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bansda State.

III. Charitable Associations:—	Rs.
1. Sir Ratan Tata Charities	... 2,000
2. N. M. Wadia Charities	... 1,000
3. The Allarakhia Rahimtulla Sonwala Charities	... 500
4. The Western India Turf Club	... 3,000
5. Sir Mahajan Association	... 251
6. The Grain Merchants' Association	100—yearly.

IV. Donors who have paid Rs. 100 or more :—

Seth Tricumdas Gordhandas; Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji; Seth Ratansi D. Morarji, M. L. A.; Mr. Hiralal Kariwala; Mr. H. P. Dastur; Mr. H. P. Pavri (Esplanade High School); Mrs. Ruttonbai Darashaw Mehta; Mr. Cursetji R. Baster; Mr. V. M. Mone; Sir N. N. Wadia, K. B. E.; Rai Bahadur Hari Prasad of Pilibhit; Mr. N. H. Moos, Bar-at-Law; Mrs. Rewabai Jadhav; Miss Annapurnabai Sathe; Mr. A. R. Karanjia; Seth Mathuradas Dongersey; Mr. Alauddin Somji; Mr C. D. Dady; Seth Umedsingh Musaddilal Jaini of Amritsar; Mr. H. D. Shah; Mr. G. N. Reporter; Lala Brijnandan Prasad of Moradabad; Seth Khimji Shamji; Dr. B. P. Banaji; the late Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersy; Mrs. Henderson; the late Justice Sir L. A. Shah; Dr. G. V. Deshmukh; Dr. R. N. Kanina; Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati; Mr. Dayal Makanji; Mr. Tulsidas Gordhandas; Mr. E. C. Nanji; Mr. B. H. Lele; Mr. Mulji Haridas; Dr. A. S. Erulkar; Rao Bahadur S. D. Mankar; Mr. Jalbhai N. Daruwala; Messrs. A. K. Joshi & Co., and Messrs. C. M. Bhesania & Co. Under this head it is our privilege to add the names of His Excellency Lord Irwin; Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Sir Leslie Orme Wilson the late Governor of Bombay, His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Limbdi State and Sir Amberson Marten (Kt.), the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court.

Comparative Statement showing work done by the B. R. A. upto end of 1928.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Total.
Bombay												
Eye cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,459	3,942	5,352	6,764	7,762	11,320	36,599
Operations ...	...	...	...	...	...	108	401	690	666	633	725	3,223
Free spectacles issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	47	51	79	202
Bulsar												
Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	46	45	292	317	304	268	1,272
Eye cases ...	...	...	1,174	3,118	2,885	3,846	536	3,662	3,975	3,910	3,860	29,966
Operations ...	...	...	75	201	244	387	411	525	578	622	653	3,696
Free spectacles issued	...	...	...	...	...	73	109	148	156	214	188	889
Surat												
Eye cases ...	...	...	...	...	...	349	543	5,641	4,865	4,868	6,476	22,742
Operations ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	19	23	78	43	180
Free spectacles issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Bijapur												
Eye cases ...	3,420	4,780	7,821	9,693	9,006	11,922	14,248	12,294	17,178	19,452	19,252	1,29,067
Operations ...	7	48	465	468	634	894	1,168	1,264	1,581	2,029	1,991	10,544
Newborn children (eyes treated and examined) ...	...	...	386	803	16,741	20,545	15,916	4,065	5,423	8,540	4,317	76,736

Comparative Statement showing work done by the B. R. A. upto end of 1928. (Contd.)

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	Total.
Children (10 days to 2 years) treated	2,982	27,178	29,639	25,148	89,450
School children examined & treated when necessary	5,307	5,595	5,855	16,757
Free spectacles	93	90	156	339
Small Pox & measles cases (affecting eyes) treated	180	103	346	579
Indoor patients	1,015	1,289	1,366	3,670
Chalisgaon												
Eye cases	276	2,039	2,720	4,042	3,232	2,982	3,908	4,266	4,519	27,984
Operations	4	...	42	961	7,584	5,212	4,831	5,792	9,992	34,400
School children examined & treated for eyes when necessary	776	...	...	...	...	5,307	1,615	3,500	11,198
Indoor patients	21	48	147	553	522	863	602	468	3,224
Small Pox . cases treated for eyes...	150	459	609
Free spectacles issued	89	72	103	264

Mirpurkhas (Sind)												
Eye cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,689	6,220	15,428	9,757	37,094
Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,714	1,778	5,184	3,140	11,766
Free spectacles issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	144	181	125	534
Anand												
Eye cases	...	...	...	...	800	1,266	3,158	1,482	996	795	1,043	9,540
Operations	...	...	...	...	142	165	205	35	23	41	47	658
Free spectacles issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	25	46
Palanpur												
Eye cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,787	3,787
Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,942	1,942
Free spectacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4

2,96,779 eye cases treated medically and 66,409 surgically besides 2,79,561 patients treated in villages by field workers in house to house visits making up a grand total of 6,42,749 in all. In addition to this 2,280 free spectacles were supplied to poor eye sufferers. The eyes of 27,955 school children as well as of 76,786 new born babies were examined and treated where necessary.

THE BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

Statement of Receipts and Payments, as on 31st December 1928.

Dr.	Payments.	Rs.	a.	p.	Cr.	Receipts.	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries and Wages		1,104	0	0	BLANCE OF CASH (LAST YEAR'S)—				
Stationery and Printing	618	6	0	With the Hony. Treasurer	11,546	4	2	
Postage and Telegrams	98	0	0	" The Central Bank	2,184	7	2	
Miscellaneous Expenses	49	0	0	In hand (cheque)	4,400	0	0	
ADVANCES TO BRANCHES:—					Donations etc (including Rs. 130, received for the Happy Home for the Blind)	11,059	3	0	
Chalisgaon	8,400	5	10	Refunds from Government	3,450	8	0	
Bulsar	2,320	10	0	Sale of Pamphlets	2	0	0	
Surat	402	0	0	Interest from the Hony. Treasurer	694	11	8	
Anand	778	10	0	" The Central Bank	24	11	0	
B. R. Work Expenses in Bombay through Dr. B. R. Machave	704	5	0					
Contributions received for the Happy Home for the Blind & handed over to the Happy Home	130	0	0					
BALANCE OF CASH:—									
With the Hony. Treasurer	16,635	12	3					
" The Central Bank	2,071	0	11					
In hand (cheque)	50	0	0					
Total		Rs. 33,362	2	0	Total	Rs. 33,362	2	0	

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

I have examined the above accounts with the books and vouchers relating thereto and have found the same correct. Accounts for the advances made to the branches for the expenses as shown above are kept in the Branch Account Books.

Bombay, 1st April 1929.

(Sd.) B. L. THOSAR.
Public Accountant Honorary Auditor.

To

253

The Honorary Secretary,
The Blind Relief Association,
475-483, Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, No. 2.

Dear Sir,

I have great pleasure in remitting to you the sum of
Rs.....towards the funds of the Blind Relief Association
Bombay.

Yours truly,

Address _____

Note:—Ladies and gentlemen subscribing Rs. 500/- or more at a time shall be elected Patrons of the Association, and persons subscribing Rs. 100/- at a time become Life Members without any further liability.

Protect Yourself Against Loss By Fire By Having A Policy Of The

VULCAN.

Telegrams:
"VULINCO."

Telephone:
22636.

INSURE YOUR:

SHOPS	GODOWN	HOUSES
FURNITURE	RENTS	PROFITS
MERCHANDISE	MOTOR CAR	ETC.

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Authorised Capital	...	...	Rs. 3,00,00,000
Subscribed	"	...	" 1,53,20,070
Paid up	"	...	" 15,32,070
Total Assets exceed	...	...	" 30,00,000

Chief Agents:

Bombay:—

Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd.

Calcutta:—

Messrs. Sir Sarupchand Hukumchand & Co.

Madras:—

Messrs. Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal.

Karachi:—

Messrs. Sitlani & Co.

Messrs. Hiralal Sheolal & Co.

Ahmedabad:—

Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal.

Managing Agents:—

MESSRS. J. C. SETALVAD & Co.,

"Jehangir Wadia" Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAYS DR. ANNIE BESANT:-

"Godrej's Soaps are the best I have ever used & I am recommending them to my friends."

Says Poet Rabindranath Tagore:-

"I know of no foreign soap better than Godrej's & I have made a point of using Godrej's soap in future."

Says Sir Dinshaw & Lady Petit:-

"We like Godrej's Soaps very much & are using them daily."

Says Sir Phiroze C. Sethna:-

"I have been using Godrej's Soaps for the last two or three years & have found them very satisfactory."

Says Mon. Joseph Van Praag. the wealthy French Pearl Merchant of Bombay & Paris:-

"My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European & American Soaps but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps and I am taking Godrej's Soaps with me to Paris for my own use while in Europe."

Says Major Dickinson, Govt. Chemical Analyser:—"Godrej's Soaps are perfect in all respects."

Stop using all foreign things—find employment for your countrymen by using Indian made things and thus force foreigners to stop treating you with contempt.

SOLE AGENTS:—

NADIRSHAW PRINTER & Co.,
125, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA MISSION
STUDENTS' HOME,
MADRAS

SRI
RAMAKRISHNA MISSION STUDENTS' HOME,
MADRAS

ESTABLISHED : 17th February, 1905

President :

SWAMI YATISWARANANDA

Warden and General Superintendent :

SWAMI ANANTANANDA

Secretary :

C. RAMASWAMI AYYANGAR, B.A.

Treasurer :

S. VASUDEVACHARIAR, B.A., I.T.

OBJECTS :

1. To provide a home to poor and deserving boys giving them free boarding and lodging ;
2. To educate them under the Gurukula system where the school and the home are parts of one organic life and where the teachers and the pupils live together and work in close and harmonious relationship ;
3. To make them live a life of Bramacharya, train their character and inspire them with high ideals of self sacrifice and service ; and
4. To do everything conducive to the achievement of the above objects.

Sri Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, MYLAPORE, MADRAS

Twenty-Fifth Annual Report, 1929

The management of the Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, Mylapore, Madras, beg to place before the public their report on the working of the institution for 1929, the twenty-fifth year of its career.

2. Personnel.—Swami Anantanandaji, who was in charge of the Home for 3 years from 1921 to 1924, has resumed the office of General Superintendent and Warden of the Home from November, 1929.

3. Accommodation.—During the year, the construction of quarters to accommodate six masters of the staff was completed and opened on the Akshaya Tritya day in May last. The facility of residence in proximity to the Home thus afforded to the teachers who have ward supervision has very much improved the quantity and quality of their work.

4. Admission and Strength.—The strength of the Home was 137 at the end of the year 1928. During 1929, there were 35 withdrawals and 40 new admissions, leaving the strength at the end of the year at 142 classified as shown below:

Lower Secondary 46, High School 52, College 21 and Industrial School 23. The distribution according to the Districts to which the students belong is given in Appendix J.

5. Examinations and Scholarships.—One of the two students who appeared for the B.A. Degree Examination is now undergoing post-graduate course after having taken his degree. Among the twelve that sat for the Intermediate Examination in Arts, five were placed in the first class and three in the second

class, while the rest passed only in parts. Of the successful candidates, one has joined the College of Engineering and the others continue their studies for the B.A. Degree Pass and Honours. In the S.S.L.C. Examination seven out of twelve were declared eligible for the college course and of them only the best three have been allowed to take up their collegiate studies and the fourth has joined the Industrial Section of the Home. The remaining three who neither possessed the outstanding ability to continue the Arts Course nor were inclined to join the Industrial Section had to leave the institution. On the whole the results of the public and class examinations were satisfactory.

13 of the students held Government scholarships while 15 were in receipt of private scholarships awarded by Colleges; 20 pupils were allowed fee concessions in the Residential High School. Thus 40 per cent of the total number of students in the High School and College classes were in receipt of aid towards their tuition fees.

6. Tutorial guidance.—As hitherto, the boys were grouped according to age and the class in which they studied in 9 separate wards, each ward being in charge of a master, under the general guidance of the Warden who correlated the work of the several sections. Not only the studies of the boys but also their other activities in and out of school hours were under the close supervision of the ward masters and the warden, giving the latter ample opportunities for shaping the character of the boys. A major portion of the household work and management rested as usual with the boys themselves and this helped in promoting the dignity of labour, in inspiring self-reliance and in instilling a spirit of service. The aim of the authorities is to make the institution a true centre of culture and to make the inmates feel that it is their own home and that they form a happy family.

7. Religion and Morals.—As in past years the boys of the Home were divided into three sections according to their mental development for purposes of religious instruction and classes were held in the mornings and evenings. Lessons from the Ramayana and the Mahabharatha as well as the lives and

teachings of the Saints were given to the younger boys, while the elderly students were taken through a course in the Bhagavad Gita and a comparative study of religions.

Religion in practice also received due attention. The regular observance of Sandhya meditation, conducting and partaking in the daily congregational service in the Prayer Hall, the periodical Bhajanas, the chanting of sacred texts and songs on rising from bed and before meals, the habit of reviewing the day's activities before retiring at night, these and such other items in the daily life helped to bring the teachings of religion into actual life.

8. Music classes.—Group singing which is generally becoming a valuable part of the education of the young has acquired a special significance in the Home where it is sought to be cultivated as an aid to religious life. Devotional songs in Tamil selected from Thevaram and Thiruvaimozhi are taught to the boys who have voice suited for music in two separate classes held on Tuesdays and Thursdays. The classes owe their success to the voluntary and unostentatious services of Mr. W. Duraiswami Ayyangar of Messrs. Longmans Green & Co., Ltd., assisted by two teachers of the Home.

9. Physical Training and Games.—Students attend the physical training classes thrice a week in the mornings at which regular training is given in the Noehren's system of drill and indigenous exercise. They play also organised games, such as hockey, cricket, volley ball, foot-ball, badminton and chedugu. Fairly good as the present arrangements are, more satisfactory results will ensue if adequate play grounds of standard dimensions are made available for each of the above games. The special feature of the working of the Home needs arrangements for simultaneously engaging all the boys in games during the specified periods allotted for the purpose.

Several matches were arranged during the year in hockey, cricket and badminton with other teams in the City and the boys of the Home acquitted themselves well in them. Tournaments were also conducted on the Home Day and during the Dasara and the spirit of sportsmanship was kept up. As in the previous year the High School participated in the demon-

stration of Physical activities organised by the Adviser to the Government on Physical Training in September last.

10. Garden.—As usual, the garden is divided into plots and assigned to groups of boys with a view to instil in them team spirit. The opportunity given to the boys to work in the garden for about half an hour regularly every day promotes in them a taste for gardening and an aesthetic sense. This year, the vegetable garden has been extended to make it more productive. Vegetables of various kinds are grown to meet at least a portion of the needs of the Home, while the flower garden supplies flowers for daily worship, and adds considerably to the beauty of the surroundings. The results have so far been quite encouraging. The year's produce of vegetables was valued at Rs. 250 or Rs. 21 a month on the average.

11. Other Recreative and Social activities.—All possible facilities are created to encourage the enthusiasm of the inmates for voluntary service and to direct their activities in proper channels. It is pleasing to note that several of the old boys resident in the City continue to take a keen interest in many items of work. "Our Home Magazine" started by them last year is being run on commendable lines and it is doing much to bring together all the old boys scattered in different parts of the country and also to keep the friends and sympathisers of the Home regularly informed of the progress of the work.

Besides the general association of all the past and present inmates of the Home, there are half a dozen smaller societies organised by the boys under the auspices of which they frequently meet and discuss their own problems and questions of academic interest. They go out to meet the poor people of the neighbourhood, who belong mainly to the washermen and potter communities and invite them to the Home every other Saturday evening to attend lantern lectures on subjects of popular interest. The discourse is given in colloquial Tamil which is easily understood by the audience and in the end, they are treated to some light refreshments. There were 18 lectures during the year on the Ramayana, Thiruvilayadal, life of Sri Ramakrishna, Our religion in other lands and on subjects of health and hygiene. Our thanks are due to the National Health

Association for the special course of lectures arranged by them in our Home for the benefit of the inmates and the public. On Sundays the boys go hawking in the streets the articles made in their manual training classes. They undertake excursions to places of interest in and about Madras. Besides, there are very many special occasions which call for their whole-hearted service and co-operation. Such are the celebrations of the birth days of Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda, the Home Day, the Navarathri and others.

The Navarathri festivities deserve special notice. The festival was celebrated as usual, due importance being attached to both its religious and entertaining aspects. Devi Puja was conducted early in the mornings on all the days when the Prayer Hall reverberated with the chants of Devi Mahatmyam, Bhagavad Gita, the Upanishads, Ramayanam, Sahasranamam and other scriptures to the solemnity and religious fervour of which the presence of Swami Yatiswaranandaji, the President, largely contributed. After the Puja, eminent Pandits gave discourses on the importance and value of the ancient scriptures and the lives of saints. In the evenings after the Puja, there was devotional music and Bhajana for a short time in the prayer hall. The programme of each day concluded with an entertainment in music, Harikatha, Magic or Vikatam. The inmates as well as the public had opportunities of hearing renowned musicians and Bhagavathars who were kind enough to give free performances. The management take this opportunity of thanking all those who contributed to the success of the function.

12. Library and Reading Room.—1,254 books were presented to the Library during the course of the year by old boys and friends of the Home raising the total number of books in the general library to nearly 6,000 and that in the School Library to 2,000. The total number of books taken out for reference and study by the inmates of the Home during the year 1929 was 2,646 as against 1,136 in the last year. The open access system was introduced during the year to some extent and arrangements were made to throw open to the inmates the reference section of the library at all times of the day. The fact

that such books as the Book of Knowledge and the Peoples of all Nations are well-thumbed shows that they have been used with great advantage. Generally, books which contain an abundance of illustrations and deal with a variety of topics attract the boys. It is the aim of the authorities to make more books of this kind available for their use. Nearly 50 periodicals are received; a few are subscribed for but many are either got free or obtained in exchange for 'Our Home Magazine'.

13. Health.—The health of the boarders during the year was satisfactory. The general cleanliness of the surroundings and the healthy out-door exercises of the inmates coupled with the regulated life they are trained to follow, all contributed to make them active and cheerful. The weight charts of the boys maintained in the Home showed a steady increase in their weights. Owing probably to malnutrition before admission, many boys are found to be much below normal weight when they enter the Home, but they show rapid progress later, gaining on an average three to four pounds a month.

The total number of inpatients was 134 as against 101 for last year. It would have been much less than in the previous year, had it not been for the prevalence of influenza in the City in more or less an epidemic form in October last. There were three cases of Typhoid and fortunately all the patients recovered. The number of patients treated in the Medical ward by the doctor in charge was on the average four a day.

Doctors E. V. Srinivasachari, S. Ramakrishna Ayyar, T. V. Ranganatha Rao and D. Nagarajan rendered expert medical aid to the inmates whenever they were approached, and the thanks of the management are due to them for their uniform kindness.

The pupils of the Residential High School were examined in addition by Dr. Pappu Venkata Rao, B.A., M.B. & B.S., in accordance with the Government medical inspection scheme.

14. The Residential High School.—The departmental syllabus is followed in all the classes from Form I to VI, and the optional subjects taught are History, Sanskrit, Tamil, Mathematics and Physics. Tamil continues to be the medium of instruction in Elementary Mathematics and the B Group subjects. Sanskrit and Tamil are compulsory for all the boys till they

come up to IV Form. The teaching work for the higher forms is confined to the forenoon sessions, the afternoons being devoted either for individual work or for manual training. A good deal of library and laboratory work is done by the boys during these periods. The addition of up-to-date books and maps in Geography during the year has largely contributed to the more efficient and practical way of teaching the subject.

The School Literary Society was active as usual. About twenty meetings were arranged under its auspices, when boys of the School read essays in Tamil and English and conducted debates on varied topics of interest to the youth. The English, Tamil and Arts Magazines of the School were published quarterly. The Arts Magazine elicited the appreciation of many distinguished visitors.

The manual training section attached to the school did satisfactory work in the year. Instruction is provided in carpentry, weaving and cane work and it is compulsory for all the pupils of the school to take any one of the subjects. Carpet-making is also taught and a few boys are specialising in it. Every class devotes two afternoons a week for this training. The actual value of the saleable articles made by the boys during the year was about Rs. 300 in carpentry, Rs. 600 in weaving and Rs. 250 in rattan work, totalling Rs. 1,150. Models made by the boys were sent to the Madras Boys' Exhibition held in the Y.M.C.A. buildings in August of this year and secured diplomas of excellence. The manual work serves as a welcome diversion from the intellectual work in the school besides giving the boys a good deal of hand and eye training and a vocational bias. It is expected that some of the boys who close their general educational course with the School Final would really find it profitable to pursue the manual occupations they learn here.

The following is an extract from the last inspection report of the Residential High School:—

"This is one of the few schools in India where the management's chief concern is the welfare of the boys. No fees, nor large numbers, nor economy are given the first place, but the type of boy that will be developed by his stay here. The train-

ing is so good that I wish more boys could get the benefit of it.....

"On account of the size of the School, the headmaster's work here is less trying than usual and the task is made still easier by the way in which the staff co-operate together and spare no efforts to further the welfare of the boys. All live in an ideal atmosphere and it is here that education in the real sense is aimed at."

15. **Industrial school**—Fourth year classes in (i) Carpentry and Cabinet making and (ii) Mechanical Foreman and Fitter's work were opened during the year. The courses of studies in these sections have been arranged in accordance with the syllabuses approved by the Inspector of Industrial Schools and cover a period of five years in each case of which the first 4 years are devoted to combined workshop and theoretical training in the School, the 5th year being given completely for workshop training. In order that the full benefit of the instruction may be derived by the boys, both in theory and practice, the minimum educational qualification for admission to this section has been prescribed as the completion of the V Form. The aim of the school is to train students to become skilled cabinet-makers or good mechanics.

An Assistant Superintendent for the Industrial School was appointed during the year. A few friends who have had considerable experience in engineering and workshop management have, at the request of the authorities, kindly agreed to constitute themselves as a Board of Visitors to advise on matters connected with the school and guide its working. The grateful thanks of the management are due to them and especially to Mr. S. Rajagopalaswami Mudaliar for having consented to undertake the regular supervision of the Workshop.

The number on rolls in the Industrial School at the beginning of the year was 25; five were newly admitted and the strength on the date of report was 30 including 7 day scholars. Of these 25 are in the Mechanical Engineering section and 5 in the Cabinet making section.

As observed in the last year's report, no fees are charged for tuition in the Industrial School. The indigent among the

day scholars are provided also with a free midday meal. The Governing Body of the Sri Venkateswara Hostel, Triplicane were kind enough to continue the five Industrial scholarships awarded by them in the previous year. The management are deeply indebted to the governing body of the above hostel and in particular to Rao Bahadur V. Ranganatham Chetty Garu, its founder, for the substantial help so kindly rendered.

Additional machinery consisting of a lathe, a power hacksaw, tools and other accessories were added to the equipment during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 4,000 towards which the Government kindly sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,000. A maintenance grant of Rs. 1,700 was also received from Government during the year.

It may be interesting to note in this connection that a Hydraulic Test Pump, a small model lathe, a churning machine and many other useful articles were made in the workshop of the School during the year.

Four students appeared for the Government Technical Examination in machine drawing in April last and came out successful. Seven others appeared for the Higher Grade Government Technical Examination held in December, three in machine construction and four in machine drawing. Models made by the boys in the Workshop were exhibited in the Madras Boys' Exhibition held in the Y.M.C.A. buildings in August last and certificates of honours and excellence were awarded to almost all of them.

With the current year, the first batch of students will complete the four years' course in each of the two sections. Arrangements will have to be made before the beginning of the next school year for giving them workshop instruction to complete an all-round practical training. It is intended that the practical instruction on the mechanical side should be combined with a specialisation in motor mechanism, trained hands in it being a pressing need of the day. To provide facilities for this specialisation during the next year, it is necessary to extend the workshop and to equip it with additional machinery and tools. Proposals for the extension of the workshop by acquisition of about 12 grounds of land on the northern side

of the existing workshop have been approved by Government and it is hoped that the programme will be completed before the beginning of the school after the ensuing summer vacation.

The total estimated cost of the building scheme as approved by Government is Rs. 35,200; and additional machinery and accessories will cost about Rs. 47,000. In order to finance the above capital expenditure, an appeal for funds was issued to the public in August last and in response to it a sum of Rs. 14,493-10-9 was received during the year. It is earnestly hoped that the further response to the appeal will be encouraging and substantial, so as to enable the work to go ahead unimpaired by pecuniary difficulties.

The management will be failing in their duty if, in this connection, they do not express their thanks to the ever ready and generous help rendered by the Department of Industries in general and to the Director, the Inspector of Industrial Schools and the Assistant Director (Textiles) in particular who have contributed not a little to the success achieved so far.

16. Finance.—Appendices A to H relate to the financial position of the Home. From Appendix F it will be seen that the total receipts amount to Rs. 47,308-4-4 and the expenditure to Rs. 49,070-4-4 resulting in a deficit of Rs. 1762. The receipts by subscriptions amounted to Rs. 15,475-13-1 and the expenditure on the boarding of the boys was Rs. 22,052-2-0 working out to an average of Rs. 13-2-0 per head per mensem.

The running of the Residential High School and the Manual Training Classes cost the management Rs. 15,694-13-8 against which Teaching and Equipment grants of Rs. 9,714 (including a grant of Rs. 4,000 relating to the previous year drawn during the year) were received from the Government.

A sum of Rs. 11,323-4-8 was spent on the Industrial School, which included the cost of equipment also towards which a grant of Rs. 3,700 was received from the Department of Industries.

Endowments.—Appendix C is the list of endowments. Rs. 13,995 was received from the Secretariat Party and

Rs. 2,000 from M.R.Ry. C.T.V.E. Vairavan Chettiar Avl., of Pudukavayal.

The endowment receipts during the year also included Rs. 550 from Rao Bahadur K. Krishnamachariar towards the P. R. Sundara Ayyar endowment; Rs. 500 from Mr. Mothay Narayana Rao and Rs. 500 from Rao Bahadur C. V. Venkataramana Aiyangar.

Mr. C. K. Virasamiah has assigned to the institution his shares in the Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Tanjore, and the Kurnool District Co-operative Bank in all aggregating Rs. 1,000. Of this, the shares amounting to Rs. 500 in the Kurnool District Co-operative Bank were actually transferred during the year.

The institution feels grateful to Mr. Vaidyanatha Mudaliar of Chunampet for his having generously assigned to the Home his Life Insurance Policy for Rs. 5,000.

17. Conclusion.—The Home has yet only two months to complete the twenty-fifth year of its useful career and the Silver Jubilee coming off in February 1930, will mark an epoch in the history of the institution. The occasion must not pass by in the mere jubilation of a day or the workers congratulating themselves on their past achievements, but it must see the opening of a new vista of more active and intensive work.

What we most need to-day is an improved Industrial education that will bring home to the minds of our young men the immense value and superiority of working with the hands. The management sincerely hope, therefore that the scheme for a substantial extension of the Workshop that is now on hand will, when it is completed, prove a more worthy memorial of the Silver Jubilee than anything else.

The management look to the public who have been kind and generous in the past for realising this further programme, and in conclusion beg to tender their most heartfelt thanks to one and all who have contributed so far to the success of the work.

APPENDIX A.
THE RAMAKRISHNA MISSION STUDENTS'
HOME, MADRAS.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED UP TO 20TH DECEMBER, 1929.

NO.	NAME AND ADDRESS.	Amount.		
		RS.	A.	P.
	His Exalted Highness The Nizam of Hyderabad ..	1,500	0	0
	M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur C. Arunachala Mudaliar Avl., Zamindar of Chunampet (Rs. 500 being Sambayana on the occasion of his daughter's marriage) ..	620	0	0
	His Excellency the Governor of Madras ..	600	0	0
	M.R.Ry. P. L.S.P.L. Karuppan Chettiar Avl., Colombo ..	500	0	0
	" Rao Bahadur V. Ranganatham Chetty Garu, Triplicane (Venkateswara Students' Hostel Scholarship) ..	500	0	0
	" Rao Bahadur S. Bhaskara Aiyar Avl., Mylapore ..	280	0	0
	" Rao Bahadur V. Tiruvengadathan Chettiar Avl., Madras ..	250	0	0
	Dr. S. Rangachariar Avl., Madras ..	250	0	0
	M.R.Ry. S.Kr.S.St. Chintamani Chettiar Avl., Okkur ..	250	0	0
10	" K. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avl., Mylapore ..	250	0	0
	M. Jamal Mohammad Saheb Bahadur, Madras ..	250	0	0
	M.R.Ry. A. Nathamuni Chettiar Avl., " ..	250	0	0
	The Zamindar of Seitur ..	250	0	0
	The Raja of Sivaganga ..	250	0	0
	M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur M. Balasundaram Naidu Garu, Vepery. Rukmini Scholarship by Rai Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Aiyangar Avl. ..	200	0	0
	M.R.Ry. C.T.V.E. Vairavan Chettiar Avl., Pudukkottai ..	200	0	0
	" T. M. Krishnaswami Aiyar Avl., Mylapore ..	180	0	0
	" N. Vijayaraghavan Avl., Madras ..	180	0	0
20	" P. Ramachandra Aiyar Avl., Palur ..	180	0	0
	" R.M.M.S.T. Vairavan Chettiar Avl., Devakotah ..	180	0	0
	" Ramanath Goenka Avl., Madras ..	175	0	0
	" S. A. A. Annamalai Chettiar Avl., " ..	150	0	0
	Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Mylapore ..	150	0	0
	M.R.Ry. Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar Avl., Mylapore ..	144	0	0
	" V. Venkatanarayana Rao Avl., Vepery ..	125	0	0
	Estate of the late Dewan Bahadur S. Rm. M. Ramaswami Chettiar ..	120	0	0
	M R.Ry. Rao Saheb R. Narasimha Iyengar Avl , Dowaleswaram ..	120	0	0
	" Motilal Fomra Avl., Madras ..	120	0	0
30	" M. Ponnuswami Aiyar Avl., Raichur ..	111	0	0
	Messrs. Kishen Chand Chellaram & Co., Madras ..	101	0	0
	Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur, Hyderabad ..	100	0	0
	M.R.Ry. Bhavani Sankar Avl., Benares City ..	100	0	0
	" H Nilakantan Avl., Calcutta ..	100	0	0
	The Zamindar of Udayarpalayam ..	100	0	0

NO.	NAME AND ADDRESS.	Amount.	
		RS.	A. P.
	M.R.Ry Rao Saheb T. Samynada Pillai Avl. ..	100	0 0
	" Dewan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar Avl., Coimbatore ..	100	0 0
	" L. Venkatakrishna Aiyar Avl., Mettur Project ..	100	0 0
	" S. Siva Rao Avl., Bezwada ..	100	0 0
40	" M. S. Narayanan Avl., Rangoon ..	100	0 0
	" T. R. Venkatarama Sastriar Avl., C.I.E., Mylapore ..	100	0 0
	" M. Subbaraya Aiyar Avl., ..	100	0 0
	" S. Rangaswami Aiyangar Avl., Madras ..	100	0 0
	Dr. S. R. U. Savoro, Kumbakonam ..	100	0 0
	M.R.Ry. R. Arunachala Mudaliar Avl., Tiruthuraiundi ..	100	0 0
	" Rao Saheb T. Rajagopalachariar Avl., Shrotriendar of Ernavoor ..	100	0 0
	" V. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar Avl., Cheyyur ..	84	0 0
	" T. A. Ramachandra Rao Avl., Madras ..	75	0 0
	" P. Raghavendra Rao Avl., Delhi ..	75	0 0
50	" T. V. Muthukrishna Aiyar Avl., Vepery ..	70	0 0
	" Rao Bahadur K. Govindachariar Avl., Madras ..	60	0 0
	" Rao Saheb R. S. Krishnaswami Aiyar Avl., Anantapur ..	60	0 0
	" A. V. Meyyappa Chettiar Avl., Karaikudi ..	60	0 0
	The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Justice Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastriar, Madras ..	60	0 0
	M.R.Ry. T. S. Ramaswami Aiyar Avl., Mylapore ..	60	0 0
	A Sympathiser, Vizianagaram ..	60	0 0
	Rao Saheb Dr. T. Sundara Reddy, Madras ..	60	0 0
	M.R.Ry. V. P. Madhava Rao Avl., C.I.E., Tanjore ..	60	0 0
	" E. R. Srinivasa Chariar Avl., Mylapore ..	52	12 0
60	Messrs Chellaram Gianchand & Co., Madras ..	51	0 0
	Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Devasthanam, Madras ..	50	0 0
	M.R.Ry. V. C. Rangaswami Aiyangar Avl., Mylapore ..	50	0 0
	" A. L. Viswanathan Chettiar Avl., ..	50	0 0
	" Dewan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao Avl., Mylapore ..	50	0 0
	" S. Doraiswami Aiyar Avl., Mylapore ..	50	0 0
	" T. P. Krishnaswami Sastri Avl., Tanjore ..	50	0 0
	" V. S. Sundaram Avl., Delhi ..	50	0 0
	Khan Sahib M. O. Shaick Farid Maricair Bahadur, Nagore ..	50	0 0
	Dr. Raman Thambi, Trivandram ..	50	0 0
70	Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, Delhi ..	50	0 0
	A Worker ..	50	0 0
	M.R.Ry. Y. Subramaniam Avl., Bangalore ..	50	0 0
	" N. Subramania Aiyar Avl., Mylapore ..	50	0 0
	" T. S. Krishna Rao Avl., ..	50	0 0
	" B. Somayya Garu. ..	50	0 0
	" A. Kasi Rao Avl., Mambalam ..	50	0 0
	Dr. P. N. Ramasubramanian, Madura ..	50	0 0
	Dr. C. Raghavachariar, Tanjore ..	45	0 0
	Charity Box Collections ..	42	3 6
80	M.R.Ry. T. V. Sundaresa Aiyar Avl., Palacole ..	40	0 0
	Dr. Frank M. Hallock, New York ..	40	0 0
	M.R.Ry. S. Ramadoss Avl., Tinnevely ..	40	0 0
	" T. Ekambaram Avl., Royapettah ..	40	0 0
	" V. Ramanujachariar Avl., Tirupapuliyar ..	40	0 0
	" Rao Bahadur V. Shanmuga Mudaliar Avl., Kilpauk ..	40	0 0
	" Rao Bahadur S. Varadachariar Avl., Mylapore ..	35	0 0

NO.	NAME AND ADDRESS.	Amount.	
		RS.	A. P.
	M.R.Ry. P. Somasundaram Pantulu, Mylapore ..	35	0 0
	" M. Patanjali Sastriar Avl., ..	35	0 0
	" Dewan Bahadur C. R. Tiruvenkatachariar Avl., Mylapore ..	35	0 0
90	" Ch. Raghava Rao Avl., ..	35	0 0
	Srimathi Yasoda Bai Dandekar, Madras ..	35	0 0
	M.R.Ry. V. S. Ramaswami Sastriar Avl., Triplicane ..	35	0 0
	" K. Ramakrishna Aiyar Avl., Mylapore ..	35	0 0
	" T. R. V. Sarma Avl., Bombay ..	30	0 0
	" C. Bhaskaraiya Avl., Calcutta ..	30	0 0
	" Dewan Bahadur T. Raghaviah Garu, Pudukottah ..	30	0 0
	" C. M. Gopal Avl., Gopalapuram ..	30	0 0
	" S. Narayanan Avl., Bombay ..	30	0 0
	" V. Ramaswami Dikshitar Avl., Tanjore ..	30	0 0
100	Dr. E. V. Srinivasachari, Mylapore ..	27	8 0
	M.R.Ry. T. R. Seshadri Avl., London ..	26	8 0
	" S. R. Savoor Avl., Kuala Lumpur ..	26	8 0
	" N. Chandrasekara Aiyar Avl., Tinnevely ..	25	0 0
	" V. C. Vellingiri Gounder Avl., Tadialore ..	25	0 0
	" A. Sankara Menon Avl., Ernakulam ..	25	0 0
	" C. Ponrangam Avl., Port Blair ..	25	0 0
	" Rao Saheb K. E. Chidambara Aiyar Avl., Trichinopoly ..	25	0 0
	The Hon'ble Mr. S. Muthia Mudaliar, Mylapore ..	25	0 0
	M.R.Ry. R. Narayanaswami Aiyar Avl., ..	25	0 0
110	" W. Duraiswami Aiyangar Avl., ..	25	0 0
	" T. N. Bhima Rao Avl., ..	25	0 0
	" D. Appa Rao Avl., ..	25	0 0
	" K. Raja Aiyar Avl., ..	25	0 0
	" V. Nagaraja Iyer Avl., Triplicane ..	25	0 0
	" P. S. Nanjappa Gounder Avl., Palapatti ..	25	0 0
	" C. R. Vijjaraghavachariar Avl., Triplicane ..	25	0 0
	" C. Narasimhachariar Avl., ..	25	0 0
	" S. C. Nagi Chettiar Avl., Madras ..	25	0 0
	Dr. N. Venkanna Devar Avl. Villivakkam ..	25	0 0
120	Dr. K. A. Sankara Aiyar Madras ..	25	0 0
	M.R.Ry. A. D. Narayana Sah, Triplicane ..	25	0 0
	" T. Ponnirula Pillai Avl., Vepery ..	25	0 0
	" M. R. Rajagopala Iyengar Avl., Kumbakonam ..	25	0 0
	" K. P. Lakshmana Rao Avl., Madura ..	25	0 0
	" Rao Bahadur S. A. S. R. M. Ramanathan Chettiar Avl., Tanjore ..	25	0 0
	" Jwala Singh Avl., Madras ..	25	0 0
	" Srinivas ..	25	0 0
	Kumararaja of Chettinad ..	22	0 0
	M.R.Ry. K. C. Gopaladesikachariar Avl., Tenkasi ..	20	0 0
130	" Baba Lal Singh Lal Avl., Aligarh ..	20	0 0
	" Rao Saheb C. Ramaswami Aiyar Avl., Madura ..	20	0 0
	" T. Subramania Aiyar Avl., Calcutta ..	20	0 0
	" V. Rajaraman Avl., Hyderabad ..	20	0 0
	" A. V. Gangadara Sastri Avl., Vellore ..	20	0 0
	" G. P. Venkatarama Sastri Avl., Tanjore ..	20	0 0
	" N. R. Kedari Rao Avl., Kumbakonam ..	20	0 0
	" T. M. A. Jayaraman Chettiar Avl., Triplicane ..	20	0 0
	" P. Natesa Aiyar Avl., Vizianagaram ..	16	0 0

No.	NAME AND ADDRESS.	Amount.		
		RS.	A.	P.
	M.R.Ry. K. N. Rajan Avl., Calcutta ..	16	0	0
140	" K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar Avl., Bangalore ..	15	0	0
	" Vidya Sagar Pandya Avl., Madras ..	15	0	0
	Rao Bahadur Dr. M. Kesava Pai, Madras ..	15	0	0
	M.R.Ry. S. Anantarama Iyer Avl., Srivilliputhur ..	15	0	0
	" M. Mothaliandan Chetty Avl., Madras ..	15	0	0
	" C. Rama Somayajulu Pantulu Garu, Cocanada ..	15	0	0
	" C. N. Subramania Iyer Avl., Bangalore ..	15	0	0
	" Dewan Bahadur V. Ramabhadra Naidu Avl., Zamindar of Doddappanaickanur ..	15	0	0
	" A. Subbiah Avl., Madhavaborida ..	15	0	0
	" C. V. Natesa Naicker Avl., Kualalampur ..	15	0	0
150	" F. Byram Shah Avl., Madras ..	15	0	0
	" M. Rajarathnam Chettiar Avl., Triplicane ..	15	0	0
	" Rao Sahib V. Gopalakrishna Iyer Avl., Mylapore ..	15	0	0
	" C. Kasivisvanathan Avl., Satyamangalam ..	15	0	0
	" C. Ranga Iyengar Avl., Mylapore ..	13	5	4
	Miss S. R. Childers, London ..	13	5	0
	M.R.Ry. T. A. Radhakrishnan Avl., Janjgir, C. P. ..	13	0	0
	" T. S. Vaidhyanatha Iyer Avl., Pakala ..	12	0	0
	" T. V. Guruswami Avl., Calcutta ..	12	0	0
	" T. R. Raghunatha Rao Avl., Mayavaram ..	12	0	0
160	" S. Vasudevachariar Avl., Mambalam ..	12	0	0
	" K. S. Krishnamoorthi Aiyar Avl., Tiruppur ..	12	0	0
	" V. Arunachalam Avl., Rayagada ..	12	0	0
	" P. A. Parthasarathy Aiyangar Avl., Triplicane ..	12	0	0
	Srimathi Rathna Bai, Pudukotta ..	12	0	0
	M.R.Ry. P. Rajagopalachariar Avl., Dharmapuri ..	12	0	0
	Sister Subbalakshmi Ammal, Triplicane ..	12	0	0
	Srimathi V. C. Soundarammal, Mylapore ..	12	0	0
	M.R.Ry. Bogilal Mangalji Avl., Madras ..	11	0	0
	" Arjun K. S. Aiyar Avl., Bombay ..	10	0	0
170	" Y. G. Krishnappah Avl., ..	10	0	0
	" T. K. R. Aiyangar Avl., ..	10	0	0
	" D. C. Dey Avl., ..	10	0	0
	" P. V. Ramaswami Iyer Avl., ..	10	0	0
	" S. Srinivasan Avl., ..	10	0	0
	" G. Banerjee Avl., Calcutta ..	10	0	0
	" V. N. Kudva Avl., I. C. S., Madanapalle ..	10	0	0
	" C. S. Visvanatha Iyer Avl., Coimbatore ..	10	0	0
	" M. Krishnaswami Iyer Avl., ..	10	0	0
	" L. S. Saptharishi Iyer Avl., Dowaleshwaram ..	10	0	0
180	" B. Subramaniam Avl., Coonoor ..	10	0	0
	" Ramji Rao Avl., Masulipatam ..	10	0	0
	" Rao Saheb C. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar Avl., Anantapur ..	10	0	0
	" G. Appu Iyer Avl., Vellore ..	10	0	0
	" K. A. Sivagnanam Pillai Avl., Sermadevi ..	10	0	0
	" V. S. Gopalaswami Iyer Avl., Valangaman ..	10	0	0
	" S. Nataraja Iyer Avl., Virupakshipuram ..	10	0	0
	" P. Murugesu Mudaliar Avl., Triplicane ..	10	0	0
	" K. R. Ramaswami Iyengar Avl., ..	10	0	0
	" A. A. Varadaraja Iyer Avl., ..	10	0	0
190	" M. Ramalinga Mudaliar Avl., ..	10	0	0
	" M. K. Kuppaswami Chettiar Avl., ..	10	0	0

NO.	NAME AND ADDRESS.	Amount.	
		RS.	A. P.
	M.R.Ry. A. S. Rangaswami Sarasvathi Avl., Triplicane	10	0 0
	Dr. Prabhu, Egmore	10	0 0
	Hindu Theological High School Boys' Association	10	0 0
	M.R.Ry. S. Srinivasa Rao Avl., Chirala	10	0 0
	" K. Subramanian Avl., Anantapur	10	0 0
	" C. S. K. Natesa Chettiar Avl., Madras	10	0 0
	" B. Sitarama Rao Avl., Mylapore	10	0 0
	" K. Y. Adiga Avl., "	10	0 0
200	" Mahamahopadhyaya S. Kuppuswami Sastriar Avl., Mylapore	10	0 0
	" K. Vedantadesikachariar Avl., "	10	0 0
	" G. Sivaramier Avl., "	10	0 0
	" N. Ramayya Sastriar Avl., Madras	10	0 0
	" Lal Masilamani Chettiar Avl., "	10	0 0
	" S. Krishnamurthy Avl., Chidambaram	10	0 0
	" C. Krishnamurthy Avl., Mylapore	10	0 0
	Dr. H. Paramesvaran, "	10	0 0
	Madar Labbai Bahadur, Triplicane	10	0 0
	Messrs. Ganesh & Co., Madras	10	0 0
210	Marriage Sambhavana	10	0 0
	M.R.Ry. C. A. Seshagiri Sastriar Avl., Mylapore	10	0 0
	" D. K. Telang Avl., Adyar	10	0 0
	" K. P. Sarvothama Rao Avl., Triplicane	10	0 0
	" V. Govindarajachariar Avl., Mylapore	10	0 0
	" V. C. Rajagopalachariu Avl., "	10	0 0
	" Salem Ramaswami Aiyar Avl., "	10	0 0
	" K. Narasimha Aiyangar Avl., "	10	0 0
	" T. V. Ramaniah Garu, "	10	0 0
	" G. Lakshmana Pantulu Garu, "	10	0 0
220	" P. S. Sailapathy Avl., "	10	0 0
	" S. Ramaswami Iyer Avl., "	10	0 0
	" D. K. R. Sankara Sah Avl., Chintadripet	10	0 0
	" G. Narasimham Avl., Madras	10	0 0
	" M. Rangaswami Iyengar Avl., Bangalore	10	0 0
	" T. M. Venkataramanah Avl., Mayavaram	10	0 0
	" P. S. Govindarajan Avl., Vallanad	10	0 0
	Dr. B. B. Dey, Madras	10	0 0
	M.R.Ry. K. N. Vembu Iyer Avl., Triplicane	10	0 0
	Hafiz Muhammad Labbai Bahadur, "	10	0 0
230	Mathosri Kamalamma, Mylapore	10	0 0
	M.R.Ry. C. P. Anganna Chettiar Avl., Triplicane	7	0 0
	" D. Srinivasan Avl., Cuddalore	7	0 0
	" V. N. Rangaswami Avl., Manchester	6	10 0
	" S. Sundaram Iyer Avl., "	6	10 0
	Rev. C. Gorden Early, Nizam's Dominions	6	8 0
	M.R.Ry. C. V. Ramachandran Avl., Triplicane	6	0 0
	" A. S. Ramachandra Panth Avl., "	6	0 0
	" P. A. Subramania Iyer Avl., "	6	0 0
	" T. Raghavendra Rao Avl., Adyar	6	0 0
240	" N. Raghava Aiyar Avl., Mylapore	6	0 0
	" T. Appaji Rao Avl., "	6	0 0
	" V. Sama Rao Avl., "	6	0 0
	" S. Ganesan Avl., Manalmedu	6	0 0
	" M. Viraswami Ayya Garu, Madras	6	0 0

NO.	NAME AND ADDRESS.	Amount.		
		RS.	A.	P.
	M.R.Ry. C. Srinivasachariar Avl., Mambalam	6	0	0
	" C. Ranga Rao Avl., Madras	5	5	6
	" M. A. Singarachariar Avl., Mysore	5	0	0
	" A. Seshagiri Rao Avl., Penukonda	5	0	0
250	" R. Patrachariar Avl., Bombay	5	0	0
	" A. Satyanarayana Avl., Kottapeta	5	0	0
	" K. Rangaswami Iyengar Avl., Calcutta	5	0	0
	" R. Visvanathan Avl., Bombay	5	0	0
	" C. A. Sundaram Avl., "	5	0	0
	" A. K. Satagopan Avl., "	5	0	0
	" P. S. Char Avl., "	5	0	0
	" V. M. Raman Avl., "	5	0	0
	Dr. S. S. Krishnan Avl., "	5	0	0
	M.R.Ry. M. R. Venkatram Avl., "	5	0	0
	" N. V. Pai Avl., S. Kanara	5	0	0
260	" A. Somasundara Aiyar Avl., Salem	5	0	0
	A friend	5	0	0
	Neo Komala Vilas, Madras	5	0	0
	M.R.Ry. Umapathy Mudaliar Avl., Triplicane	5	0	0
	" K. Sanjiva kamath Avl., Madras	5	0	0
	" R. Venkatarama Bhat Avl., Tuticoirn	5	0	0
	" R. Venkataraman Avl., Venkarai	5	0	0
	" R. Govindaswami Naidu Avl., Chidambaram	5	0	0
	" Appadorai Padayachi Avl., Chettiathope	5	0	0
270	" A. Ranganatha Mudaliar Avl., Adyar	5	0	0
	" M. Sankaralingam Chettiar Avl., Deivacheyalouram	5	0	0
	" P. Vaikunta Devar Avl., Marudur	5	0	0
	" Gopalakrishna Aiyar Avl., Calcutta	5	0	0
	" K. S. Desikan Avl., Mylapore	5	0	0
	" K. Krishna Rao Avl., Madras	5	0	0
	" A. S. Narayana Rao Avl., Triplicane	5	0	0
	" D. S. Sarma Avl., "	5	0	0
	" S. Venkateswaran Avl., Bolarum	5	0	0
	" V. Mahalinga Iyer Avl., Valangaman	5	0	0
	" P. Ramachandra Iyer Avl., "	5	0	0
280	" Munukur Gopalakrishna Chettiar Avl., Valangaman	5	0	0
	Dr. P. S. Ramaswami Iyer,	5	0	0
	M.R.Ry. K. Subramania Iyer Avl., Chandrasekarapuram	5	0	0
	" N. Doraiswami Iyer Avl., "	5	0	0
	" A. N. Balasubramanian Avl., Cuddalore	5	0	0
	" S. P. Chockanandi Ambalam Avl., Sennagorampatti	5	0	0
	" S. Annadurai Iyer Avl., Perugamani	5	0	0
	" D. Raghunatha Rao Avl., "	5	0	0
	" G. R. Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avl., Bombay	5	0	0
	" S. Narayanaswami Iyer Avl., Poona	5	0	0
290	" M. R. Ananta Pai Avl., Madras	5	0	0
	" K. V. Ramachandran Avl., Mylapore	5	0	0
	Dr. S. R. Pandit, Komaleswaranpet	5	0	0
	M.R.Ry. T. S. Gopalakrishna Iyer Avl., Mylapore	5	0	0
	" N. Sankara Iyer Avl., Madras	5	0	0
	" H. Sakharam Rao Avl., Egmore	5	0	0
	" M. O. Parthasarathy Iyengar Avl., Madras	5	0	0
	Messrs P. Rungiah Chetty & Sons., Madras	5	0	0
	M.R.Ry. T. K. Doraiswami Iyer Avl., Triplicane	5	0	0

No.	NAME AND ADDRESS:	Amount.		
		RS.	A.	P.
	M.R.Ry. T. S. Anantarama Iyer Avl., Triplicane	5	0	0
300	" P. R. Parthasarathy Chettiar Avl., "	5	0	0
	" P. S. Sundaresan Avl., Royapettah	5	0	0
	" G. E. Sampath Chettiar Avl., Mylapore	5	0	0
	" C. S. Krishnaswami Iyengar Avl., "	5	0	0
	Mathosri C. S. Soundarammal,	5	0	0
	A. P. M. Syed Ibrahim Sabib Bahadur, Puduket	5	0	0
	M.R.Ry. S. Narayana Iyer Avl., Madras	5	0	0
	" N. R. Adinarayanan Avl., Beypore	5	0	0
	" C. Sitaramaswami Avl., Chirala	5	0	0
	" R. Narayana Aiyar Avl., Kaveripatnam	5	0	0
310	" T. S. Muthukrishnan Avl., Trichinopoly	5	0	0
	" K. Surianarayana Avl., Madhavaborida	5	0	0
	" C. Palo Avl., "	5	0	0
	" G. V. Satbi Avl., Bombay	5	0	0
	" P. Sundaramurthy Avl., Port Blair	5	0	0
	" V. Hanumantha Rao Avl., Tenali	5	0	0
	" C. Padmanabhan Avl., Matunga	5	0	0
	Dr. Sundara Raj, Secunderabad	5	0	0
	A friend, Cuddalore	5	0	0
	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. V. Tyagaraja Iyer Avl., Saidapet	5	0	0
320	" A Manika Mudaliar Avl., Triplicane	5	0	0
	" C. V. Rathnaswami Iyer Avl., Mylapore	5	0	0
	" A. Appadurai Iyer Avl., "	5	0	0
	The General Stores, Triplicane	5	0	0
	Srimathi V. C. Rajalakshmi Ammal, Mylapore	5	0	0
	M.R.Ry. V. P. Rangaswami Naidu Avl. Valangaman	4	0	0
	M.R.Ry. M. S. Ramachandran Avl., Bangalore	4	0	0
	" S. R. Sethunarayanan Avl., Mylapore	4	0	0
	" A. V. Kalyana Rama Iyer Avl., Triplicane	4	0	0
	" B. C. Guha Avl., London	3	5	0
330	" B. N. Ghosh Avl., "	3	5	0
	" K. Krishnamurthy Avl., "	3	5	0
	" Mehrotra Avl., "	3	5	0
	" A. R. Kumaraguru Avl., Bangalore	3	0	0
	" M. Srinivasa Iyer Avl., Thippurajapuram	3	0	0
	" K. S. Srinivasa Iyer Avl., Bombay	3	0	0
	" V. N. Subramania Iyer Avl., Kumbakonam	3	0	0
	" A. V. Sabesa Iyer Avl., Anantapur	3	0	0
	" Alasingarachariar Avl., Triplicane	3	0	0
	" S. Satyamurthy Iyengar Avl., "	3	0	0
340	Messrs M. V. Cunniah Chetty & Co., Madras	3	0	0
	M.R.Ry. K. V. Sessa Iyengar Avl., Mylapore	3	0	0
	A Subscriber, Madhavaborida	3	0	0
	M.R.Ry. Ojadhu Cio Avl., "	3	0	0
	" N. V. Govinda Rao Avl., Bombay	3	0	0
	" Basudeva Mahanti Avl., Madhavaborida	3	0	0
	" R. Mahadeva Iyer Avl., Satur	3	0	0
	" M. S. Sabesan Avl., Triplicane	3	0	0
	" V. Krishna Aiyar Avl., Bombay	3	0	0
	" I. Balakrishna Menon Avl., Madras	3	0	0
350	Dr. K. R. Ramanathan, Poona	3	0	0
	M.R.Ry. B. Indrakumar Avl., Mylapore	2	8	0
	" P. Srinivasa Iyer Avl., Calcutta	2	4	0

No.	NAME AND ADDRESS.	Amount.		
		RS.	A.	P.
	M.R.Ry. G. P. Krishna Iyer Avl., Calcutta	2	0	0
	" A. V. Iyer Avl., "	2	0	0
	" T. D. Nagoji Rao Avl., "	2	0	0
	" M. K. Iyer Avl., "	2	0	0
	" S. Rama Iyer Avl., "	2	0	0
	" N. Ratnagireswaran Avl., "	2	0	0
	" R. Vanchinathan Avl., "	2	0	0
360	" Sri Krishnasarma Avl., "	2	0	0
	" L. Narasimhan Avl., "	2	0	0
	" B. V. Raju Iyer Avl., "	2	0	0
	" G. N. Murthi Avl., "	2	0	0
	" V. Sundaresa Iyer Avl., "	2	0	0
	" V. J. Iyer Avl., "	2	0	0
	" T. S. S. Rao Avl., "	2	0	0
	" K. R. Ramanuja Iyengar Avl., "	2	0	0
	" M. V. N. Iyer Avl., "	2	0	0
	" R. Venkataraman Avl., Trichy	2	0	0
370	" G. Swami Iyah Koorayar Avl., Semmangudi	2	0	0
	" A. Govinda Menon Avl., Madras	2	0	0
	" R. Subramanian Avl., Bolarum	2	0	0
	" T. Swaminathan Avl., Pakala	2	0	0
	" V. Nilakanta Aiyar Avl., Sayanigramam	2	0	0
	" R. Aiyangar Avl., Chitpore	2	0	0
	" K. S. Champakesa Aiyangar Avl., Triplicane	2	0	0
	Anonymous	2	0	0
	Janab A. Yakoob Sahib Babadur, Valangaman	2	0	0
	M.R.Ry. A. A. S. Kuppuswami Mudaliar Avl., Valangaman	2	0	0
380	" G. R. Rangachariar Avl., Thillaiambur	2	0	0
	" T. K. Sundara Raja Aiyar Avl., Valangaman	2	0	0
	" V. Krishnaswami Iyer Avl., Thippurajapuram	2	0	0
	" K. S. K. Ratnam Avl., Madras	2	0	0
	" S. M. K. Chettiar Avl., Anantapur	2	0	0
	" K. Dhanapal Chettiar Avl., "	2	0	0
	" T. V. Sessa Iyer Avl., Samalkot	2	0	0
	" S. Nataraja Pillai Avl., Bombay	2	0	0
	Anonymous	2	0	0
	M.R.Ry. S. Raghavachari Avl., Bombay	2	0	0
390	" V. L. N. Moorthy Avl., "	2	0	0
	" P. S. M. Sundaram Avl., "	2	0	0
	" O. S. K. Moorthy Avl., "	2	0	0
	" V. M. Veeraghava Iyer Avl., Kumbakonam	2	0	0
	" R. Chakrapani Iyengar Avl., Valangaman	2	0	0
	" M. V. Arunachalam Avl., Trichinopoly	2	0	0
	" V. Guruswami Sastriar Avl., Tirukattupalje	2	0	0
	" G. Venkatesan Avl., "	2	0	0
	" L. A. R. Chettiar Avl., "	2	0	0
	" Narasinga Jenna Avl., Madhavaborida	2	0	0
400	" N. V. Bashyam Reddiar Avl., "	2	0	0
	" A Raja Rao Avl., Matunga	2	0	0
	" G. Krishnamachariar Avl., Walajabad	2	0	0
	" K. Krishnamurthy Avl., Tanjore	2	0	0
	" N. Sambasiva Chettiar Avl., Chintadripet	2	0	0
	" C. Kanakasabapathy Mudaliar Avl., Cuddalore	2	0	0
	Dr. S. K. Pramanik, Poona	2	0	0

N O.	NAME AND ADDRESS.	Amount.		
		RS.	A.	P.
	Dr. S. R. Savur,	Poona	..	2 0 0
	M.R.Ry. S. Basu Avl.,	"	..	2 0 0
410	" D. Sankaranarayanan Avl.,	"	..	2 0 0
	" R. Gopalakrishna Sastrigal Avl.,	Tirukattupalle	..	2 0 0
	" M. S. Swamlnatha Aiyar Avl.,	"	..	2 0 0
	" P. S. K. Ratnaswami Naldu Avl.,	"	..	1 8 0
	" P. M. Chockalingam Avl.,	Madras	..	1 8 0
	" A. B. Annaji Rao Avl.,	Anantapur	..	1 8 0
	" M. Subramania Vyrayar Avl.,	Valangaman	..	1 4 0
	" S. Yegnanarayanan Avl.,	Poona	..	1 1 6
	" K. Raghava Menon Avl.,	"	..	1 0 3
	" A. S. K. Murthi Avl.,	Calcutta	..	1 0 0
420	" S. S. Subbiah Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" D. S. Mani Iyer Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" R. V. Sundaram Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" K. Rajagopala Iyengar Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" S. R. Gopal Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" M. S. Panikkar Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" K. V. Narayanaswami Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" A. Sitharama Iyer Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" G. R. Chari Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" S. Krishna Iyer Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" P. S. Muthuswami Iyer Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
430	" C. A. Sundaram Iyer Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" Sankaranarayana Iyer Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" R. Gopala Iyer Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" N. Nagasundaram Iyer Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" A. Subbaram Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" K. V. Chari Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" Ramasesha Iyer Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" M. V. Ranganathan Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" T. K. Rangaswami Iyengar Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" K. K. Gopala Iyer Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
440	" V. Parthasarathy Gupta Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" K. Balasubramaniam Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" P. B. Chetty Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" V. S. S. Iyer Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" C. S. Mudaliar Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" Suryanarayana Iyer Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" Ramachandra Dravid Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" V. K. Srinivasan Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" S. P. Siva Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
450	" S. Krishna Iyer Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" S. S. Iyer Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" R. Rangaswami Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" Kodillur Krishnaswami Iyengar Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" P. V. Thiruvengkatachariar Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" S. Satharishi Iyer Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" A. N. N. Iyer Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" S. Krishna Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" C. H. Rao Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" S. Srinivasamurthy Avl.,	Anantapur	..	1 0 0
460	" D. Seshagiri Rao Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0
	" S. P. Venkata Reddiar Avl.,	"	..	1 0 0

NO.	NAME AND ADDRESS.	Amount.	
		RS.	A. P.
	M.R.Ry. N. Panchapagesa Iyer Avl., Tirukattupalle	1	0 0
	" N. R. M. N. Chettiar Avl., "	1	0 0
	" R. Nataraja Iyer Avl., Valangaman	1	0 0
	Janab C. K. Uduman Sahib Bahadur "	1	0 0
	" Pakkiri Masthan Sahib Bahadur, Valangaman	1	0 0
	M.R.Ry. N. Thiruvengada Rajaliar Avl., "	1	0 0
	" D. Govinda Raja Naidu Avl., "	1	0 0
	" M. K. S. Narayana Mudalliar Avl., "	1	0 0
470	" R. Rangaswami Iyengar Avl., "	1	0 0
	" M. Venkatarama Iyer Avl., Melayur	1	0 0
	" A. Narayanaswami Pillai Avl., Valangaman	1	0 0
	" G. Ramiah Bhagavathar Avl., "	1	0 0
	" R. Gopala Iyer Avl., Kanjavor	1	0 0
	" V. R. Krishnaswami Iyer Avl., Valangaman	1	0 0
	" Sitarama Iyer Avl., Melapandi	1	0 0
	A Sympathiser, Valangaman	1	0 0
	Mathosri Venkalakshmi Ammal, Valangaman	1	0 0
	" Visalakshi Ammal, "	1	0 0
	M.R.Ry. K. Kuppuswami Iyer Avl., "	1	0 0
480	" K. S. Gopalan Avl., Bombay	1	0 0
	" Rajagopalan Avl., "	1	0 0
	" K. V. S. Sastri Avl., "	1	0 0
	" A. Narayanan Avl., "	1	0 0
	" A. Visvanath Avl., "	1	0 0
	" T. A. Ananthan Avl., "	1	0 0
	" S. Ramaswami Iyengar Avl., "	1	0 0
	" K. C. Ramakrishna Iyer Avl., Triplicane	1	0 0
	Dr. M. Devaji Rao, "	1	0 0
	The Presidency Stores, "	1	0 0
490	M.R.Ry. P. Kesavala Chettiar Avl., Mylapore	1	0 0
	" G. Subbarayulu Naidu Garu, Tirukattupalle	1	0 0
	" N. R. M. Sivaraman Chettiar Avl., "	1	0 0
	" V. R. Natesa Sarma Avl., Secunderabad	1	0 0
	" T. S. Ramachandra Iyer Avl., Tumkur	1	0 0
	" Subramania Josier Avl., Tirukattupalle	1	0 0
	" N. Venkatarama Aiyar Avl., "	1	0 0
	" N. Kalyana Rama Iyer Avl., "	1	0 0
	" K. S. Sundara Raja Iyengar Avl., "	1	0 0
500	" N. Yagnarama Iyer Avl., "	1	0 0
	" K. Kuppuswami Iyengar Avl., "	1	0 0
	" A. Thiagaraja Iyer Avl., "	1	0 0
	" T. P. Kothandarama Pillai Avl., "	1	0 0
	" K. Natesa Pillai Avl., "	1	0 0
	" R. Venkatachalam Pillai Avl., "	1	0 0
	" P. N. Rathnaswami Iyer Avl., "	1	0 0
	" P. Ramachandra Chettiar Avl., "	1	0 0
	Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, "	1	0 0
	M.R.Ry. A. Narayanan Avl., Poona	1	0 0
	" S. C. Chatterjee Avl., "	1	0 0
510	" V. Kandaswami Avl., "	1	0 0
	" S. D. Bose Avl., "	1	0 0
	" D. S. Nadkarni Avl., "	1	0 0
	" M. D. Mathur Avl., "	1	0 0
	" P. P. Joshi Avl., "	1	0 0

No.	NAME AND ADDRESS.	Amount.		
		RS.	A.	P.
	M.R.Ry., V. Venkatasubbu Avl., Poona	1	0	0
	" A. Das Avl., "	1	0	0
	" T. Ramananda Rao Avl., "	1	0	0
	" T. Padmanabha Naidu Avl., Vellore	1	0	0
	" S. Krishnaswami Sarma Avl., Ballibadra	1	0	0
520	" Surianarayana Pantulu Garu, Madhavaborida	1	0	0
	" M. Maha Patro Avl., "	1	0	0
	" Surianarayana Pantulu Garu, "	1	0	0
	" P. B. Rangachariar Avl., Cuddalore	1	0	0
	" S. Rajagopal Aiyangar Avl., Vridhachalam	1	0	0
	" V. Venkatapathy Naidu Avl., Cuddalore	1	0	0
	" K. Balasubramanian Avl., Matunga	1	0	0
	" A. Venkataramana Rao Avl., Triplicane	1	0	0
	" T. M. P. Mahadevan Avl., Madras	1	0	0
	" R. Krishna Rao Avl., Mylapore	1	0	0
530	" K. Srinivasa Iyengar Avl., Cuddalore	1	0	0
	" K. Rajagopalachariar Avl., Cuddalore	1	0	0
	" V. Ganesan Avl., Poona	1	0	0
	" S. Atmanathan Avl., "	1	0	0
	" L. K. Deshpande Avl., "	1	0	0
	" S. Venkataraman Avl., "	1	0	0
	" Benarsi Das Avl., "	1	0	0
	" K. L. Deodhar Avl., "	1	0	0
	" S. R. Roy Chowdhari	1	0	0
	" Behari Lal Avl., "	1	0	0
540	" A. K. Mitra Avl., "	1	0	0
	" K. Narayanaswami Avl., "	1	0	0
	" B. Mukerjee Avl., "	1	0	0
	" Mohanlal Avl., "	1	0	0
	" Shivaram Avl., "	1	0	0
	" L. S. Mahalingam Avl., "	1	0	0
	" A. K. Roy Avl., "	1	0	0
	" S. Venkatachariar Avl., Madras	1	0	0
	" P. A. Narayana Aiyar Avl., Kumbakonam	1	0	0
	" P. R. Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avl., "	1	0	0
550	" V. C. Vasudevan Avl., Mylapore	1	0	0
	" Chidambaram Avl., Vallanad	1	0	0
	" Sivanayya Avl., "	1	0	0
	" Samuel Thevar Avl., "	1	0	0
	" Perumal Thevar Avl., Agaram	1	0	0
	" Gomathy Thevar Avl., Morappanadu	1	0	0
	" M. Krishnamurti Avl., Calcutta	0	8	0
	" S. Muthuswami Avl., "	0	8	0
	" Narendranath Rakshit Avl., "	0	8	0
	" Sarojkumr Bhattacharya Avl., "	0	8	0
560	" Ramaier Avl., "	0	8	0
	A friend	0	8	0
	M.R.Ry. A Lakshminarayana Sastriar Avl., Valangaman	0	8	0
	" K. Subbaraya Iyer Avl., Chandrasekarapuram	0	8	0
	" V. K. Srinivasa Iyengar Avl., Valangaman	0	8	0
	" S. Gopala Iyer Avl., Thillaiambur	0	8	0
	" C. S. Rangachariu Avl., Anantapur	0	8	0
	" S. Narayanaswami Iyer Avl., Valangaman	0	8	0
	" K. Natesa Iyer Avl., "	0	8	0

No.	NAME AND ADDRESS.	Amount.		
		RS.	A.	P.
	M.R.Ry. T. Rajagopala Iyengar Avl., Valangaman	0	8	0
570	" A. Ramachandra Iyer Avl.,	0	8	0
	" K. S. Subramania Aiyar Avl., Tirukattupalle	0	8	0
	" S. R. & R. Srinivasa Iyer Avl.,	0	8	0
	" T. Sadasiva Rao Avl.,	0	8	0
	" K. Doraiswami Aiyar Avl.,	0	8	0
	" S. Jagannadhachariar Avl.,	0	8	0
	" K. Sundaram Iyer Avl.,	0	8	0
	" M. Vadivelu Pillai Avl.,	0	8	0
	" T. A. V. Pichayya Narangier Avl.,	0	8	0
	" P. N. Krishna Iyer Avl.,	0	8	0
580	Syed Yacoob Sahib Bahadur,	0	8	0
	M.R.Ry. Aiyaswami Iyer Avl.,	0	8	0
	" L. V. Joshi Avl., Poona	0	8	0
	" D. M. Dixit Avl.,	0	8	0
	" K. K. Khandkar Avl.,	0	8	0
	P. Ismail Khan Bahadur,	0	8	0
	M.R.Ry. Bhaskara Rao Avl.,	0	8	0
	" R. Krishnaswami Avl.,	0	8	0
	" K. M. Madhavan Avl.,	0	8	0
	" Ramasar Das Avl.,	0	8	0
590	" Chowthai Avl.,	0	8	0
	" V. N. Ghosh Avl.,	0	8	0
	" G. P. Kunte Avl.,	0	8	0
	" J. C. Das Avl., Calcutta	0	4	0
	" H. Chukerbutty Avl.,	0	4	0
	" Annamalai Pillai Avl., Valangaman	0	4	0
	" S. Venkatarama Iyer Avl.,	0	4	0
	" B. S. Krishnamurthy Avl.,	0	4	0
	" V. R. Sundaram Iyer Avl., Govindagudi	0	4	0
	" R. Thiruvengatathaiyangar Avl., Phillaiambu	0	4	0
600	" O. P. Narayanaswami Aiyar Avl., Tirukattupalle	0	4	0
	" V. Naganatha Aiyar Avl.,	0	4	0
	" S. Ramaswami Aiyar Avl.,	0	4	0
	" S. Ramachandra Sastrigal Avl.,	0	4	0
	Total Rs.	15,475	13	1

APPENDIX B.

DONATIONS.

NO.	NAME.	Amount. RS. A. P.
	<i>Towards clothing, feasts, fees, books, etc.</i>	
	M.R.Ry. Y. Subramaniam Avl. (Scholarship) ..	54 12 0
	Dr. S. Ramakrishna Iyer. ..	50 0 0
	M.R.Ry. T. R. Krishnaswami Avl. ..	50 0 0
	" Gocooladoss Jannadoss ..	50 0 0
5	Old Boys ..	43 12 0
	M.R.Ry. C. Cunniah Avl., of Sri Krishna Vinoda Sabha. ..	40 0 0
	Mrs. N. L. Sivaramier. ..	40 0 0
	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Baskara Iyer Avl. ..	25 0 0
	" V. C. Seshachariar Avl. ..	25 0 0
10	" C. T. V. E. Vairavan Chettiar Avl. ..	20 0 0
	Staff of the Residential High School. ..	16 0 0
	M.R.Ry. K. Vaidyanatha Mudaliar Avl., of Vallipuram ..	15 0 0
	" N. Subramania Iyer Avl. ..	15 0 0
	" K. B. Ramakrishniah Garu. ..	15 0 0
15	" G. Sivarama Iyer Avl. ..	10 0 0
	" A. Subbiah Avl. ..	10 0 0
	" C. Ranga Iyengar Avl. ..	9 3 6
	" Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer Avl. (for Modern Review) ..	8 0 0
	" W. Duraiswami Iyengar Avl. ..	5 0 0
20	" M. Subbaraya Ayyar Avl. ..	5 0 0
	" P. M. Chockalingam Avl. ..	5 0 0
	" M. S. Narayanaswami Avl. ..	5 0 0
	" Rao Bahadur K. Krishnamachariar Avl. ..	3 0 0
	Total Rs.	519 11 6

APPENDIX C.

ENDOWMENTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 20TH DECEMBER 1929.

NO.	NAME.	Amount. RS. A. P.
	The Madras Secretariat Party. ..	13,995 0 0
	M.R.Ry. C. T. V. E. Vairavan Chettiar Avl. ..	2,000 0 0
	The P. R. Sundara Ayyar's Endowment by Rao Bahadur K. Krishnamachariar Avl. ..	550 0 0
5	M.R.Ry. Mothay Narayana Rao Garu, Zamindar of Ellore ..	500 0 0
	" Rao Bahadur C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar Avl. ..	500 0 0
	" C. K. Viraswami Ayya Avl. ..	500 0 0
	Total Rs.	18,045 0 0

APPENDIX D.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR FOR
BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

No.	NAME.	Amount.
		RS. A. P.
<i>THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.</i>		
	M.R.Ry. Ch. Umamaheswara Rao Chowdri Garu ..	1,116 0 0
	" Alapathi Venkatakrishnaya Garu ..	1,116 0 0
	" K. Suryanarayana Garu and M. R. Ry. K. Ramiah Garu ..	1,116 0 0
	Messrs. Pydha Sri Ramakrishnaya Bros. ..	1,000 0 0
	M.R.Ry. Kaldindi Venkataramarazu Garu ..	1,000 0 0
	" Penumatsa Rajanarazu Garu and M.R.Ry. Pericherla Subbarazu Garu ..	1,000 0 0
	" Chintalapati Bapirazu Garu ..	1,000 0 0
	" Charnakula Venkatakrishnaya Naidu Garu ..	600 0 0
	" Kaldindi Neeladriharazu Garu ..	600 0 0
10	" Koganti Nagabhushanam Chowdri Garu ..	500 0 0
	" Cherukavada Sivaramarazu Garu ..	500 0 0
	" Manthana Nagarazu Garu ..	500 0 0
	" Gokarazu Narasimharazu Garu ..	300 0 0
	" Vegasena Venkatarazu Garu ..	300 0 0
	" Ranga Rao Garu and M.R.Ry. Kanikkya Rao Garu ..	250 0 0
	" Cherukuvada Ranga Razu Garu ..	200 0 0
	" Gothumukkala Venkata Razu Garu ..	200 0 0
	" Kunnappa Razu Ramarazu Garu ..	166 10 9
	" Kunnappa Razu Peda Ramachandra Razu Garu ..	166 0 0
20	" Manthina Venkatapathi Razu Garu ..	116 0 0
	" Penumatsa Thirumala Razu Garu ..	116 0 0
	" Manthina Durga Razu Garu ..	116 0 0
	" Rao Sahib K. E. Chidambara Ayyar Avl. ..	100 0 0
	" Mantina Venkatarazu Garu ..	100 0 0
	" Dantuluru Krishnam Razu Garu ..	100 0 0
	" Dantuluru Subba Razu Garu and M.R.Ry. Venkata- rama Razu Garu ..	100 0 0
	" Bhupathirazu Ramarazu Garu ..	100 0 0
	" Bhupathirazu Subba Razu Garu ..	100 0 0
	" Datla Pullamarazu Garu and others ..	100 0 0
30	" Tetali Venkataramayya Garu ..	100 0 0
	" V. Narasimha Rao Naidu Garu ..	100 0 0
	" Manthana Bapirazu Garu and others of Al Bhima- varam ..	100 0 0
	Kakula Ilindraparru villagers ..	75 0 0
	M.R.Ry. Manthana Ramachandra Razu Garu and others of Velurupadu ..	75 0 0
	" Karri Rama Reddi Garu and M.R.Ry. Manda Paddi Reddi Garu ..	70 0 0
	Messrs. Chakka Venkataratnam, Pedda Ramamurthi and Machapalli Venkataratnam ..	60 0 0
	M.R.Ry. Mamidi Satyanarayana Garu ..	50 0 0
	" Kakulaku Kamayya Garu ..	50 0 0
	" Cherukuri Surapparazu Garu ..	50 0 0

No.	NAME	Amount.	
		RS.	A. P.
<i>INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—contd.</i>			
40	M.R.Ry. Gadi Kamarazu Garu	50	0 0
"	" Gadi Veerabhadrudu Garu	50	0 0
"	" Gadi Venkataramaya Garu	50	0 0
"	" Chilukuri Subbarayudu Garu	50	0 0
"	" Tsunduru Panakala Rao Garu	50	0 0
"	Mukkaramala Villagers	50	0 0
"	Azzaram villagers	50	0 0
"	Pittala Vemavaram villagers	50	0 0
"	Satyanarayana Rice Mill	50	0 0
"	M.R.Ry. Kotha Brahmanandam Garu and M.R.Ry. Gadi Visvanadam Garu	40	0 0
50	Mahalakshmi Rice Mill	30	0 0
"	M.R.Ry. Gadi Subba Rao Garu and M.R.Ry. Lakshminarayana Garu	30	0 0
"	" S. L. Narasimha Rao Garu	30	0 0
"	" Madirazu Venkata Durga Rao and others	25	0 0
"	Messrs Rapalla Reddiyar, Seshavataram and others	25	0 0
"	" Bangaru Venkatasubba Rao Garu and Manikkam Garu	25	0 0
"	Messrs. Saladi Gadi Satyam and Ramamurthi Garu	25	0 0
"	M.R.Ry. Saladi Pitchayya Manickayya Garu	25	0 0
"	" Sathi Subbi Reddi Garu	25	0 0
"	Kothapalli villagers	25	0 0
60	Malleswaram villagers	25	0 0
"	Kapavaram villagers	25	0 0
"	M.R.Ry. Chakka Chinna Ramamurthi Garu	20	0 0
"	" Kala Gunneswara Rao Garu	20	0 0
"	Bhavani Sankara Rice Mill	20	0 0
"	M.R.Ry. Beram Bulli Abboyes Garu and Raja Rediya Garu	20	0 0
"	" T. Vijayaraghavamurthi Garu	20	0 0
"	" Sambamurthi Ayyar Avl. Endowment	15	0 0
"	" Garimalla Satyanarayana Garu	15	0 0
"	" K. Mathayya Garu	10	0 0
60	" Gadi Subbayya Garu	10	0 0
"	" K. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu Garu	10	0 0
"	" Datla Seethram razu Garu	10	0 0
"	" P. Mangayya Garu	10	0 0
"	" Yeluru Adeyya Garu	10	0 0
"	" Nadimpalli Pedda Venkata razu Garu	10	0 0
"	" Item Venkayya Garu	10	0 0
"	" Jaggayya Garu	10	0 0
"	" Surya Row Garu	10	0 0
"	" Gannesula Lakshmayya Garu	10	0 0
80	" P. Subbarazu Garu	10	0 0
"	" Akula Rattayya Garu	10	0 0
"	" P. Somarazu Garu	10	0 0
"	" Item Narasimhaji Garu	10	0 0
		TOTAL Rs.	14,493 10 9
<i>HOME MAIN BUILDING :</i>			
Srimathi Mangayarkarasi ammal of Sirukunram		500	0 0
<i>RESIDENTIAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.</i>			
M.R.Ry. Lakshmanan Chettiyar Avl., Paganeri		175	0 0

APPENDIX E.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM PARENTS OF PAYING BOARDERS.

No.	NAME AND ADDRESS.	Amount.	
		RS.	A. P.
M.R.Ry.	S. G. Srinivasa Chariar Avl. Madura	230	0 0
"	Ramaswami Naicker Avl., Zamindar of Ammaiya-naickanur	220	0 0
"	P. Singaya Gounder Avl., Zamindar of Parali	208	0 0
"	V. S. Somasundaram Pillai Avl., Vriddhachalam	160	0 0
5	C. T. Mudaliar Avl., Devakottah	130	0 0
"	M. Subbaraya Aiyar Avl., Mylapore	120	0 0
"	A. Raghavendra Rao Avl., Rajahmundry	110	0 0
"	A. K. D. Dharma Raja Avl., Rajapalayam	100	0 0
"	M. Ponnuswamy Aiyar Avl., Raichur	100	0 0
10	D. Arunachala Mudaliar Avl., Koyamballi	110	0 0
"	K. Vaidyanatha Mudaliar Avl., Vallipuram	90	0 0
"	Kanapathi Pillai Avl., Kualalumpur	61	0 0
"	S. Govindaswami Chettir Avl., Cuddalore	60	0 0
"	Bava C. Gopalswami Mudaliar Avl., Tiruvarur	60	0 0
15	K. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar Avl., Dindigul	60	0 0
"	N. S. Janakirama Aiyar Avl., Bombay	60	0 0
"	C. V. Rama Rao Avl., Jagannathpur	60	0 0
"	K. Subba Aiyer Avl., Madura	60	0 0
"	M. Patanjali Sastriar Avl., Mylapore	55	0 0
20	V. K. Sundaram Aiyar Avl., Bombay	50	0 0
"	A. V. Sundara Reddiar Avl., Alambadi	40	0 0
"	K. Janakirama Iyer Avl., Trichinopoly	40	0 0
"	A. V. Sadasiva Reddiar Avl., Alambadi	40	0 0
"	T. V. Sesha Aiyar Avl., Samalkot	40	0 0
25	Ganapathi Aiyar Avl., Venkatagiri	40	0 0
Dr. K. Raman Thambi Avl., Trivandrum		40	0 0
M.R.Ry. K. Rama Bhat Avl., Tuticorin		30	0 0
" N R. Srinivasa Iyengar Avl., Chinnaganjam		10	0 0
Total Rs.		2,384	0 0

APPENDIX
RAMAKRISHNA MISSION
Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements
PART I

Receipts.	Amount.	
	RS.	A. P.
GENERAL—SUBSCRIPTIONS.		15,475 13 1
HOME:		
Donations	519	11 6
Special contributions	2,384	0 0
Recovery of boarding charges from Masters and paying Boarders	7,082	13 4
Sundry Receipts	797	2 11
Government Grant for Boarding	2,376	0 0
		13,159 11 9
RESIDENTIAL HIGH SCHOOL:		
Fees and other Receipts	4,549	12 0
Government Grant: (including Rs. 4000 relating to 1928—29)	9,714	0 0
		14,263 12 0
MANUAL TRAINING—RECEIPTS	410	1 6
		14,673 13 6
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL:		
Government Grant	3,700	0 0
Other Receipts	298	14 0
		3,998 14 0
Total ..		47,308 4 4
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER RECEIPTS CARRIED TO Part II		1,762 0
Grand Total ..		49,070 4 4

MADRAS, }
 24—12—1929, }

Audited and found correct.
K. R. SUBRAMANIA PILLAI, A.L.A.A. (LONDON),
Certified Accountant and Auditor.

F.

STUDENTS' HOME, MADRAS.

for the year ending 20th December, 1929.

ORDINARY.

Disbursements.	Amount.					
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		
HOME:						
Boarding charges ..	12,605	7	8			
Special feasts ..	489	4	0			
Fuel ..	1,105	12	0			
Cow and Bull ..	570	8	0			
Establishment ..	1,071	15	10			
Repairs and Renewals ..	588	12	4			
Lighting ..	1,372	14	0			
Bedding, clothing and washing ..	772	12	10			
Medical and Sanitary ..	535	3	0			
Pooja ..	350	3	6			
Garden ..	203	14	9			
Stamps, Stationery and Printing ..	1,022	6	11			
Fees and books to Scholars ..	941	12	8			
Miscellaneous ..	421	2	6			
				22,052	2	0
RESIDENTIAL HIGH SCHOOL:						
Teaching Staff and Establishment ..	9,946	15	4			
Ordinary Repairs and Up-keep ..	974	3	3			
Scholarships ..	668	0	0			
Contingencies and other expenses ..	1,610	5	3			
				13,199	7	10
MANUAL TRAINING:						
Teaching Staff ..	1,391	2	8			
Materials and contingencies ..	987	5	2			
Tools ..	116	14	0			
				15,694	13	8
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL:						
Teaching Staff and Establishment ..	3,477	3	4			
Scholarships ..	73	0	0			
Materials and contingencies ..	2,674	11	10			
Sundry Tools and Equipment ..	5,098	5	6			
				11,323	4	8
Grand Total ..				49,070	4	4

T. S. RAMASWAMI,

Accountant.

S. VASUDEVACHARIAR,

Treasurer.

APPENDIX
RAMAKRISHNA MISSION
Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements
PART II

Receipts.	Amount.		
	RS.	A.	P.
OPENING BALANCE —			
With Madras Central Urban Bank Ltd. ..			
No. I a-c	503	2	1
II a-c	419	6	3
III a-c	3,645	4	7
	4,567	12	11
Cash	226	8	3
		4,794	5 2
ENDOWMENTS :			18,045 0 0
BUILDINGS :			
HOME : Subscription ..	500	0	0
Government Grant ..	924	0	0
		1,424	0 0
RESIDENTIAL HIGH SCHOOL :			
Subscription ..	175	0	0
Government Grant ..	11,998	0	0
		12,173	0 0
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL : (Building and Equipment) ..			14,493 10 9
DEPOSIT OF THE SECRETARIAT PARTY :—			
Interest ..			170 0 0
RECOVERY FROM SCHOLARS ..			297 10 0
RECOVERY OF ADVANCES TO SERVANTS AND FOR PURCHASES ..			18 0 0
TECHNICAL INSTITUTE (net receipts) ..			403 5 0
SUSPENSE :—High School ..			7 5 6
REVENUE RESERVE : Interest on Deposits.			10,208 6 7
Grand Total ..			62,034 11 0

Audited and found correct.

Madras, }
 24-12-1929 }

K. R. SUBRAMANIA PILLAI, A.L.A.A. (LONDON),
Certified Accountant and Auditor.

G.

STUDENTS' HOME, MADRAS

for the year ending 20th December, 1929.

CAPITAL.

Disbursements.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
BUILDINGS :—			
Residential High School: Buildings ..	205	9	10
" Staff quarters ..	16,157	15	9
" Play ground-com- pound wall ..	552	8	9
Industrial School :—Building ..	18	0	0
			16,934 2 4
DEPOSIT OF THE MADRAS SECRETARIAT PARTY: Payments made to the family of one of its members. ..			183 0 0
LIBRARY (Home) ..			18 1 0
SUSPENSE :—Home ..			598 5 6
Industrial School ..			12 0 0
INVESTMENT OF ENDOWMENTS :—			
G. P. Notes ..	26,596	4	3
Mysore Government 7 p. c. Loan ..	2,000	0	0
Shares with Kurnool District Co-opera- tive Bank Ltd ..	500	0	0
			29,096 4 3
EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER RECEIPTS TRANSFERRED FROM PART I ..			46,841 13 1
			1,762 0 0
			48,603 13 1
CLOSING BALANCE :—			
With M. C. U. Bank Ltd. No. I a-c ..	10,355	8	6
II a-c ..	1,162	9	3
III a-c ..	1,516	12	10
	13,034	14	7
Cash on hand ..	395	15	4
			13,430 13 11
Grand Total ..			62,034 11 0

T. S. RAMASWAMI,
Accountant.

S. VASUDEVACHARIAR,
Treasurer.

APPENDIX H.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

I have audited the accounts of the Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, Madras for the year ending 20th December 1929 and report that the books are regularly maintained and the receipts and disbursements supported by proper vouchers.

K. R. SUBRAMANIA PILLAI, A.L.A.A., (LONDON.),

Certified Accountant and Auditor.

MADRAS,
24th December, 1929. }

APPENDIX I.

PRESENTS IN KIND.

ARTICLES PRESENTED.	NAME OF DONOR.
One bale of yarn (32 bundles)	Messrs. A and F. Harvey, Managers, The Madura Mills Co., Ltd.
3 Saroes for offering to Devi Saraswati during Navarathri	Srimati V. C. Soundarammal, Mrs. Alladi Krishnaswami Aiyar, Srimati Kajaraeswari Ammal and Kotandai Ammal of Chunampet
Rose garlands for Navarathri pooja	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. A. S. R. M. Ramanathan Chettiar Avl ; Tanjore, Messrs. K. Narayana Aiyangar, Madras, S. S. Subramaniam, K. Krishnamurthi (old boys), Tanjore, and A. R. Lakshminarasimha Aiyangar, Vakil, Tanjore
Hill plantain fruits	Zamindar of Ammaiyanaickanur
Shirts, coats and silk dhoties for boys	Dr. T. Ekambaram of the Teachers' College, Saidapet
2 Sruatibox Harmoniums	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Bhaskara Iyer Avl.
A cow with calf	The Madras Pinjarapole
2 bags of sugar	M.R.Ry. P. S. Janakirama Aiyar Avl, Chowdapalle
One tin dasangan and scented sticks for Pooja	M.R.Ry. A. N. Kadar Anliya Avl, of Valagaman
220 Plantain seedlings	M.R.Ry. Kadalore Vaidyanatha Mudali- ar Avl.
400	M.R.Ry. W. T. Masilamani Mudaliar Avl.
<i>Pictures :-</i>	
Sir K. Seshadri Aiyar	M.R.Ry. C. Srikanteswarayya Avl.
Dewan Rangacharlu	M.R.Ry. M. Rangaswami Aiyangar Avl,
The four last Presidents of U. S. A.	Swami Prabhavanandaji
<i>Books :-</i>	
The ninth Edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica and 110 volumes of other books	M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur C. Aruna- chala Mudaliar Avl., Zamindar of Chunampet.
900 volumes on various subjects and Saints of India series (7 books)	M.R.Ry. W. Duraiswami Aiyangar Avl., of Messers. Longmans, Green and Co., Madras.
The Story of My Experiments with Truth by Mahatma Gandhi, (Vols. 1 & 2.)	M.R.Ry. K. Rangaswami Aiyangar Avl., Headmaster, Hindu Theological High School, Madras (on the Six- tieth Birthday of Mahatmaj).
Tilak Hari Katha and Jateeya Geetam: 2 copies each	M.R.Ry. D. V. Narasimha Rao Avl. (Author).
100 Copies of <i>Gopika Geetam</i> for presentation to the inmates	M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur S. Bhaskara Aiyar Avl.
Life of Sri Ramakrishna, Complete works of Swami Vivekananda and 33 other books	The Karakrishna Mission Advaita Ashram Publication Department, Calcutta

APPENDIX I—(Contd.)

ARTICLES PRESENTED.	NAME OF DONOR.
The Times History of the War. (19 Volumes) International Library of Famous Literature (20 Volumes); and 43 others books Books	M.R.Ry. V. C. Rajagopala Charlu Avl., Mylapore
Books on Scouting Books on gardening 46 Palm Leaf Manuscripts	M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur C. V. Viswanatha Sastriar Avl., Madras M.R.Ry. G. Sivarama Aiyer Avl. " C. V. Ratnaswami Aiyer Avl. M.R.Ry. T. M. Yegna Narayana Sastri Avl., Tiruchengode.
2 parts or 24 Volumes of the Book of Knowledge Life of Sri Ramakrishna. The Magazine "The Dumb Animals".	M.R.Ry. H. Neelakantan Avl. (Old Boy) Swami Chitbhavanandaji Miss B. D. Cooper

Editors :—Hindu, Swarajya, New India, Swadesa Mitran, Trilinga, Hindu Nesan, Navasakthi, The Morning Star, Wealth and Welfare, Lokopakari, Indian Review, Educational Review, South Indian Teacher, Rural India, Vedanta Kesari, Ramakrishna Vijayam, Prabudha Bharata, Message of the East, Peace, Bharata Dharma, Treasure Chest, Chintamani.

APPENDIX J.

DISTRIBUTION OF BOARDERS ACCORDING
TO DISTRICTS.

SERIAL NO.	NAME OF THE DISTRICT	NO. OF STUDENTS.	SERIAL NO.	NAME OF THE DISTRICT.	NO. OF STUDENTS.
1.	Anantapur ..	1	13.	Ramnad	2
2.	Arcot (North) ..	9	14.	Salem	11
3.	Arcot (South) ..	15	15.	Tanjore	23
4.	Bellary ..	3	16.	Tinnevely,	7
5.	Canara (South) ..	3	17.	Trichinopoly	6
6.	Chingleput ..	17	18.	Cochin	3
7.	Coimbatore ..	5	19.	Pudukottah	1
8.	Cuddapah ..	1	20.	Hyderabad	1
9.	Madras ..	11	21.	Guzerat	1
10.	Madura ..	9	22.	Jaffna	1
11.	Malabar ..	7			
12.	Nilgris ..	5		Total	142

APPENDIX K.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VISITORS' BOOK.

C. W. E. Cotton, Esq., C. S.I., I. C. S., Member, Board of Revenue, Madras:—Mr. Foulkes and I, when we accepted the invitation to visit the Ramakrishna Students' Home, had no idea what a treat was in store for us. It is a most efficiently managed institution and deserves all the praise that has been showered on it. The Presidency is under a deep debt of gratitude to those whose charity, zeal and organizing ability, have made this a model for all to admire.

Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur, Chief Secretary to H.E.H. The Nizam of Hyderabad:—A small donation of Rs. 100 to mark my appreciation and admiration of all that I saw of the Sri Ramakrishna Institution which is conducted on the principle of self-help. Parameswara will certainly help those who help themselves. I wish all success to all concerned.

Rao Sahib R. S. Krishnaswamy Aiyar Avl., District Superintendent of Police:—I was very pleased to visit the Home and see its activities and having known its energetic organiser for over 43 years, I am not at all surprised at the efficiency noticeable in every branch of the activities of this institution. May Lord Sri Krishna grant him long life and good health to guide this institution into increasing usefulness.

Dewan Bahadur A. Appadurai Pillai Avl., Director of Industries, Madras:—It was indeed a pleasure to walk round the school, the Industrial section and the store room. It is not an exaggeration to say that work of considerable potential value to the country is being carried on in this institution. The peace, neatness and order that prevail in this institution mark it as unique in this presidency, worthy to be taken as a model. The whole fabric is the work of one who, actuated with a spark of love, has devoted his life to its making and its present condition. I have visited the school three years previously and now I find

the industrial section has made considerable strides towards improvement. It needs expansion and proposals towards that end are under consideration. I wish the institution continued progress and success which it so richly deserves.....

Amin-ul-Mulk Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore:—It gave me immense pleasure to visit this institution, which owes its existence to the self-sacrificing labours of an earnest public worker. I was greatly impressed with what I saw and congratulate him on his remarkable achievement in founding such a fine institution and what I should say is even more important, in maintaining it in its present most efficient condition. Managed as it has been hitherto, the Home will, I am sure, achieve still greater things in future. It will increase in size and widen its scope of usefulness and not the least important service it will perform, as indeed it does even now, is to act as an example and an incentive to similar institutions in the Presidency and outside it.

J. Gray Esq., I. C. S., Commissioner of Labour:—I visited the institution yesterday morning..... I was sorry I could not spare more than an hour. If I had known that my visit would prove so interesting I would have arranged it when I had much more than an hour to spare.

I was greatly struck by the excellent organisation and the great orderliness and system which prevail. The tone of the institution is admirable. An institution like this must be a source of inspiration and encouragement to all who have the welfare and progress of India at heart.

Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachariar Aml., C.I.E., Dewan of Baroda:—It has given me much pleasure to visit the institution again after some time and to see so much improvement in its work and activities: and what is more important, its distinctive features are maintained unimpaired. The Home is a model in every way to educational institutions.....

SRI RAMAKRISHNA MISSION CENTRES.

(Established in 1886).

President: Swami Shivananda.

Head-quarters: Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Belur, Dt. Howrah, Bengal.

PROMINENT BRANCHES.

(Including Preaching, Publication, Educational and Charitable Centres.)

BENGAL.

1. The Ramakrishna Math, Mukerjee Lane, Bagbazaar, Calcutta.
2. The Sister Nivedita Girls' School, Bagbazaar, Calcutta.
3. The Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, 7 Haldar Lane, Calcutta.
4. The Gadadhar Ashrama, 86 A Harish Chatterjee St., Bhavanipur, Calcutta.
5. The Ramakrishna Mission Anath Ashrama, Baranagore, 24 Parganas.
6. The Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Sarisha, 24 Parganas.
7. The Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama (orphanage), Sargachi, Mahula, Murshidabad.
8. Sri Matri Mandir, Jairambati, Desara P.O., Bankura.
9. The Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Kopalpara Kotalpur P.O., Bankura.
10. The Ramakrishna Seva Ashrama, Bankura.
11. The Ramakrishna Sevashrama and Saradapith, Amlagara, Gorbeta, Midnapore.
12. The Ramakrishna Sevashrama, Chandipur, Iswarapur, Midnapore.
13. Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Mukdampur, Malda.
14. Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Dinajpur.
15. The Ramakrishna Ashrama, Mymensing.
16. The Ramakrishna Math and Mission Sevashrama, Narayanganj Dacca.
17. The Ramakrishna Mission Sevashrama, Wari, Dacca.
18. The Ramakrishna Mission Sevashrama, Sonargaon, Aminpur, Dacca.
19. The Ramakrishna Mission Sevashrama, Baliati, Dacca.
20. Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Barisal.
21. Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Jandi, Faridpur.

ASSAM.

22. Sri Ramakrishna Sevashrama, Sylhet.
23. Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Shella, Khasia Hills.
24. The Ramakrishna Sevasamity, Habiganj, Sylhet.

BEHAR AND ORRISSA.

25. The Ramakrishna Math and Mission Charitable Dispensary, Bhubaneswar, Puri.
26. Sri Ramakrishna Mission Vidya-Pith, Deogbar, Sonthal Parganas.
27. Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Jamtara, Sonthal Parganas.
28. Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Moradpur, Patna.

UNITED PROVINCES.

29. Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashram, Laksha, Benares City.
30. Sri Ramakrishna Mission Home of Service, Laksha, Benares City.
31. The Ramakrishna Math and Mission Sevashrama, Muthiganj, Allahabad.
32. The Ramakrishna Mission Sevashrama, Aminabad, Lucknow.
33. The Ramakrishna Mission Sevashrama, Brindavan Muttra.
34. The Ramakrishna Mission Sevashrama, Kankhal, Saharanpur.
35. The Advaita Ashrama, Mayavati, *Via*, Champavat, Almora.
36. The Ramakrishna Kutir, Almora.
37. The Vivekananda Ashrama, Shyamalatal, P.O. Deori, *Via*, Champawat, Almora.
38. Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Kishanpur (Dehra Dun).
39. Sri Ramakrishna Tapovan, Dharchula, Almora.

DELHI.

40. Sri Ramakrishna Math, Garriston Road, Delhi.

BOMBAY.

41. Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Khar, Bombay.
42. Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Civil station, Rajkote, Kathiawar.

MADRAS.

43. Sri Ramakrishna Math, Mylapore, Madras.
44. Sri Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, Mylapore, Madras.
45. Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Nattarampalli, *Via*, Jalarpet.
46. Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Ootacamand.
47. Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Ponnampet, Coorg.
48. Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Salem.

MYSORE.

49. Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Basavangudi, Bangalore City.
50. Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Mysore.

TRAVANCORE AND MALABAR

51. Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Trivandrum, Travancore.
52. Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Haripad, Travancore.
53. Sri Ramakrishna Mandiram, Tiruvella, Travancore.
54. Sri Yogananda Ashrama, Alleppy, Travancore.
55. Sri Premananda Ashrama, Muttom, Via. Haripad, Travancore.
56. Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Quilandy, North Malabar.
57. Sri Niranjanashrama, Ottapalam, South Malabar.

CEYLON.

58. Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Vannarponnai, Jaffna, Ceylon.
59. Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Trincomalie, Ceylon.
60. Sri Ramakrishna Ashrama, Batticaloa.

BURMA.

61. Sri Ramakrishna Mission Sevashrama, Rangoon.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

62. The Ramakrishna Math, Kualalumpur, F.M.S.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

63. The Vedanta Society, 34 West 71st Street, New York.
64. The Vedanta Society, 875, Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.
65. The Hindu Temple 2963, Webster Street, San Francisco, California.
66. The Ananda Ashrama, La Crescenta, California.
67. The Vedanta Society, Portland, Oregon.
68. The Shanti Ashrama, San Anton Route, Livermore, California.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY

**STATEMENTS
OF
INCOME & EXPEN
OF THE
Poona Seva Sadan**

AND SOME OF ITS BR

(Audited by Government certi

for the year ending 31st of A

POONA :

Printed at the Aryabhushan Press, Poona City by A. V. Patvardhan
and Published by G. K. Devadhar, M. A., C.I.E., Hon.
Organizer and General Secretary, Poona Seva
Sadan Society, Poona City.

January 1929.

STATEMENTS.
OF
INCOME & EXPENDITURE
OF THE
Poona Seva Sadan Society
AND SOME OF ITS BRANCHES

The Poona Seva Sadan

Statement of Affairs as on 31st March, 1928

Liabilities.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance of General Fund, on 1st April, 1927;	1,38,728—8—5		
Less deficit during the year (as per statement annexed)	20,009—0—11	1,08,869	7 6
New Nurses' Quarters Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson Home Building Fund (Appendix VII)	11,550	0	0
Endowment Fund:—for scholarships, Prizes, &c. (., VIII)	53,992	6	0
Loans on Pro. Notes or on deposit receipts	54,506	0	0
Imperial Bank of India overdraft (6% 10000 Mun. Debentures have been lodged as collateral security)	9,462	6	8
<i>Nasik Anathalaya (Home for the Homeless)</i>			
Sale proceeds of bonds presented by Mr. L. R. Tairsee	7,065—13—9		
Less spent during the year as per statement annexed	3,480—3—3	3,585	10 6
Ahmednagar Branch (Ed.) unadjusted account	50	0	0
Unpaid wages	320	10	6
Total	2,52,236	9	2

The above statement of affairs has been drawn up from the past records of the Society and from the information as supplied to us by the Hon. Organiser and General Secretary of the Poone Seva Sadan Society. We have verified the investments and securities of the Society. The annexed statement of income and expenditure account at the headquarters has been examined by us with the books, accounts, and vouchers of the Society, the amounts sent to Branches being corroborated with the Branch statements as appended to this Statement.

Society, Poona City.

showing the financial position at the Headquarters.

Assets.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
Buildings and Sites			
(Including the purchase price of the properties House Nos. 789, 790 & 798, Sadashiv Peth, & 310 Somwar Peth with material alterations and additions there to date)			
House No. 798, Sadashiv	43,409	4	6
" " 789, "	40,031	12	3
" " 790, "	78,823	14	9
Works in the lane between house No. 789 and 790 (land being recd. as free gift from Government)	1,592	0	0
House No. 310, Somwar	23,778	2	9
Expenditure on special repairs to Sandford Lodge	11,000	0	0
	1,98,635	2	3
Dead stock and electric fittings (the expenditure has been charged to the income & expenditure account from year to year)	0	0	0
Advances at headquarters	1,466	8	9
Investments			
3½% G. P. Notes face value	3,100		
5% War Loan 1929-47	700		
5% War Bonds 1945-55	1,000		
6% Bombay Mun. Debentures	35,000		
(Face Value)	39,800		
Costing Rs.	38,040	6	0
7% 10 fully paid up preference shares of Rs. 100 each of the Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd.	1,000	0	0
7% Fixed Deposit with the District Central Cooperative Bank, Bijnor (U. P.)	9,000	0	0
Cash and Bank Balances			
In Bank			
Imperial Bank of India Current account	2,237	1	8
Cash on hand	1,857	6	6
	4,094	8	2
Total Rs.	2,52,236	9	2

Bombay, 1st Oct., 1928.	}	J. K. PARULKAR,	G. K. DEVADHAR,
		K. T. DIXIT,	Hon. Organiser & General Secretary,
		Hon. Auditors.	

Government certified auditors. Poona Seva Sadan Society.

The Poona Seva Sadan

Poona City

Statement of income and expenditure

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Educational activities</i>			
Fees	4,769-11-0		
Government grants	15,420-0-0		
Municipal grant	1,639-0-0		
<i>Work-room Classes and industrial activities.</i>			
Sale proceeds of finished articles	5,620-11-3		
Orders of sewing executed	420-15-0		
Mahila Vijaya Press	624-8-0		
	28,494	13	3
<i>Hostels</i>			
Boarding charges recd. from the inmates:-			
Hostel No. I	9,635-8-2		
" No. III and VI	6,400-8-6		
Recd. by the Society out of sholarships to poor students as per contra	6,258-0-0		
	22,294	0	8
<i>Donations and contributions</i>			
Subscriptions (Monthly from Women Members) Appendix I	932-8-0		
" (annual from gents) " II	512-0-0		
Workers' contributions " III	2,830-0-0		
Charitable public " IV	5,612-9-2		
Endowment scholarships " V	300-0-0		
Wadia Charities	4,000-0-0		
Diwali Fund	5,000-0-6		
Collections through workers	476-0-0		
Charity box	30-7-6		
	19,693	9	2
<i>Supervision charges</i>			
Jaya Arogya Hospital, Gwalior	1,250-0-0		
Kolaba Maternity Hospital, Alibag	238-5-0		
	1,488	5	0
House rent as charged to various activities at Poona	13,140	0	0
Refund from Nurses (Rs. 5,478-6-3) and Teachers (Rs. 260) trained by the Society at Poona	5,738	6	3
Sale proceeds of publications	422	8	6
Interest	53	3	3
Miscellaneous receipts	510	2	6
Deficit during the year (as shown in the statement of affairs)	20,009	0	11
Total	1,11,844	1	6

Society, Poona City.

Branch, headquarters.

account for the year 1927-28.

EXPENDITURE.		AMOUNT.	
		Rs.	A. P.
<i>Educational activities (Appendix VI)</i>			
Pay of staff	32,403-4-6		
Pay of servants	2,446-11-0		
House rent	8,234-13-0		
Contingencies	233-15-6		
Books and prizes	1,175-13-3		
Furniture	952-4-0		
do repairs	50-11-0		
Miscellaneous (such as purchase of cloth, wool, sewing material, stationery &c.)	5,647-7-9		
Scholarships	6,373-0-0	57,517	15 0
<i>Hostels</i>			
Hostel No. 1	11,900-12-9		
Hostel No. 3 and 6	10,659-6-6	22,560	3 3
<i>Amounts sent to Branches as per Branch account statements annexed</i>			
Nursing Committee, Poona	6,478-5-3		
Infant Welfare Centre,	2,332-14-6		
Maternity Home, Poona	500-0-0		
Ahmednagar Branch (Ed.)	794-6-0		
do (Medical)	300-0-0		
Sholapur Branch	147-11-3		
Baramati Branch	637-13-3		
Nasik Nursing Home	2,429-12-6		
Satara Branch	100-5-6		
Bhatia Mater. & Nursing Home, Bombay	446-1-6		
Girgaon Sewing Class, Bombay	322-3-0		
Nagpur Branch	180-0-0	14,669	9 9
<i>Hon. Organiser & General Secretary's establishment for the management of the affairs of the Society</i>			
Pay of staff	1,943-14-0		
Travelling & conveyance	1,677-15-6		
Postage & telegrams	473-5-9		
Telephone charges	334-13-0		
Insurance of life-workers	274-6-0		
Printing	530-4-0		
Furniture	634-15-0		
Social functions	274-13-3		
Miscellaneous expenditure including general charges of advertisement, building rent (hired premises), photographs, and such other exp. not included in other heads	2323-12-3		
Building repairs	3,258-12-6		
Building Insurance	593-12-0		
Interest on loans	3,283-0-6		
Diwali Fund collection expenditure	904-6-6		
Publication account	566-15-3		
Social workers' class	21-4-0	17,096	5 6
Total		1,11,844	11

The Poona Seva Sadan
Poona Seva Sadan Nursing and Medical
Statement showing Receipts and Expenditure
RECEIPTS.

Item.	Amount.	
	Rs.	A. P.
Balance on 1-4-1927		
In Bank	600-1-3	
Cash in hand with the Jt. Hon. Secretary		
Do with the Lady Superintendent	25-0-0	
Do with the Office Clerk	1-9-0	
Do with the General Purchaser	25-0-0	
	651	10 3
Government Grant		20,000 0 0
Boarding Fees		
Hostel No. 2	3,492-7-9	
Hostel No. 4	4,002-6-6	
Hostel No. 5	3,208-5-9	
	10,703	4 0
Diet charges from K. E. M. Hospital, Poona	129	6 0
Fees for the work of Nurses	1,439	0 0
Contribution from the Headquarters	7,578	6 3
Donations	465	0 0
Salaries and Allowances for lent services	1,381	4 10
Diploma Fees recovered	105	0 0
Amount received from the owner of House No. 355, Rasta Peth, Poona City, (Hostel No. IV) on account of repairs done to his house by the society	100	0 0
Miscellaneous Receipts	133	13 9
Total Receipts	42,035	2 10
Grand Total	42,686	13 1

Details of Balance on 31-3-1928 (Rs. 1 430-8-4)

In Bank	90-8-3
Cash in hand with the Joint Hon. Secretary	1,275-0-1
Do with the Lady Superintendent	25-0-0
Do with the Office Clerk	15-0-0
Do with the Genl. Purchaser	25-0-0

Society, Poona City.

Education Committee, Poona City.

for the year ending 31st March, 1928.

EXPENDITURE

Item	Hostel No 2		Hostel No 4		Hostel No 5		Office	P. H. S.	Total
	Rs.	a.p.	Rs.	a.p.	Rs.	a.p.	Rs. a.p.	Rs. a.p.	Rs. a.p.
Salaries and allowances ...	1,198	10-0	1,555	12-9	1,653	0-6	5,135-7-3	603-3-6	10,146-2-0
Food & other charges ...	9,192	3-6	4,460	2-5	6,822	12-4	...	...	20,475-2-3
Lighting ...	536	14-0	146	11-3	155	11-6	...	...	839-4-9
Printing and Stationery ...	11	13-9	8	0-6	19	12-3	125-6-6	43-9-6	208-10-6
Uniforms books & other requirements of the Prob. Nurses & W. M. Students...	1,369	15-9	46	0-0	44	13-0	...	...	1,460-12-9
Travell. Exp...	67	14-0	...	...	...	...	104-8-0	52-0-0	224-6-0
Furniture ...	34	0-0	...	...	...	...	32-0-0	...	66-0-0
Utensils ...	103	1-9	37	11-6	57	5-9	...	...	198-3-0
Repairs to Building ...	165	4-0	100	8-0	892	4-6	...	...	1,158-0-6
Rent & Taxes, Postage and Telegram ...	1,920	8-0	1,356	8-0	219	11-0	300-0-0	...	3,796-11-0
Examination and Diploma Fees ...	4	0-0	23	0-0	4	0-0	86-3-0	...	117-3-0
Contribution returned to Headquarters, Entertainment charges..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100-0-0	...	1,100-0-0
Miscellaneous & Sundry Exp.	283	5-9	329	2-6	353	3-3	154-12-0	5-5-6	1,125-13-0
Total Exp. ...	14,887	10-6	8,063	8-11	10,222	10-1	7,378-4-9	704-2-6	42,256-4-9
								By Balance	1,430-8-4
								Grand Total.	42,686-12-1

Examined and found correct,
J. K. PARULKAR,
K. T. DIXIT.
Hon. Auditors
 Government Certified Auditors
 Bombay, 26th April, 1928.

N. L. RANADE,
Joint Hon. Secretary,
 Poona Seva Sadan Nursing and
 Medical Education Committee.
 Poona, 23rd April 1928.

The Poona Seva Sadan Society, Poona City.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRE AND ANTE-NATAL CLINIC, POONA.

Statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1927-28

Receipts.	Amount.			Expenditure	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
<i>Donations</i>				Pay of staff ...	1451	6	3
Indian Red Cross Society, Poona Branch.	720	0	0	House rent ...	480	0	0
Children's Guild of Service, Poona ...	150	0	0	Milk ...	631	6	0
A Sympathiser ...	200	0	0	Medicines ...	172	7	6
Committee of the National Baby Week, Poona*	289	7	11	Clothing and Uniform ...	141	9	6
Charity Box ...	8	12	9	Equipment ...	38	2	0
Total ...	1368	4	8	Contingencies ...	200	3	6
Amount recd. from Poona Seva Sadan Society ...	2332	14	6	Repairs (Building) ...	253	14	9
Grand Total ...	3701	3	2	Miscellaneous ...	17	10	6
				Total ...	3384	12	0
				Closing balance ...	314	7	2
				In Bank 309-10-8			
				Cash 4-12-6			
				Grand total ...	3701	3	2

* The National Baby Week, Committee, Poona, 1925 voted out of the unspent balance, Rs. 700 to the Bhokarwadi depressed class Infant Welfare Centre and this balance is kept as deposit with the Society for future use after meeting all expenses of printing the Report &c.

The Poona Seva Sadan Society.

SATARA BRANCH.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1927-28.

Receipts.	Amount.			Expenditure.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Sale proceeds of finished articles ...	256	6	3	Payment of staff ...	593	0	0
Orders of sewing executed ...	91	14	6	Purchase of cloth, wool and other articles for sewing etc. ...	221	1	0
Loans ...	60	0	0	Wages for sewing to women students ...	17	1	9
Donations ...	388	10	0	Miscellaneous expenses including general charges ...	91	0	3
Poona Seva Sadan Society ...	100	5	6	Total ...	922	3	0
Interest account ...	24	6	2	Closing balance ...	62	3	5
Total ...	921	10	5	Bank Deposit 48-3-0			
Balance on 1-4-27 ...	62	12	0	Cash 14-0-5			
Grand Total ...	984	6	5	Grand total ...	984	6	5

The Poona Seva Sadan Society.

BARAMATI BRANCH.]

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1927-28.

Receipts.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Expenditure.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
Sale proceeds of finished articles ...	194 0 6	Payment of staff ...	1,919 8 0
Orders of Sewing Executed ...	69 0 9	House rent ...	300 0 0
Government grant Rs.547 & Municipal grant for the work of the mid-wife at the Municipal dispensary Rs. 300	847 0 0	Purchase of cloth, wool and other articles for sewing &c. ...	205 14 0
Drawing Class Fees ...	13 8 0	Miscellaneous expenses including general charges ...	71 9 0
Fees recd. for the services of the Midwifs..	182 0 0	Expenses of free girls ...	25 0 0
<i>Donations.</i>			
Workers' contributions Rs. 193-8-0			
Diwali Fund Collections Rs. 67-0-0			
Makar Samkrant Collections Rs. 23-6-0	283 14 0		
Amount recd. from the Poona Seva Sadan Society ...	637 13 3		
Interest on Bank balance	1 12 0		
Total ...	2,229 0 6	Total ...	2,521 15 0
Balance on 1-4-1927 ...	502 15 9	Closing balance ...	210 1 3
Cash Rs. 300-13-3 Bank Rs. 202-2-6		Cash Rs. 107-2-9 Bank Rs. 102-14-6	
Grand total ...	2,732 0 3	Grand total ...	2,732 0 3

Khatav Makanji Free Dispensary & Bhatia Maternity and Nursing Home, Bombay.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1927-28

Receipts.	Amount.		Expenditure.	Amount.	
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Contributions from Patients ...	1,374	0 0	Pay of staff ...	16,761	13 0
Charity Box ...	273	14 0	Electricity ...	851	12 10
Contributions from Khatav Makanji Trust ...	18,000	0 0	Newspapers & books ...	74	7 9
Contributions from Kanji Mulji Trust ...	6,250	0 0	Washing charges ...	700	4 0
Medicine charges recovered from Non-Bhatia patients ...	1,107	12 0	Medicines ...	1,776	0 6
Boarding charges recovered ...	390	1 0	Boarding charges for patients & staff ...	7,011	8 0
Postage charges recovered ...	6	12 0	Postage & Telegram ...	214	7 0
Interest on deposits Poona Seva Sadan account ...	34	9 0	Deadstock ...	71	8 0
Service charges (fees) from Non-Bhatias ...	446	1 6	House rent ...	167	0 0
Conveyance charges recovered ...	1,782	0 0	Telephone charges ...	195	0 0
Clothing advance recovered ...	0	6 0	Repairs ...	264	15 0
Miscellaneous ...	18	15 0	Conveyance charges ...	1,032	14 0
Advances recovered ...	8	0 0	Clothing charges ...	350	8 0
	233	0 0	Miscellaneous ...	226	6 6
			Stationery ...	88	2 0
			Printing charges ...	76	0 0
Total ...	29,925	6 6	Total ...	29,862	10 7
Balance on 1-4-1927			Closing balance		
In Bank ... 857-13-11			In Bank. 856-8-5		
Cash ... 239-3-3			Cash 303-4-8		
	1,097	1 2		1,159	13 1
Grand total ...	31,022	7 8	Grand total ...	31,022	7 8

The Poona Seva Sadan Society.

SHOLAPUR BRANCH.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1927-28.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
<i>Educational activities</i>			
Fees 400-10-0		Primary Classes ...	2,020 7 6
Mun. Grant 550-0-0		A. V. Classes ...	1,853 13 0
<i>Workroom Classes</i>		Workroom Classes ...	1,541 2 0
Sale-proceeds of articles 689-10-9		Music Classes ...	277 6 0
Orders of Sewing executed 152-12-0	1,793 0 9	Office and Gen. Exp. ...	536 10 6
Boarding charges reced from the inmates of Hostel in the City ...	2,372 1 0	City Hostel expenses ...	2,199 1 9
Boarding charges recd from the Society by way of scholps. to poor students ...	290 0 0	Free Girls' expenses ...	70 13 0
<i>Creches & Maternity Work</i>		Crêchê & maternity work done in the Laxmi Vishnu Mills ...	6,067 2 0
Grant recd. from Laxmi and Vishnu Mills ...	6,980 0 0	Nurses' Hostel expenses. (including the Nurses' & Midwives' Training class expenses) ...	3,066 7 3
Charges recd. from the inmates of Hostel for Nurses ...	1,394 0 3	Uniform expenses of Nurses ...	858 0 3
Fees for the work of Nurse	358 5 0	Advances account ...	7 3 0
Uniform charges recovered from Nurses ...	233 10 0		
<i>Contributions & donations</i>			
Workers' contributions 240			
Monthly subscriptions 1046			
Old Mills, Sholapur 1225			
Victory Nursing Assn. 1785-8			
Infant Welfare Association 200			
Donations from charitable public 107-8			
Diwali Fund collections 189-8	4,793 8 0		
Refund from teachers and Nurses trained at Society's cost ...	270 0 0		
Repair charges recovered from the owner of the house ...	140 0 0		
Poona Seva Sadan Society ...	147 11 3		
Interest on Bank Deposit ...	11 5 7		
Stationery Store Department ...	10 0 0		
Total ...	18,843 9 10	Total ...	18,498 2 3
Balance on 1-4-27		Closing balance	
Cash Rs.89-5 Bank Rs.150	229 5 0	Cash	574 12 7
		213-7-0, & Bank 361-5-7	
Grand total ...	19,072 14 10	Grand Total ...	19,072 14 10

The Poona Seva Sadan Society.

AHMEDNAGAR BRANCH (MEDICAL)

(Balasaheb Deshpande Charitable Dispensary, and Maternity Hospital
and Nursing Home, Ahmednagar.)

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1927-28.

Receipts.	Amount.		Expenditure.	Amount.	
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Maternity & Dispensary Income			Payment of the staff ...	4870	3 0
Maternity 1054-4-0			Dispensary & Hospital General Charges ...	798	7 0
Disp. Fees 351-8-0			Deadstock ...	61	14 6
Visits „ 200-8-0			Medicines ...	251	5 6
Spl. Exam. fees 33-8-0			Municipal Taxes ...	49	2 6
Miscellaneous 6-10-0	1645	6 0	Building Repairs ...	612	10 0
Donations			Infant Welfare Centre ...	69	13 6
B.D.Trust Fund 2000-0-0			Expenses of an orphan boy ...	117	9 9
City Mun. Grant 1600-0-0			Advances account ...	29	0 0
D. L. B. „ 1000-0-0					
Cant Mun. grant (for two years) 500-0-0					
Charitable public 10-0-0	5152	9 0			
Charity box 42-9-0					
Interest on Bank Deposits ...	3	3 0			
Infant Welfare Centre ...	18	9 0			
Amount recd. from the Poona Seva Sadan Society ...	300	6 0			
Total ...	7120	11 0			
Balance on 1-4-1927			Total ...	6860	1 9
Cash Rs. 17-0-10			Closing Balance ...	330	14 5
Bank Rs. 53-4-4	70	5 2	Cash Rs. 324-7-1		
			in C.C. Bank 6-7-4		
Grand Total ...	7191	0 2	Grand Total ...	7191	0 2

The Poona Seva Sadan Society

AHMEDNAGAR BRANCH. (EDUCATIONAL)

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1927-28.

Receipts.	Amount.			Expenditure.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Fees ...	7	8	0	Payment of staff ...	2076	5	11
Sale proceeds of finished articles ...	85	0	3	Purchase of cloth, Wool and other articles for sewing ...	199	7	3
Orders of sewing executed ...	173	9	6	Wages for sewing to girls students ...	34	2	9
Grants (Municipality 731-4-0) & Govt. 479...	1210	4	0	Furniture ...	55	0	0
Miscellaneous ...	1	4	0	Miscellaneous expenses including general charges ...	94	12	6
Poona Seva Sadan Society ...	794	6	0	Conveyance and travelling expenditure ...	108	13	0
Total ...	2271	15	9	Gardening ...	40	0	0
Balance on 1-4-1927 ...	553	10	9	Advance to be recovered.	74	1	5
Grand total ...	2825	10	6	Total ...	2682	10	10
				Closing balance ...	142	15	8
				Grand total ...	2825	10	6

The Poona Seva Sadan Society.

Kolaba Maternity Hospital and Nursing Home, Alibag.

Statement of Receipts & Expenditure for the year 1927-28.

Receipts.	Amount.		Expenditure.	Amount.	
	Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.
Contribution recd. from the President, Kolaba Maternity and Infant Welfare Association, Alibag	13,200	0 0	Salary of staff	7,877	9 11
Boarding charges	130	5 6	Allowances to probationer Assistants.	386	1 0
Miscellaneous	11	15 6	Mess expenses of staff and patients	3,118	1 9
Total	13,342	5 0	Postage and Stationery..	178	2 3
			Furniture	50	3 9
			Travelling expenses of the staff	302	0 0
			Hospital Clothing	203	4 0
			Miscellaneous	27	13 6
			Repairs to Building &c...	157	6 0
			Drugs and medicines	818	14 0
			Poona Seva Sadan Society account as per general Statement	238	5 0
Balance on 1-4-27	80	1 3	Total	13,357	13 2
			Closing balance	64	9 1
Grand total	13,422	6 3	Grand total	13,422	6 3

The Poona Seva Sadan Society.

NASIK BRANCH

MATERNITY AND NURSING HOME, NASIK CITY.

Statement of Receipts and expenditure for the year 1927-28

Receipts.	Amount.			Expenditure.	Amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Grant from Nasik District Medical Relief Association ...	2,100	0	0	Pay of staff ...	3,679	14	7
Maternity and Nursing Fees ...	1,457	0	0	House rent ...	912	0	0
Sundry donations ...	71	4	0	Hospital charges including medicines &c. ...	644	1	3
Boarding charges recovered ...	1,242	10	10	Boarding expenses for patients & staff ...	1,886	0	9
Miscellaneous ...	111	2	0	Deadstock ...	22	8	0
Poona Seva Sadan Society ...	2,429	12	6	Miscellaneous expenses including general charges ...	205	15	0
Total ...	7,411	13	4	Total ...	7,350	7	7
Balance on 1-4-1927 ...	69	7	3	Closing Balance ...	130	13	0
Grand total ...	7,481	4	7	Grand total ...	7,481	4	7

The Poona Seva Sadan Society.

NASIK BRANCH

DAMODAR BHINJEE ANATHALAYA, PANCHAVATI, NASIK CITY.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year 1927-28.

Receipts	Amount.			Expenditure.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Boarding charges re- covered ...	761	11	9	Payment of staff ...	1,579	13	0
Advances ...	73	4	6	Boarding expenses ...	1,568	14	9
Donations ...	475	11	9	Dead stock account ...	1,022	0	3
Amount recd. from the Poona Seva Sadan Society out of the sale proceeds of the investment donation in G. P. Notes and Bonds ...	3,480	3	3	Travelling & conveyance ...	163	14	0
				Medicines ...	58	8	3
				Clothing ...	206	2	0
				Miscellaneous account including general charges ...	175	5	0
Total ...	4,790	15	3	Total ...	4,774	9	3
	4,790	15	3	Closing balance ...	16	6	0
				Grand Total ...	4,790	15	3

Notes—Mr. L.R. Tairsee of Bombay has kindly donated in memory of his nephew bonds and G. P. Notes of the face value of Rs. 8,500 to enable the Society to start an Anathalaya or "A Home for the Homeless" at Nasik. The said bonds which were sold as per his wishes yielded Rs. 7,065-13-9 net. After incurring this year's expenditure there still remains an unexpended balance carried to the next year's account, of Rs. 3,585-10-6 and is shown in the statement of affairs of the Society. Mr. Tairsee as per his original agreement has kindly supplied a bungalow to the Society free of rent for the use of the Home.

The Poona Seva Sadan Society

NAGPUR BRANCH.

Statement of receipts and expenditure for the year 1927-28

Receipts.	Amount.			Expenditure.	Amount.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
School Fees ...	619	8	0	Pay of staff ...	3,850	10	9
Sewing Department Receipts ...	179	6	6	House rent ...	935	0	0
Boarding charges ...	1,056	0	6	Boarding charges ...	1,137	14	6
Donations ...	2,145	6	0	Dead stock ...	667	10	6
Monthly Subscriptions... 1,431	1,431	0	0	Travelling & conveyance	273	4	0
Interest account ...	59	15	3	Sewing Department ...	69	8	0
Advances ...	501	9	6	Miscellaneous expenditure including general charges and School contingencies ...	467	14	0
Miscellaneous ...	22	4	0	Expenses of free girls (excluding boarding and fees.) ...	20	2	9
Poona Seva Sadan Society ...	180	0	0	Books ...	34	13	0
				Anniversary celebrations ...	36	13	0
				Lighting charges ...	192	1	6
				Repairs ...	11	6	0
				Garden expenses ...	64	2	6
				Advances ...	523	15	0
Total ...	6,195	1	9	Total ...	8,285	3	6
Balance on 1st April, 1927 ...	3,305	8	0	Closing Balance ...	1,215	6	3
Grand Total ...	9,500	9	9	Grant Total ...	9,500	9	9

N. B.—The Society's legitimate charge of 10% on the basis of annual Branch expenditure for the Society's responsibility of recruitment, organization, management, supervision, &c., &c., agreed upon has not been made from its beginning, in 1927 as a special case.

Appendix I.

List of the monthly women subscribers, in Poona showing the amount they have paid during the year ending 31st March, 1923.

	Rs. As*
1 Shrimant Sou. Putalaraja, Ranisaheb of Jath ...	70
2 Mrs. Radhabai Purandare ...	56
3 Mrs. Hirabai Pudumji ...	32
4 Mrs. Ramabai Shikhare ...	24
5 Mrs. Yamunabai Bhat ...	24
6 Mrs. Rangubai Gokhale ...	24
7 Mrs. Laxmibai Kunte ...	24
8 Mrs. Dwarkabai Ponkshe ...	22
9 Miss. M. J. Wadia ...	19—8
10 Mrs. Ratangouribai Desai ...	17
11 Mrs. Umabai Jatar ...	14
12 Mrs. Yamunabai Kamat ...	13
13 Mrs. Gangabai Lele ...	13
14 Mrs. Annapurnabai Apte ...	12
15 Mrs. Girjabai Vinchurkar ...	12
16 Mrs. Tarabai Patwardhan ...	12
17 Mrs. Radhabai Bhide ...	12
18 Mrs. Gopikabai Ranade ...	12
19 Mrs. Krishnabai Ranade ...	12
20 Mrs. Radhabai Pundalik ...	12
21 Mrs. Durgabai Gokhale ...	12
22 Mrs. Sundrabai Godbole ...	12
23 Mrs. Satyabhamabai Patankar ...	12
24 Mrs. Kamalabai Gandhi ...	12
25 Mrs. Laxmibai Kanitkar ...	12
26 Mrs. Ramabai Afjulpurkar ...	12
27 Mrs. F. P. Jehangir ...	12
28 Miss. S. Sorabjee ...	12
29 Mrs. Ramabai Apte ...	11
30 Mrs. Gangabai Gokhale ...	11
31 Mrs. Sagoonabai Agashe ...	11
32 Mrs. Tarabai Ranade ...	11
33 Mrs. Manoramabai Ranade ...	11

	Rs.
34 Dr. (Mrs.) Krishnabai Khadye	... 11
35 Mrs. Yashodabai Godbole	... 11
36 Mrs. Rustomjee	... 11—8
37 Mrs. Indirabai Pendse	... 10
38 Miss. Sundrabai Thakar	... 9
39 Mrs. Radhabai Kharade	... 9
40 Mrs. Saraswatibai Sahasrabudhe	... 8
41 Mrs. Parvatibai Jogalekar	... 8
42 Mrs. Saraswatibai Tamhane	... 7—8
43 Mrs. Indirabai Devadhar	... 6—8
44 Mrs. Ramabai Patwardhan	... 6—8
45 Mrs. Umabai Patwardhan	... 6—8
46 Mrs. Banutai Sahasrabudhe	... 6—8
47 Miss. Shantabai Thosar	... 6—8
48 Mrs. Yamunabai Gokhale	... 6—8
49 Mrs. Sundrabai Kirtane	... 6—8
50 Mrs. Bhimatai Lele	... 6
51 Mrs. Kamalabai Dani	... 6
52 Mrs. Sushilabai Kanhere	... 6
53 Mrs. Umabai Gokhale	... 6
54 Mrs. Janakibai Dixit	... 6
55 Mrs. Yamunabai Vaze	... 6
56 Mrs. Shashikalabai Marathe	... 6
57 Mrs. Durgabai Parakhi	... 6
58 Mrs. Laxmibai Padhye	... 6
59 Mrs. Malinibai Padhye	... 6
60 Mrs. Umabai Sathe	... 6
61 Mrs. Saraswatibai Marathe	... 6
62 Mrs. Gangabai Gupte.	... 6
63 Mrs. Anandibai Bhat	... 6
64 Mrs. Chhabubai Pardeshi	... 6
65 Mrs. Yamunabai Joshi	... 6
66 Mrs. Manubai Patki	... 6
67 Mrs. Saraswatibai Purohit	... 6
68 Mrs. Shantabai Karakare	... 6
69 Mrs. Laxmibai Joshi	... 6
70 Miss. Sindhubai Gokhale	... 6
71 Mrs. Savitribai Gore	... 6

	Ra.
72 Mrs. Laxmibai Dixit	... 5-8
73 Mrs. Annapurnabai Borwankar	... 5-8
74 Mrs. Venubai Gavaskar	... 5-8
75 Mrs. Indirabai Karmarkar	... 5-8
76 Mrs. Radhabai Barve	... 5-8
77 Mrs. Kamalabai Panse	... 5-8
78 Mrs. Krishnabai Velankar	... 5-8
79 Mrs. Laxmibai Phadke	... 5-8
80 Mrs. Anandibai Velankar	... 5
81 Mrs. Malatibai Joshi	... 5
82 Mrs. Shantabai Jogalekar	... 5
83 Mrs. Kamalabai Karmarkar	... 4
84 Mrs. Kamalabai Wable	... 3
85 Mrs. Vasantmalabai Motivale	... 3
86 Mrs. Yashodabai Phadke	... 3
87 Mrs. Dwarakabai Jog	... 2
88 Mrs. Krishnabai Godbole	... 2
89 Mrs. Parvatibai Joshi	... 2
90 Mrs. Ramabai Bhide	... 1
91 Mrs. Ramabai Deshmukh	... 1
92 Mrs. Yamunabai Yamkanmardi	... 1
93 Mrs. Janakibai Bal	... 1
94 Mrs. Umabai Ranade	... 0-8

Total, Ra.

... 932-8

Appendix II.

List of Annual Subscribers.

(Those who have paid their subscription for the year 1927-28.)

1	Mr. B. F. Madan, Bombay	...	...	Rs.	100
2	Mrs. Laxmibai Apte, Poona	...	...	"	100
3	Mr. S. L. Apte, Poona	...	...	"	50
4	Lt. Col. H. C Stein, Kirkee	...	...	"	60
5	G. K. Dandekar Esqr. B. A. LL. B. Rtd. Chief Justice, High Court, Baroda	...	...	"	50
6	Mr. M. B. Tiwari, Aden	...	...	"	12
7	Mr. David A. Tarankhopkar, Poona City.	...	...	"	12
8	Mr. A. K. Ranade, Thal	...	...	"	12
9	Mrs. Laxmibai Adhyapak, Sholapur	...	...	"	12
10	Mrs. Radhabai Gadre, Poona	...	...	"	12
11	Dr. V. P. Gokhale, Ipoh	...	...	"	10
12	Dr. S. B. Gothaskar, Malvan	...	...	"	10
13	Mr. P. B. Gothaskar, Bombay	...	...	"	6
14	Miss. Ahalyabai Bhandarkar, M. A. Indore	...	...	"	6
15	Mrs. Annapurnabai Divekar, Poona	...	...	"	6
16	Mrs. Satyabhamabai Manolkar	...	...	"	6
17	Mrs. Godubai Kelkar	...	...	"	6
18	Mr. R. B. Gadgil, Ratlam	...	...	"	6
19	Mrs. Krishnabai Thakar	...	...	"	6
20	Mrs. S. Manolkar	...	...	"	6
21	Mrs. Satyabhamabai Bapat	...	...	"	6
22	Mrs. Laxmibai Gadgil	...	...	"	6
23	Mrs. Laxmibai Nabar	...	...	"	6
24	Mrs. Mathurabai Pargi	...	...	"	6

Total Rs. 512

Appendix III.

Workers' Contributions.

1	Mrs. Jankibai Bhat	...	...	Rs.	1,980
2	Mrs. Dwarkabai Ranade	...	...	"	200
3	Dr. J. S. Vaidya	...	...	"	100
4	Mrs. Saraswatibai Sabnis	...	...	"	240
5	Mrs. Jankibai Pradhan	...	...	"	160
6	Mrs. Tarabai Patwardhan	...	...	"	80
7	Miss. Vatsalabai Gadre	...	...	"	70

Total ... Rs. 2,830

Appendix IV.

List of contributors.

1927-28.

1	Shrimant Chief saheb Phaltan, Phaltan	...	Rs.	1000
2	Shet Ramgopalji Mohta, Bikaner	...	"	1000
3	His Highness the Aga Khan, Poona	...	"	1000
4	H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay	...	"	250
5	Lt. Col. K. G. Gharpure, Belgum	...	"	200
6	Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, Karachi	...	"	150
7	Miss. Gertrude Ely, America (50 dollars)	...	"	136-8-5
8	Mr. V. V. Netekar, Poona	...	"	120
9	Mrs. Maclean and others, Bombay	...	"	119-8-0
10	Shet Bhimji Kara, Bombay	...	"	100
11	Dr. Justine E. Abbott, New York, U. S. A.	...	"	100
12	Mrs. Anandibai Dhavale, B.A., Laharia, Sarai,	...	"	100
13	Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, M. L. C., Satara	...	"	100
14	Rao Bahadur V. T. Krishnamachari, Diwan of Baroda State, Baroda	...	"	100
15	Shet Ramkishanji Mohta, Bikaner	...	"	100
16	Mr. 'X' Poona	...	"	100
17	F. B. P. Lory, Esqr, M. A., I. E. S., Director of Public Instruction, Poona	...	"	100
18	Mrs. Gangubai Sabnis, Poona	...	"	80
19	E. W. Perry, Esq. I.C.S., Private Secretary to H. E. The Governor of Bombay	...	"	60
20	Dr. S. B. Gadgil, F. R. C. S., Bombay	...	"	50
21	Mrs. Saraswatibai Afzulpurkar	...	"	50
22	Dr. V. C. Gokhale	...	"	50
23	Mr. P. K. Dalal, Nadiad	...	"	50
24	His Excellency the Viceroy of India	...	"	50
25	Amount collected on Sankrant Day	...	"	37-0-3
26	The Trustees of the Late Justice Ranade Charity Fund, Poona	...	"	35
27	The students of the B.M.W. Training College	...	"	34-8-0
28	Mr. Shivaji, Bhesan	...	"	25

29	Mr. M. B. Tiwari, Bangalore	...	Rs.	25
30	Sir P. S. Shivswamy Aiyer, Madras	...	"	25
31	Mr. R. B. Golvalkar, Tendukheda, C. P.	...	"	25
32	A Visitor	...	"	25
33	Shet Narayandas Harkisandas & others	...	"	20
34	Miss Simon (a visitor)	...	"	15
35	Mr. Dhanjibhai Burjorji Patel, Lonavala	...	"	12-8-0
36	A flower Merchant, Poona	...	"	11-4-6
37	Mr. K. H. Gokhale	...	"	10
38	Dr. L. V. Paranjape, L. M. & S., Nagpur	...	"	10
39	Miss Hood, (a visitor)	...	"	10
40	Mrs Balakram	...	"	10
41	Mr. Bhatavadekar	...	"	5
42	Mr. Mudliar	...	"	5
43	Mr. R. V. Puranik, Nanded	...	"	5
44	Mr. Soloman	...	"	5
45	Mrs. Gangabai Bhagwat	...	"	5
46	Mr. Jivram Kalyanjee Kothari	...	"	5
47	Mr. Raghunath R. Railkar	...	"	5
48	Sheth Mathuradas & Others	...	"	5
49	Rajendrasingh Zamindar, Jubbulepore	...	"	5
50	Mr. P. V. Sujan, Karachi	...	"	5
51	Mr. R. T. Umichandani	...	"	5
52	Eleanor W. Rook, Oxford	...	"	4-8-0
53	Mrs. Radhikabai, Akola	...	"	3
54	Mr. Anant Govind Paranjpe, Sangli	...	"	2
55	Mr. M. G. Dukale Bombay	...	"	2
56	Mr. G. N. Kazi, Larkhana, Sind	...	"	2
57	Mr. K. L. Hingorani	...	"	2
58	Mr. D. A. Shah & friends	...	"	2
59	Mr. Basantra, Nagpur	...	"	2
60	Mr. B. N. Baldota	...	"	2
61	Miss Western, Ranchi	...	"	1
62	Sister Morgan, Ranchi	...	"	1
63	Mrs. S. Pradhan	...	"	1
64	Mr. Lele, Pusa	...	"	1
65	Mr. Nagnath Pattewar, Nandedkar	...	"	1
66	Mr. G. B. Marathe,	...	"	1
67	Mr. K. H. Advani, Hyderabad (Sind)	...	"	1

68	Mr. Gangadhar Vinayak Kulkarni	...	Rs.	1
69	Mr. Atmaram Ramkrishna Deshpande	...	"	1
70	Mr. D. V. Soudankar, Dhulia	..	"	1
71	Sardar Dadasaheb Khanvilkar	...	"	1
72	Mr. S. M. Kalyanseth	...	"	1
73	Mr. M. Said	...	"	1
74	Mr. Udhamram Kevalram	...	"	1
75	Mr. Vishnu Laxman Ambekar	...	"	1
76	Mr. T. R. Nesui	...	"	0-8-0
77	Casual Visitors	...	"	24-4-0
Total Rs.				<u>5612-9-2</u>

Appendix V.

Endowment Scholarship.

Received through Mr. F. B. Wadia, Solicitor, Bombay on behalf of his friend towards helping the education in the Nursing line of poor Depressed Class girls, when under training Rs. 300

Appendix VI.

Statement showing details of expenditure on educational activities at headquarters, 1927-28.

Depart- ment	Pay of the staff.	Pay of the ser- vants.	House rent.	Contin- gencies.	Books and Prizes.	Repairs.	Mis- cellane- ous.	Furni- ture.	Scho- lar- ships.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1 Train- ing College.	8,386-9-0	595-9-0	1,557-6-0	5-15-6	101-2-0	...	746-1-0	56-10-0	1,825	13,274-4-6
2 Practis. School.	5,945-0-6	581	1,566-6-0	...	15-3-3	...	175-11-3	196	1,188	9,667-5-0
3 Primary Classes for grown up women.	3,756-3-0	350-8-0	1,352-4-0	60-0-0	3	...	85-0-9	32-14-0	2,148	7,787-13-9
4 Work- Room Classes.	5,042-2-3	329	1,860-6-0	72	962-14-6	27-2-0	4,158-6-9	28-8-0	348	12,828-7-6
5 Special English Classes.	1460	112	553-6-0	48	19-11-0	...	14-7-0	...	576	2,783-8-0
6 Music Classes.	2,257-14-9	198	600	12	...	23-9-0	...	139-4-0	...	3,230-11-9
7 High School Classes.	5,555-7-0	280-10-0	745	36	73-14-6	...	467-13-0	499	288	7,945-12-6
Total, Rs.	32,403-4-6	2,446 11-0	8,234-12-0	233-15-6	1,175-13-3	50-11-0	5,647-7-9	952-4-0	6,373	57,517-15-0

Appendix VII.

*New Nurses' Quarters' (Sir Leslie & Lady Wilson Home)-
Building Fund.*

1	Out of the charity amount placed at the disposal of His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson,	Rs. 5,000-
2	An anonymous donor through Her Excellency Lady Irwin, Delhi.	Rs. 5,000-
3	His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson and Lady Wilson	Rs. 1,000-
4	His Excellency Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India ..	500-
5	Mr. J. A. Richey C. I. E., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, Delhi	Rs. 50-
Total Rs. ...		11,550-

Appendix VIII
The Poona Seva Sadan Society, Poona City.

List of Endowment Funds & Contributions received by the Poona Seva Sadan Society, Poona City, for giving prizes, Scholarships, &c.

No.	Name of the Endowment	Amount of donation*	Annual Benefit	Remarks
1	Saubhagyvati Muktaibai Mantri Prize Fund.	Rs. 1,460	Rs. 70	For five prizes to the poor and best women pupils belonging to the five Panch Gaud and the five Panch Dravid Brahmin castes doing regular work in the Domestic Industries or Work Room Classes. (Two Govt. Pro. Notes of the face value of Rs. 1000 each bearing interest at 3½%) For general purposes of the Society (original donation recd. £100).
2	Sir William Wedderburn Memorial Fund.	1542-2-0	92-8-0	
3	Saubhagyavati Saraswati-bai Naralkar Prize Fund.	100	6	For a prize to be given to one of the best and deserving poor women in the grown-up Women's Classes.
4	Mrs. Sakina Abraham Karimbhoy Scholarship Fund.	1500	90	For a scholarship to a student in the Training College.
5	Vasu Patwardhan Prize Fund.	500-8-0	30	For prizes to the best married women in the First-aid and Home Nursing Classes, &c.
6	Mrs. Laxmibai Natekar Prize Fund,	501-4-0	25	For three prizes of Rs. 10, 8, and 7 to students who stand first in the Training College Examinations in the III, II, and I year classes respectively. The prizes are to be in the form of books to be selected by the winners and approved by the authorities of the Institution. (5 Indian War Bonds, income-tax free of the face value of Rs. 100 each at 5 % interest.)
7	do	175	10-8-0	For a prize to a Nurse to be selected by the authorities of the Institution.
8	Mr. R. P. Karandikar Prize Fund.	73	3-8-0	For a prize in any of the Departments. (One Govt. Pro. Note of the face value of Rs. 100 at 3½ % interest).
9	Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar Religious Prize Fund.	200-8-0	10	For Religious Prizes. (One Indian War Loan Bond of the face value of Rs. 200 at 5 % interest).

10	Mr. Ramchandra Anna Vaidya Scholarship Fund	365	17-8-0	For helping as far as possible a poor Daivadnya Woman studying in the Institution (5 Govt. Pro. notes of the face value of Rs. 100 each at 3½ % interest)
11	Mrs. Sitabai Ramchandra Krishna Samant Scholarship Fund	1,000	60	For a Scholarship to a poor woman taking education in the Institution.
12	Bai Rambhabai Laldas Purbhooas Fund	365	17-8-0	For feeding children of the Institution (one Govt. Pro. note of the face value of 500 at 3½% interest)
13	Mrs. Savitribai Vinayak Krishna Mainkar Prize Fund	100	6	For a prize to a student in the Music Department
14	Mrs. Saraswatibai V. L. Sathe Prize Fund	1,060	50	For prizes to any passed Nurse or Midwife who did best work during the year (one Govt. Pro. note of the face value of Rs. 1000 at 5% interest)
15	Prof. S. B. Paranjpe Prize Fund	100	6	For a prize in Nursing or midwifery Department
16	Mrs. Taibai Gokhale Prize Fund	200	10	For a prize of Rs. 10 to the best student in the Nursing line
17	Mrs. Kashibai Shirwadkar Scholarship Fund	200	12	For helping a candidate in the Nursing or midwifery Department
18	Mr. Virumal H. Malani Prize Fund	50	3	For a prize to a girl that shows proficiency in Drawing
19	Captain Pitambar Pant Scholarship Fund	9,000	540	For education of two Kamaun young widows to be sent by him.
20	Her Excoellency the Countess of Reading	34,000	2,040	For the training of six women at a time to be styled as Lady Reading Nurses and Health Visitors.
21	Mrs. Jankibai Bhide Fund	1,000	60	For helping a poor Brahmin Woman.
22	The Lawrences' Prize Fund	500	30	For a prize in the Nursing or midwifery line.

*Donations recd. in securities have been valued at market rates.

A Neutral Description
of the Sack of Louvain

By

ALBERT FUGLISTER

Swiss Litterateur

1929

RUMFORD PRESS

CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

“A Neutral Description of the Sack of Louvain”

BY ALBERT FUGLISTER
Brussels, March, 1929

THE bloody happenings of which the City of Louvain was the theatre during the period between the 25th of August and the 2nd of September, 1914, have been presented to the public by *Current History* in its number of July, 1928, in two articles, one by Professor Christian Meurer of the University of Wurzburg, Secretary to the Reichstag, and the other by Professor Fernand Mayence of the University of Louvain. These are, first — the German thesis based uniquely upon documents gathered by the German authorities during the occupation, and second — the historical thesis presented by a Belgian.

Living in Louvain since 1909, it was my sad privilege to be a witness of the sack of this city by the German troops. When, after the bloody week was over, things resumed more or less their natural course, I gave myself up to an inquest, in secret, taking numerous photographs. This work lasted seven months, and I applied myself most seriously to gather everything with the scrupulous care that a man possessing critical sense is capable of.

It is now my duty to make my voice heard on this question.

What I say is the truth. I have, therefore, no fear that anyone will contradict me. I am going to treat this question from a specific point of view, without passion, without bias, without any interest as to nationality, animated only by the desire to serve, historically, the truth. Contrary to that system which Professor Meurer has followed and that followed

by the authors of the "White Book," I shall not content myself by accusing without having proof; nor shall I make use of one-sided arguments. What I am about to write is the summary of the lectures which I gave in Switzerland and France in 1915-1916, and of the work which I published at that time and of which the edition is now sold out. — "LOUVAIN, Ville Martyre."

* * * * *

. . . Before all things, what should be examined is the mental condition of the German troops when they invaded Belgium. Their mental state had unhappily been tampered with; the minds of the great majority of the German officers and soldiers had been filled with stories, of what are known as "francs-tireurs" (civil sharpshooters). This was the aftermath of the Franco-German War of 1870 and the newspapers of Germany were full of this sort of thing. Already in 1913, the "*Rheinische und Westphalische Zeitung*" wrote under the name of a high German official, military attaché at Paris, "One can be certain that in case of war against Germany, legions of 'francs-tireurs' will be organized." The propaganda of obsession of these "francs-tireurs" was led principally through the newspapers and literature and especially in the warlike novels which appeared in great quantity in Germany, just before the war. Even the German newspaper "*Clerfer Echo*" realized the bad influence of the German press on the German army, and wrote in its No. 13 of 1915, "The press has produced an over-excitement in the minds of the German people to a degree that has never been equalled in the history of the World." The Emperor, himself, did not escape from this universal suggestion, when, in his celebrated message to President Wilson, he telegraphed, "Several villages and even the ancient City of Louvain, with the exception of its fine City Hall, have had to be destroyed." More recently the German publicist, Herman Wendel (to whose courage I wish to pay tribute, since he leans toward sentiments which

are purely pacifist) published in the German review "*das Tagebuch*" on the 22nd of June, 1928, an open letter to a Belgian newspaper "*le Rappel*" of Charleroi. (*The Tagebuch* is not socialist but is independent or more exactly, democratic-radical.) This letter treats of the questions of Belgian "francs-tireurs." Herman Wendel explains, quoting the Wolff despatches of the 8th and 10th of August, which announced to the German troops that the Belgian civilians were mixing themselves in the combats, were firing from ambush upon the doctors and wounded and were committing all sorts of atrocities upon the German soldiers. These were published on information spread by the General Staff and gave the idea of the existence of these "francs-tireurs" and, in view of the special state of mind of the German troops at this moment, that the entire Belgian population were participating in the war in this way. Mr. Wendel cites also an article by Dr. Hellpach, entitled, "Fama in Kriege" which explains this state of mind. This publicist does not deny the facts but attempts to explain them by the atmosphere created. He acknowledges even that, following Article II of the Convention of the Hague, the Belgian citizens had the right to defend themselves by arms! Mr. Wendel imputes the excesses to the General Staff and to what was taught by them to the German troops, who unhappily, were not greatly inspired by the Rights of People! Therefore, when the German troops entered Belgium, they were possessed by the obsession of the "francs-tireurs." The responsibility of this dangerous state of mind and its terrible consequence is entirely borne by the German pre-war press and, as I have stated before, by the General Staff. So here we have disciplined troops entering a strange country with the conviction of finding everywhere "francs-tireurs" excited by their priests. The unexpected resistance of the feeble Belgian army and of the Forts of Liège, exasperated also, to a higher degree, the German Command, the officers as well as the soldiers. This desperate resistance, as well for the assailant as for the assailed, caused a loss of precious time and compromised the success

of the attack, a factor on which the German General Staff saw the certainty of winning the war in a short time disappear. This exasperation blinded the Germans and turned their attention to the inoffensive and unarmed civilian, who was at the absolute mercy of the invader, and so, from then on, the legend of the "francs-tireurs" became in their minds a reality. Now this obsession of the "francs-tireurs," if it happens to be an explanation, does not constitute an excuse, it does not in the least diminish the horror and the savagery of the crimes committed by the invaders at Visé, at Dinant, at Tamines, at Aerschot, at Louvain, because it is altogether remarkable to observe that it was by general accusations that the Germans have tried to establish the existence of these "francs-tireurs" but for which they bring forth absolutely no proof. Notably, in that which concerns Louvain, it is terrible to state, basing one's self on the facts, that the burning and the sacking of this city, the destruction of its Library were acts premeditated, as is made clear by the words of certain German officers uttered during the conflagration and the circumstances under which it was carried out.

Without taking up here the history of what happened at Louvain, I must, however, attack certain of the gratuitous affirmations of Professor Meurer, to thus establish the truth in all its simplicity in the eyes of the American people; the question is too serious to allow allegations and even false accusations to go unanswered; it is the duty of those who know and have seen, to make known that which they know and that which they have seen. First of all, Professor Meurer has never gone to Louvain. He treats the question authoritatively, a question with which he is only familiar from the German "White Book" and from German documents. He bases his opinion, therefore, from a one-sided point of view, having listened only to the testimony of German officers and German soldiers. This is extremely serious from the point of view at which Professor Meurer desires to arrive, that is, a point of view which should not be purely German but in-

ternational, because historical. To treat history in this manner, is a wilful falsification and the impartial reader is troubled by a method which consists in systematic accusations without any proof. At least one would like to believe that Professor Meurer has acted in good faith in his article published in *Current History* but, unhappily, it is impossible to so credit him, because before sending his article to *Current History* he was in possession of the pamphlet entitled, "The Legend of Franks-tireurs of Louvain", published with a preface by the legal representatives of all the inhabitants of Louvain.

Another very important point which gives an idea of the physiognomy of the City of Louvain before the sack and which contradicts what Professor Meurer says, is that Louvain was never bombarded, for the simple reason that no resistance was offered to the German troops when, on the 19th of August, they took possession of the city. The city was handed over to the Commanding Officer of the 1st German troops who entered, by the City Authorities, at the City Hall at two o'clock in the afternoon. The Germans did threaten to bombard the town, but nothing happened, because they realized that what the City Council said was true and that Louvain was surrendered with all its bridges and railroads intact.

Now let us examine what happened from the 25th of August on. The German troops had occupied the city for six days and to guarantee their security, the staff had taken a certain number of hostages who were imprisoned at the City Hall. In spite of vexatious requisitions, contrary to Article 56 of the Convention at Hague, the whole population was calm and dignified, obedient to the rules laid down by the conqueror. This was so true that the German authorities expressed their entire satisfaction as to the character and loyal attitude of the population of Louvain. They had even informed the head of the clergy that they would like to have this made known to the public in general in order to tranquilize them and it was by order of the German military

authority that in all the churches of Louvain, it was proclaimed that, because of the exemplary behavior of the population, the German military authorities would no longer insist on hostages.

The same day that this announcement was made two more regiments of infantry and a regiment of hussars arrived; the dust and filth with which these men and beasts were covered testified to a long march and to the swiftness with which it had been accomplished. A sensational entry into a city in full daylight of a military unit so important is an event which cannot pass unperceived. Professor Meurer says in accord with the "White Book" that Louvain had only a feeble garrison of Landsturm. This is false, because the German garrison at the moment these troops arrived was composed of at least 10,000 men and these new troops were composed of the following units which did not belong to Landsturm, namely: 53rd Regiment of Infantry of Landwehr de Wesel which was recruited in the industrial population of the Ruhr (Essen and of Wesel). It was this 53rd Regiment of Infantry that furnished the 3rd Battalion, consisting of a company of miners, the scum of the Polish population of Eastern Prussia. It was this battalion which was charged with the work of burning and for which the men were especially equipped as regards uniforms and incendiary devices and explosives. The 53rd regiment was part of the 27th brigade of Landwehr formed out of the elements of the 7th Army Corps. The 72nd Regiment of Landwehr was part of the 14th Brigade of the reserve of the 4th Army Corps of reserve and were of Danish origin. The 7th Regiment of Hussars of reserve were part of the 9th reserve Army Corps, composed of young junkers chiefly renowned for their cruelty. A curious and significant detail, the General in Chief von Boehm commanding the 9th Reserve Corps and who was in Louvain on the 25th of August at nine o'clock in the evening, in his deposition reproduced in the "White Book" gives falsely this regiment of Hussars as No. 6 — it has been proven that the number of the regiment was falsified during the sack; the

number 7 was made into a 17 as was evident by the marks on the epaulets of certain of these Hussars, now, there is no 17th Regiment of Hussars in Germany.

Professor Meurer cannot deny the exactitude of the foregoing statements. He further affirms that contrary to what the population of Louvain imagined, the Germans who on the 25th of August were fighting against Antwerp were not defeated but that the battle finished by a complete victory for the Germans. Here again, simple logic places the affirmations of Professor Meurer in the wrong. The population of Louvain were separated from the rest of the world by the German occupation and knew nothing of what was going on for the simple reason that news other than that spread by the Germans could not reach them. The population were prisoners in their city and could not get out. A civilian who dared to visit the environs of the town in the zone of operations would immediately have been arrested, besides the population would naturally have been doubtful of news spread by the Germans proclaiming victories. What is certain is that on that date the Germans were pushed back by the Belgians south from Antwerp, towards Louvain, and that the noise of the mitrailleuses could distinctly be heard in certain quarters of the town. Therefore, *if* it was a German victory, why did the Germans fall back on to the town; on the contrary, a victory would mean an advance towards Antwerp and not a retreat, and the necessary call for fresh troops which had just arrived, and who, instead of going to their quarters, were sent at 5 o'clock the same day to the front. Already at this hour the village of Herent, a suburb of Louvain, was in flames and the German troops in confusion and panicky; in spite of all this, the city of Louvain remained calm, following the orders of the Kommandantur, no civilian was allowed in the streets after 7 o'clock in the evening. From seven on, the streets of the town were occupied only by German troops. And now the tragedy commences !!! At 8 o'clock in the evening a signal was fired by the German soldiers occupying the Barracks

at Saint Martin. Immediately and simultaneously, over all parts of the town, a violent fusillade commenced spreading terror among the confined population, who hid themselves in their cellars or in their back-yards. The sky becomes red and the conflagration commences. I saw from my window three enormous conflagrations in three different parts of the town — At the Grande Place, at the railway station and at the Boulevard Tirlemont. The fusillade continued all night, intermittently punctuated by the characteristic barking of the mitrailleuse. At this moment, the streets were only occupied by German troops with the exception of official civilians whose duty it was to be there, such as the chief of police and his aides.

Professor Meurer affirms, without giving any proof, that the population had fired on the German troops — he says: "they fired from the houses in certain streets," but he states no names and gives no precise position whatsoever. This want of precision is surprising, above all because we know the method and order which characterizes the German manner of procedure and we cannot but believe that if things really happened as Professor Meurer describes them, that the houses from which the firing took place would have been surrounded and order re-established; one must remember that Louvain was occupied by at least 10,000 men at this moment, undoubtedly a sufficient number to handle the situation if it had been as perilous for the German garrison as the Germans would have us believe. Those guilty of firing upon the troops would have been immediately arrested, judged and shot on the spot according to military law. Moreover, the houses from which the attack had been made would have been immediately destroyed; in place of this, what do we see? In what concerns the so-called "francs-tireurs" we will see how false are the accounts that these pretended "francs-tireurs" were soldiers disguised as civilians as described in the German "White Book." But, in what concerns the conflagrations which according to the German military conception constituted acts of just re-

prisals — what do we see? What did they burn up, and how was it burned up?

A systematic plan was followed. The Place du Peuple was occupied by the homes of patriarchal families, of magistrates, notaries, lawyers, etc. The 3rd Battalion of the 53rd Infantry had as its objective all the houses surrounding this place, but, before proceeding with the destruction of the houses (and here I answer Professor Meurer who denies all pillage on the part of the German troops) an organized pillage was carried out.

I am saying nothing lightly and nothing that cannot be proven by the testimony of witnesses still alive. To detail events: The German troops who were delegated for the pillage possessed a list of the houses containing artistic treasures. Wardens of the Central Prison at Louvain were ordered to accompany squads charged with the mission of pillaging the houses. The Germans obliged these prison keepers to point out the houses which were on the list and it was in this way, without losing time, that they fulfilled the mission confided to them. Once the objects were brought out into the street, they were immediately loaded into camions which were waiting for them and the houses in which nothing remained were given up to flames. To arrive at a quick result the incendiary section of the troops were called in; they were especially equipped for this work. The men were clothed with a sort of leather cloak, on their heads a helmet of the same material; they carried tanks and reservoirs with pumps with which they sprayed the houses with fire through the broken windows or through the ventilating holes in the cellars. Then incendiary pastilles were thrown on the fires in the rooms — these pastilles were spread everywhere, under the furniture and woodwork, and in a very short time, the house was a furnace. Certain houses escaped, uniquely, because at the time the squad of incendiaries passed these houses they were being pillaged by other squads.

Before finishing with this question of pillage which the

Germans deny, I am going to give further examples not for the pleasure of accusing but to show the improbability of the accusation of the Germans as regards the "francs-tireurs," because it is not by pillaging that these so-called "francs-tireurs" would be punished. Professor Meurer writes "the frequently recurring assertion that the Germans carried off books and valuable articles during the burning of the University can only be characterized as a lie out of whole cloth. The German troops engaged in an advance indeed had no time and no room to seize such things and carry them off." The example which I gave above and those which I will give and for which I am ready to prove the truth through many witnesses, shows that the German troops did give themselves up to pillage during the conflagrations. Professor Meurer speaks uniquely of the Library and prudently avoids to mention other cases.

. . . Now as to the statement that the German troops were too much occupied with their advance in the military operations taking place: I have shown that the German military documents, as well as the Belgian, prove that far from being an advance the operations of that day against Antwerp consisted in a retreat towards Louvain, and the statement that they did not have the time to pillage is also untrue. Professor Meurer further writes: "These assertions may be countered rather by the little known fact that immediately after the burning of Louvain there was plundering by Belgian inhabitants." Therefore not content, Professor Meurer accuses the inhabitants of Louvain of being the author of these pillages. To this statement it suffices again to state facts. The German troops occupied Louvain for the six days preceding the conflagrations, and behaved themselves correctly in a general manner — owing to the peaceable attitude of the population — apart from certain characteristics which I am obliged to take up in view of what Professor Meurer says.

First — All sorts of requisitions were made. I mention the war contribution per day in violation of Article 56 of the

Convention of the Hague. These requisitions were made by squads of Germans upon the principal merchants of the town; against these requisitions, the Germans gave receipts, written in German and with the ironical phrase — "payable after the war" or "payable by King Albert."

Second — One of the rooms of the City Hall contained a collection of ancient coins in gold and silver. This collection was pillaged *before* the conflagration and this money was used in payment by certain German soldiers in certain shops. This robbery was discovered by the City Secretary, Mr. Van Ermen, who is actually a notary at Louvain.

Third — Again before the conflagration, the pictures in the City Hall were cut out of their frames and were taken away by the German soldiers.

Now as regards the pillages which occurred during and *after* the conflagration it is impossible for me to give them all here but I will say what I saw with my own eyes early in the month of September, 1914. On the Boulevard de Tirlemont, I saw a squad of soldiers commanded by a Lieutenant of cavalry pillage and load into camions the contents of the villa situated at No. 89 and whose proprietor is Mr. Louis DeMey, who still lives there. The adjoining villa was pillaged under the same circumstances. While this was going on Mr. DeMey and his son were prisoners in Germany, accused of being "francs-tireurs." Again I saw on the Chaussée de Tirlemont, two camions being loaded with cigars from the manufactory of cigars there situated. At the bridge of Tivoli crossing the railroad, I saw whole trains go off, leaving for Germany, loaded with furniture, pianos and other objects. That there may have been certain civilians to help in this work I do not contest for everybody knows that in all conflagrations there are a certain number of individuals who know neither faith nor law. The chief of police of Louvain pointed out to me the following fact: During the disturbance he attempted to fulfil his duty patrolling in the streets to see if it was not possible to keep order. He saw a squad of German soldiers accompanied by women of low condition,

drunk and disorderly, pillaging a restaurant and attempted to interfere. He all but lost his life at the hands of the drunken soldiers. He then went to the Kommandantur to make a statement as to what was going on and received the following response, which to say the least is curious: "If you see our soldiers alone or accompanied by civilians, it is none of your business," and Professor Meurer states that Louvain was pillaged by its own inhabitants!!!! Aside from the houses on the Place du Peuple and the street leading to the station, the following important buildings were burned:

Palace of Justice.

The great church of St. Pierre as well as the houses surrounding.

The Theatre.

The Round Table, this being the club of Louvain.

The Academy of Fine Arts.

The Industrial School.

The Library.

Really it is impossible to pretend that the "francs-tireurs" would ambush themselves in such types of building. It certainly would appear to be against common sense. And again, the famous Library, known to all of the world for the treasures it contained and particularly to the German intellectuals! All its contents, over 300,000 volumes of manuscripts and precious objects were delivered to flames in one night. To pretend that the fire could so rapidly devour this immense edifice and its contents by mere hazard is impossible. The burning of this building was carefully prepared. A German officer to whom a Josephite Father pointed out that it was the celebrated library that the incendiaries were burning up, responded coolly "est ist befehl," which means — "it is by order." But I would rather leave the description of all this to Mr. Vander Essen and Mr. Delannoy, one a professor at the University, the other the librarian. Professor Delannoy's testimony is very necessary in the face of a claim made by the Germans that the treasures of the Library were not

burned but that van loads of stuff left the place before the fire. He was the Librarian of the University and went there to see if anything could perhaps be saved and in his testimony he says he was prevented from doing anything to save the books and manuscripts.

Professor Vander Essen is another witness. He says:

"During the fire the doors of the library remained locked, as they had been since the outbreak of the war. The Germans did not penetrate the building but contented themselves with smashing the windows looking on the Vieux Marché. Through these windows the Germans introduced inflammable liquid and fired a few shots, causing an immediate explosion. In such a way, by the use of chemicals, may be explained the fact that the whole library was destroyed, a thing which would have been impossible in the case of the building being accidentally set on fire by the neighboring houses. No soldier entered the library during the fire and no book and no manuscript was taken away."

Professor Vander Essen saved by chance the manuscript No. 906 which contains the official correspondence of the university from 1583 to 1637. He happened to have this manuscript from the library at his home where he had taken it for consultation. It is practically the unique survival, for the "crime of Louvain" was thoroughgoing.

Now, as regards the burning of the great church of St. Pierre, the preparation for it was most methodical. In his account, Professor Meurer, speaking of this church, reports what the "White Book" affirms, that is, that this sanctuary became the food for the flames from an unhappy combination of circumstances, and notably because of the spreading of the fire which was devouring the surrounding houses. This assertion, as well as all those I have taken up until now, is false from one end to the other. What I am about to say on this subject is confirmed by many witnesses, notably by the sworn functionaries of the State whose service kept them in the police station situated directly opposite the church.

In the evening of the 25th of August, soldiers who had

gone for the sacristan, penetrated into the church and went up amongst the rafters of the roof, which represented a veritable oak forest, centuries old, excellent elements for the conflagration. While this was going on, other soldiers were busy emptying a large store of liquors situated in the Rue de Namur a few paces further on. The bottles were piled on the altar which is to the right of the entrance and is dedicated to St. Joseph. More soldiers piled on other altars, chairs and church furniture which they saturated with inflammable liquids. The pictures which decorated each of these altars were first cut out of their frames, were rolled up and disappeared as souvenirs of the war. •

At the sight of these preparations, the Chanoine Thiéry protested energetically to the officer Telemann, Gerichtsanwalt, in charge at the City Hall as adjutant of the Commandant, von Mauntenffel, and was successful in obtaining men to help save several valuable pictures, which decorated the church. It was in this manner that the pictures of great value by Bouts were saved and hidden in the City Hall, but it was not through the initiative of the German military authorities as the "White Book" claims, that these pictures were saved, but through the initiative of a Belgian Ecclesiastic.

As to the chapels which they were preparing to enflame, they were separated from each other by walls. Five of these chapels, situated on the left, were burnt up separately. This destruction was not occasioned by the spreading of the fire but was carefully prepared and with method. During this time soldiers broke through with axes the main door to the sacristy which was of thick oak, and even today one can see it in the same state. Arriving in the sacristy, the soldiers found a large wardrobe which they knew to contain a safe. They broke through the lower panel and started in to burglarize the safe but they were stopped by the intense smoke caused by the fire in the chapels. This safe, according to their ideas, contained the treasures of the church — chalices and other objects used in celebrating the mass. There was also, at the northwest exit of the church, a

magnificent door and so-called tambour of carved oak, a masterpiece of the XVIIth century. It was saturated with some inflammable liquid and burned like a torch.

The police functionaries remaining on duty at the neighborhood police station saw what follows and their testimony is exact: German soldiers at about 5 o'clock in the morning clambered with lighted torches in their hands to the roof of the church along the balustrade. This roof, covered with slate, would not burn sufficiently fast to please them, while underneath the fire was already devouring the rafters. A current of air which was produced, however, by the flames devouring the oak door furnished a new element, setting fire to the wooden rafters of the campanile holding the carillon which was situated directly over the transept, so that at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 26th of August, the entire church was enveloped in flames.

The German statement that the church burnt because of the spreading of the fire from the neighboring houses of the Grande Place and Place Marguerite is false; witnesses such as Mr. Grondijs of Holland, Professor at the University of Utrecht, declare that at the moment the flames were bursting from the tower which was situated over the transept the neighboring houses were still intact. This is the truth minutely detailed by many witnesses. It shows that the version of the "White Book" from which Professor Meurer takes his statement, presents things in a manner which does not agree at all with the facts and which today still can be verified on the spot. The incendiaries proceeded with the same method on other edifices, and the total of this immense holocaust amounts for Louvain to one thousand and seventy-four (1074) buildings destroyed; that is to say more than one-third of the city.

After having tried to pass off the inhabitants of Louvain as francs-tireurs, Professor Meurer writes, "I pointed out that, in my opinion, in Belgium the Civic Guard with its uncertain field of activity was largely responsible for what happened, that also the most favorable preliminary

conditions for international war had been created in Belgium, moreover that during the war seeds sprang up that had been scattered in time of peace." Such a statement shows again that Professor Meurer bases his argument entirely on what the German authorities pretend. He loses all the objectivity to which his rôle of reporter should hold him. However, the responsibility of the Civic Guards stands for absolutely nothing in the affair of Louvain, because at the time of the approach of the German troops the Civic Guards had been disarmed. Thus, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 19th of August, and I can testify to it again today, even as I did to the Kommandantur at that moment, in writing, in October 1914, that all the arms of the Civic Guard were loaded on a train which left that same morning at 10 o'clock for Antwerp.

To explain the unbelievable panic which seized the German soldiers on the evening of the 25th of August, panic in which they fired upon each other, it is claimed by the Germans that they were treacherously fired upon. The German authorities state in three versions that these troops were attacked underhandedly — first, by soldiers disguised as civilians; second, by the Civic Guard; third, by civilians armed by the Belgian army. An autopsy on the bodies of the German soldiers has revealed nothing but German bullets. The "White Book" does speak of buck shot having been found but gives no proof of this. When to fathom this accusation the Belgians proposed having an examination of the corpses in the presence of the Belgian doctors, this was brutally refused by the Germans. Dr. Tits, a Belgian doctor, protested energetically and he was threatened, if he did not shut up, with expulsion from Belgium.

The soldiers who were killed during the panic were picked up in haste, the streets remaining covered with German equipment.

The German authorities were deeply interested in their act of accusation to make known just what percent of the total of the losses inflicted on the German troops belonged

to the franc-tireurs of Louvain; this would have permitted them to show that the revenge they exercised was only in proportion to the gravity of the damage done to them. But the "White Book" does not cite any number, even approximately.

On the contrary, positive proof goes to show the falseness of the German statements. The list of the people massacred by the Germans (209 civilians, amongst whom were 8 old men over 70, 21 women, 7 over sixty and 11 children) and whose bodies were identified, contains the name of no Belgian soldier; moreover, the German authorities have not made known any of the numbers of the identification medals of the so-called soldiers disguised as civilians whom they pretend attacked the German troops. When the bodies of these were exhumed in 1915, at which I assisted, there was discovered amongst the bodies that had been buried in the square opposite the station, the body of a Belgian soldier in uniform; he had one leg amputated and a bandage about his stomach. This certainly was not a victim of the happenings at Louvain but was without doubt one of the wounded who had died in a Red Cross train and had been buried in this spot.

All this goes to show that the German authorities cannot prove, not only the existence of such an organization but even an isolated case of so claimed "franc-tireurs."

Moreover it should be stated that after the happenings which we have described, the German garrison were furnished with broad white bandages on their left arms. As I was intrigued by this I asked a German soldier who claimed to be a correspondent of the "*Vorwaerts*," what it signified and he answered, "Well it is in case of a new row such as happened on the 25th of August. We will be able to recognize amongst ourselves German soldiers."

As to conclusions: I have shown the absolute falseness and stupidity of the German statements for which Professor Meurer makes himself responsible. What remains of these accusations? Nothing. None of them can be proved, while in

what I say there is nothing which cannot be proved to-day by many witnesses still living; and this brings me to define what I wish to arrive at. I absolutely agree on one point with Professor Meurer and that is that it is necessary to have an impartial inquest held to the end to settle all doubts on this most irritating of questions; irritating because the Germans persist in falsehoods; irritating because the Belgians who are accused by them are innocent.

As to this inquest I must state that three times during the war, the offer for an inquest was declined by the German Socialists; first, that which was made by the Maison du Peuple of Brussels to the deputies of the Reichstag, Noske and Koster; second, that which the Dutch socialist (neutral) Vankol, asked of the Parteivorstand at Berlin; third, that which Mr. Vliegen proposed to the socialistic leader, Schiedmann. Separately from these propositions I myself made a proposition each time I gave a lecture in Switzerland during the war. No attention was ever paid to any of these propositions. Where Professor Meurer is right is when he says, "The matter cannot be left standing this way. The Germans as well as the Belgians are partisan; only a non-partisan establishing the facts could allay the strife and bring us back to a condition of genuine peace." We here absolutely agree. *This question has got to be solved!* It is a question of historical truth which interests the Belgians as much as it does the Germans.

In stating the conclusions at which I want to arrive, my conscience as a neutral revolts before one fact. The inquest made by order of the German government at Louvain shortly after the atrocities presents no guarantee of sincerity because of the conditions under which it was conducted and because of the quality of the person to whom full powers had been given.

In view of the great importance of the crime of Louvain and the difficulties of a genuine inquest, one would think that the German Government would have watched over it with great care, since it was a question of establishing facts

before the public opinion of the entire civilized world and should only have been put in charge of capable functionaries whose integrity was above all suspicion, for does it not comprise the honor of the German army and of the whole German people? But the German government, sure at that moment (September 1914) of complete victory, consequently sure of immunity, and to have no account to render to anybody, manifestly treated this important affair very lightly, even as it was by the famous manifesto of the 90 German Intellectuals. One of these the celebrated and eminent jurist, Dr. Zorn, did not hesitate to write to Marshal von Hindenburg in 1917, after judicial consultation on the question of the wrong done by the Germans by the violation of neutrality, "Alone the conqueror is right; the conquered is always wrong."

The German Government, Marshal von der Goltz, put in charge of the inquest a certain Dr. Franz Ivers, Feldkriegsgerichtsrat (Councilor of the Council of War in Campaign) and in civil life, Councilor of Justice. Dr. Ivers received in Louvain, on the 17th, 18th and 23rd of September 1914, the testimony which is found in annexes 3 to 14 of the "White Book." Dr. Ivers therefore constituted in the rôle of a unique judge, the tribunal of the general German government in Belgium. During his inquest this judge received the testimony of many of the inhabitants, personages and intellectuals of Louvain. None of this testimony, save that of Professor Lemaire, was put in the "White Book." In his rôle of unique judge, Dr. Ivers was assisted at Louvain only by the secretary of the Council of War, Rambeau, as is proved by the signatures attached to 14 testimonies, of Germans with the exception of the one Belgian before mentioned. This inquest was absolutely one sided and therefore *nil* because one has never seen in questions of jurisprudence how one can be at one and the same time judge and plaintiff. This new system of jurisprudence was inaugurated because of the needs of an indefensible case. The function with which Dr. Ivers was charged demanded intelligence and even more

— *character*, besides an extraordinary will force. In a word one would imagine that the German Government would have named for the rôle a man of integrity and parts. Now, who is this Dr. Ivers? The German courts enlighten us. An inveterate alcoholic and a blackmailer. A verdict rendered on the 29th of November 1916, by the VIIth Correctional Court in Berlin condemns Dr. Ivers to nine months in prison for attempted extortion of funds from the mother of a German soldier at the front. We cannot go into the details of the suit brought by the Court of Justice of his own country against Dr. Ivers and of which the German Journals give an account in the following numbers —

Der Tag of Berlin No. 605, 606, 608, 610 and 612; *Berliner Tageblatt* No. 605, 606, 608, 610, 611, 612 and 613; *Vorwaerts* of Berlin No. 325, 327, 328 and 329, all dated 25 to 30 November 1916.

It is sufficient to know that Dr. Ivers was declared guilty of attempted blackmailing of the worst kind, according to the speech made by the prosecuting attorney in his address to the court, while his defender asked for his release by saying that Dr. Ivers lacked entirely all moral sense.

This was the type of man to whom was confided the handling of many cases before the Council of War in Belgium and in France, notably, the inquest at Louvain; moreover it is the conclusions of this individual, lacking all moral sense, that Professor Meurer has exposed to the American public by the voice of *Current History*, the German point of view, of lies from the "White Book." It would really be cruel to insist too much along these lines but truth itself knows no alternative and one must rather pity Professor Meurer in lending the authority of his name and his reputation as an Intellectual to a comedy so low, repeated fourteen years after the happenings.

I am not writing to perpetuate hate; I am only saying what I know. Justice ought to be rendered to the population of Louvain which the German propaganda is trying again today to charge with the most hideous crimes. The honor of

the whole people, the honor of Belgium has been soiled by German lies. I say that this honor is intact. The legend of the "francs-tireurs" was created by Germany in 1914 because Germany needed such a story. Professor Meurer has proved to us that the Germany of 1928, in spite of Locarno and the conferences of Geneva, is trying always to whitewash her past through the same calumny, forgetting that it is only through truth that reconciliation is possible. Truth should no longer be outraged; the Belgians themselves so declare. Once truth has been acknowledged, they will cordially hold out the hand to all men of good will.

The German Government concluded with this unbelievable phrase the lies and calumnies which constitute the "White Book," "In proceeding with its inquiry on the happenings at Louvain, the German Government in its search for facts followed a double point of view: to defend its honor, which was attacked, and serve the cause of humanity, gravely compromised by the Belgian Government and by a misled population."

In establishing the facts, as I have done, I have only accomplished an elementary duty of honesty. The attitude of a witness who, having seen and heard, has simply stated that which he saw and that which he heard.

* * * * *

I ardently desire to contribute to the truth and in such a manner that it cannot be controverted. The honor of the Belgian people demands it. I am wholly of the opinion of Professor Meurer when he concludes, "Not by speeches but by deeds will the world receive what it wants, real peace, true security." But this conclusion implies a condition purely elemental, which is, the sincerity and the total renunciation on the part of the Germans of a campaign of lies such as that from which we are still suffering.

There is a document which Professor Meurer would have done well to consult before he gave in his report to the Commission of the Reichstag and before publishing his article in

Current History. This document is to be found in the archives of the Minutes of the War at Berlin. It is the register containing the orders of the German General Headquarters during the war—orders addressed to the Army Corps. In effect, each unit in campaign keeps daily a register of orders received and the manner in which these orders are executed.

Let them produce the register of the Units occupying Louvain from the 19th of August in 1914 on; there will be found written the orders given for the destruction of the Brabantonne city. This register will constitute even to a greater degree than the German "White Book" an irrefutable act of accusation and the proof of the innocence of the city of Louvain.

* * * * *

Enough words! Facts, as says Professor Meurer; so let it be!

* * * * *

And this is my conclusion, which is, at the same time, a proposition which I believe will be found quite normal. Let the question of Louvain, for once and for all time, be solved. I therefore propose the nomination of an International Committee charged with a thorough investigation to be held as soon as possible.

This investigation will be confided exclusively, outside of all idea of political influences, to historians and jurists who will go to the spot and give their opinion as to the value of the respective investigations already made by the German Government on one hand, and by the Belgian Government on the other. This should be done as soon as possible, so that witnesses can be heard who have appeared during the aforementioned investigations, and at the same time before all traces of the drama will have disappeared and witnesses have died. It is most urgent to hear those who are still alive.

Alone the investigations which have already been held shall be the object of the critical and the objective examina-

tions by this International Committee. They will constitute the matter of an historical documentation and this alone in the interest of Truth and the edification of Future Generations. This the Belgian nation wants. I wish we could meet in Germany the same good will. It would be to her honor to accept without restrictions that the question of the "francs-tireurs" and the Sack of Louvain be judged by the International Committee constituted in such a way as to guarantee objectivity and impartiality.

ALBERT FUGLISTER
50 rue de Lombardie
St. Gilles — Brussels
Belgium

NEW FINANCE *for* FARMERS



INTERMEDIATE CREDIT SYSTEM
NEW ZEALAND

The People's Railways for the People's Safety

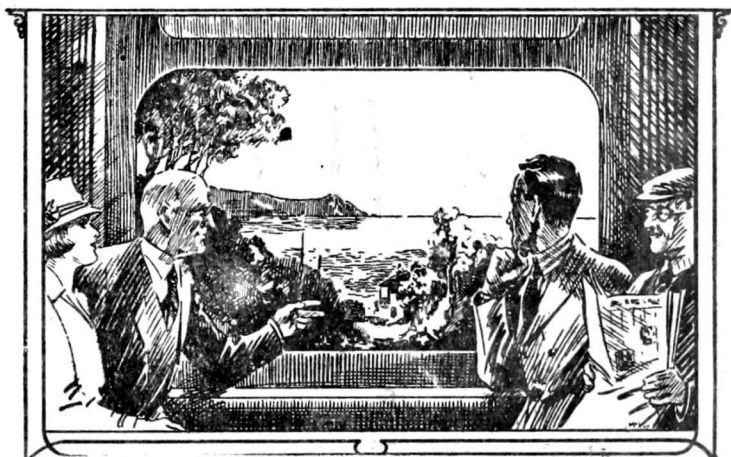


You are safe when you travel by rail;
Your journey is smooth, and it's cosy
You're not like a sail in a gale;
You read, gaze, or sleep if you're dozy

—F. S. L.

Oh, the wild engine! Every time I sit
In any train I must remember it—
So careful of the train and of the track,
Guiding us out, or helping us go back.

—Harold Monro



During the past two years, the **NEW ZEALAND RAILWAYS**, true to the principle of "Safety First," carried 52,000,000 passengers without one fatality.

The Latest Popular Enterprise
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**NIGHT EXPRESS ON THE SOUTH ISLAND
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NEW FINANCE *for* FARMERS



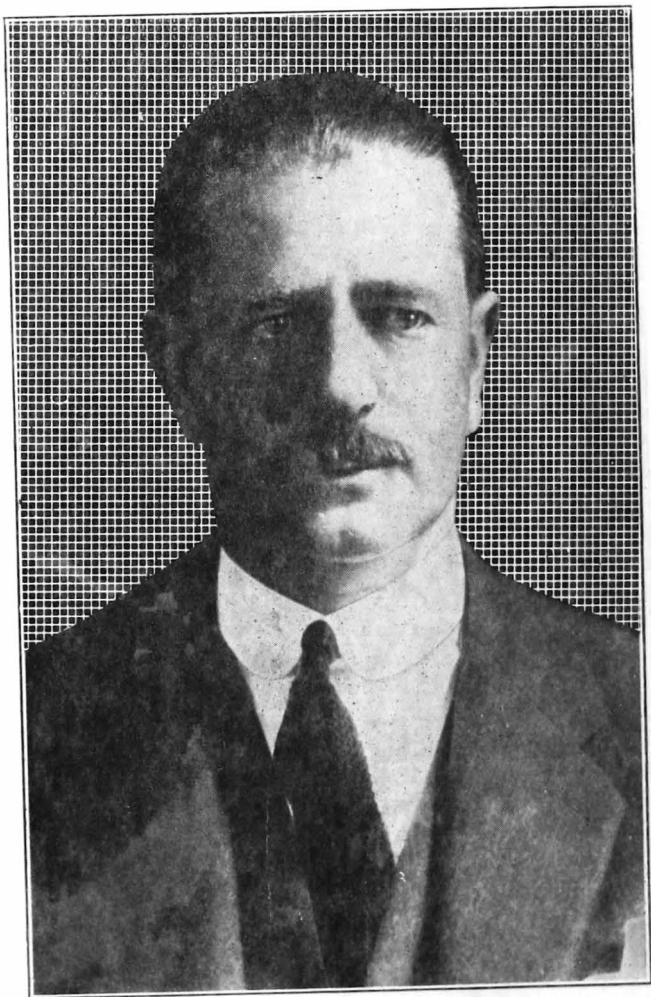
The
NEW SYSTEM OF
INTERMEDIATE
CREDIT

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NEW ZEALAND
1928

CONTENTS

	Page
PRIME MINISTER'S FOREWORD	5 to 10
CONTROL AND ADMINISTRATION	12 to 18
Central Board	12
Dominion Organization	14
District Administration	16
District Representation	17
District Boards	18
THE BOARD'S LENDING BUSINESS	19 to 29
Purposes of Loans	19
Co-operative Intermediate Credit Associations	20 to 25
Loans to Individual Farmers	26
Loans to Farmers' Co-operative Organizations	27
Discounting	28
HOW THE FUNDS ARE PROVIDED	30 to 32
Advances from Consolidated Fund	30
Debenture Issues	30
PERSONNEL OF DISTRICT BOARDS	33 to 57
North Auckland	33
Auckland	34
Waikato	36
Poverty Bay	38
Hawke's Bay	39
Taranaki	41
Wanganui	42
Manawatu-Wellington	44
Wairarapa	45
Marlborough	48
Nelson	49
Westland	51
North Canterbury	52
South Canterbury	54
Otago	55
Southland	57
DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BOARD	58-59



THE RIGHT HON. J. G. COATES, P.C.,
Prime Minister of New Zealand.

FOREWORD

A VERY important development in the Government's practical encouragement of farmers and their co-operative societies is marked by the Rural Intermediate Credit Act, 1927, which opens up a new avenue of financial facilities on a satisfactory basis of security. This Act, providing for a necessary system of credit for periods ranging from six months to five years, at reasonable rates of interest, completes the legislation recommended by the Royal Commission on Rural Credits—the legislation which began in 1926 with the Rural Advances Act for long-term credit on the security of first mortgage of rural lands.

These measures, supplementing other provision for the financing of farmers through Government Departments, practically assure for the primary producers the advantages of an agricultural bank. Altogether the Government's purpose is to ensure that the farmer shall be afforded the opportunity of getting the capital he requires at a low rate and upon terms that will enable him to concentrate on his work of production, without avoidable anxiety in regard to his obligations.

At this point it is fitting to refer briefly to the working of Government Departments which enable farmers to acquire land on long-term credit. It is well known, of course, that during many years the State Advances Office has granted loans upon an amortization system, under which the principal sum is gradually paid off during the currency of the mortgage by means of small half-yearly payments in addition to the interest. By the Rural Advances Act of 1926, however, a special branch of the State Advances Office was set up for the purpose of granting loans upon rural lands up to a maximum of £5,500 to any one farmer.

The same system of lending money on farm lands has for some years past been adopted by the Public Trust Office,

which now does not, except in special circumstances, grant loans on any other basis. It is obvious that this is the ideal method of finance for farmers, for not only is the borrower spared the anxiety and expense involved in rearranging his loan every few years, but the principal sum is paid off by instalments of such small amounts that they do not appreciably increase his ordinary half-yearly commitments above those incurred in respect of interest alone under the old system of borrowing.

It is one thing for a qualified man to go on the land, by the help of a State loan; it is another thing to carry on successfully without recurring anxieties as to finance, between the seasonal returns from produce. Hence has come the new Rural Intermediate Credit Act, which is beginning its helpful course with the substantial support of the Government—the lending of £400,000 to the Rural Intermediate Credit Board for a period of 20 years, free of interest for the first 10 years. The Government is also prepared to postpone its claim for repayment in favour of investors in the Board's debentures. Additional Government assistance is in the loan of a further sum of £5,000, interest free, to the Board to enable it to make advances for the payment of preliminary expenses of Co-operative, Rural Intermediate Credit Associations. The Government is also making an unconditional grant of £10,000 to the Board for administration expenses while the scheme is being brought into operation.

I feel very confident that this action of the Government in giving a helpful hand in this new financing of farmers will be well supported in the widespread purchase of the Board's debentures, issued for amounts of £10 each or multiples of £10. Events of the past decade must have thoroughly impressed on all New Zealanders the truth that their welfare is vitally dependent on the prosperity of the farming industries. A system of finance which helps the farmer to work his land profitably promotes prosperity for the Dominion as a whole. Here, therefore, is an opportunity for all sections of the community to serve their own material interests by an investment on good security—a double advantage, because there is the direct return from the

investment as well as the strengthening of the foundation of New Zealand's welfare.

To improve the prospects of the farmers and to assure a continuation of the Dominion's prosperity, the Government is also actively concerned with other measures than those of finance. The ever-increasing keenness of competition in the markets to which New Zealand's produce is shipped necessitates progressive attention to scientific methods, which will eliminate waste and lead to bigger and better production. For this purpose the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has been established, to work constructively in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture and with various organizations of producers. Other enterprise of the Government during recent years is seen in the strong establishment of herd-testing associations which are importantly helping dairy-farmers to put their herds on a higher plane of profit. The new Massey Agricultural College will also be a very effective ally of the South Island's College at Lincoln in the movement for better farming.

In means of transport, too, by rail and road, the Government has been properly mindful of the needs of farmers. In its administration of railways, it is the settled policy of the Government to render the primary producers the utmost assistance possible, compatible with the Dominion's railway and other financial obligations. An outstanding example of this policy is the reduction of 40 per cent. made a little over a year ago in the railway tariff on artificial manures. This enabled farmers to avail themselves fully of the recent low prices of fertilizers, with the result that there has been a marked increase in production throughout the country. Other railway concessions to primary producers are well-known.

For some time past the realization that local-body rating was steadily mounting and throwing additional burdens upon the farming community has given the Government considerable concern. In order to place the cost of construction and maintenance of arterial roads upon an equitable basis so that the persons benefiting directly by the

use of these roads should bear their fair proportion of these costs, the Government set up the Main Highways Board and provided the funds necessary to finance its operations by the creation of the tyre duty and motor license fees. These funds have been augmented considerably by the imposition of the petrol tax of last session.

During the four years that the Main Highways Board has been in existence the Board has expended on roads, for the construction and maintenance of most of which counties were previously directly liable, sums amounting to £1,784,000 for construction and £1,442,000 for maintenance. It is anticipated that rural roads alone will directly benefit to the extent of an additional £600,000 annually by reason of the recently instituted petrol tax. Including the amounts available from all sources, such as motor license fees and tyre duty, the Board's annual expenditure will, in the near future, be about 1½ million pounds for construction and maintenance. Practically all of this expenditure will benefit the rural ratepayer by giving him increased transport facilities and by actually reducing the burden of his rates. It will thus be seen that the cost of production will be appreciably lightened as the result of the operations of the Main Highways Board.

Cheap power for numerous producers—particularly dairy-farmers—is supplied by the Government's big hydro-electric enterprises which are destined to have an increasing effectiveness in adding to the comfort and profit of folk on the land.

Reverting to the new Act, which has been favourably received throughout the Dominion, I may mention that several critics have harboured some groundless fears about the effect of one section. They have said that the introduction into the Act of provisions enabling loans to be granted direct to farmers, without the intervention of one of the special Co-operative Rural Intermediate Credit Associations, contemplated by the Bill as originally drafted, would operate against the formation of such associations. A complete refutation of that criticism is given in the fact that eight

associations have been already formed and active measures are being taken for the formation of others in a large number of districts.

I desire also to emphasize the fact that the report of the Royal Commission, which was sent abroad in 1925 to enquire into the provisions made in other countries for farm finance, did not contain any suggestion for the repeal of the State Advances Amendment Act, 1922, in so far as that Act authorized advances upon the security of stock and chattels. The introduction into the Rural Intermediate Credit Act of the special provisions for direct loans, which have been subjected to unwarranted criticism merely reproduced the system already in operation in the State Advances Office. It modified that system, however, in two ways. In the interests of farmers desirous of obtaining loans, the maximum amount which may be borrowed by an individual is raised to £1,000, under the present scheme, as against a maximum of £500 under the State Advances legislation. On the other hand, the interests of the Board's debenture-holders are safeguarded by the insertion of a provision (which does not appear in the State Advances legislation) requiring at least 20 per cent. of the loan to be guaranteed by a substantial guarantor, in addition to the security on stock and chattels and any further security taken from the borrower.

Since the personnel of the Rural Intermediate Credit Board and the District Boards has been announced, very favourable comment has been made on the members in all quarters. It is a matter of gratification to find that men of integrity and standing in the community, acquainted with every phase of the farming position, have been found willing at personal sacrifice to serve on these boards. By their co-operation they will assist not only the primary producers, but the people of New Zealand as a whole. The consideration that the scheme is being administered by such men as these will also create a feeling of confidence on the part of investors in the Board's debentures that their interests are being protected in every respect while the needs of borrowers are being given full and sympathetic attention.

In concluding this brief survey of the farming position, I am pleased to give due credit to the financial assistance that has been rendered in the past, and is still being rendered, to the farming community by the banks and by the stock and station companies that are operating throughout the Dominion. Faced with the lack of means that existed in New Zealand for tiding the farmer over periods of low returns for his produce, the banks and stock and station companies took upon themselves functions which in reality formed no essential part of their legitimate business, and in effect established a system of intermediate credit for the benefit of the farming community.

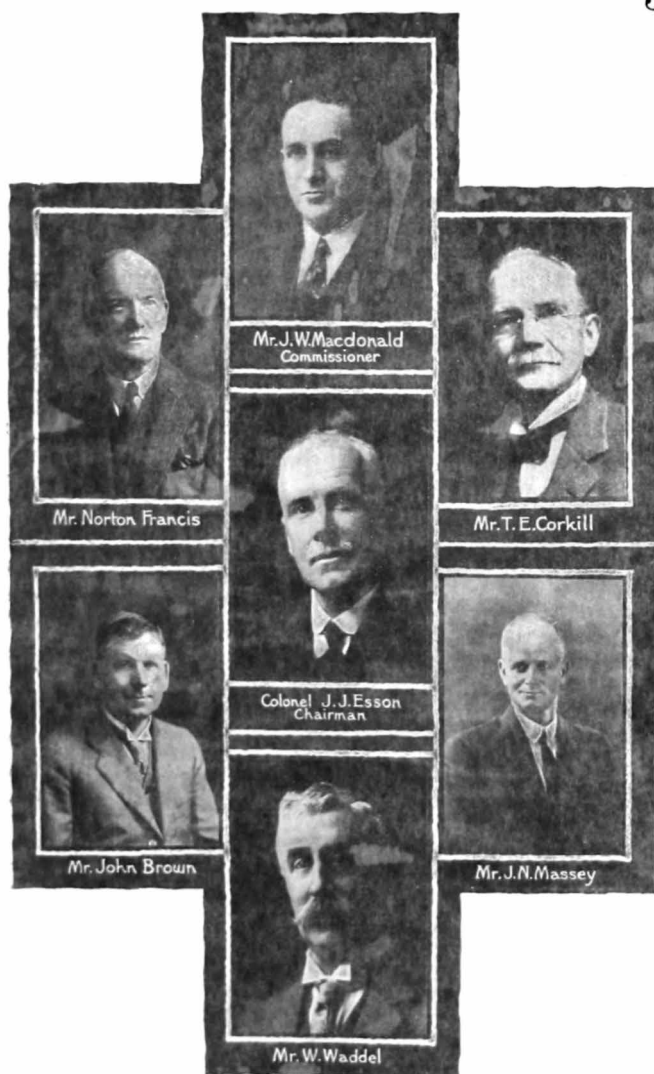
The Rural Intermediate Credit Board, without in any way encroaching upon the proper spheres either of the stock and station companies or the banks, will be able to provide farmers generally with such intermediate credit as they require, upon such terms as will enable them to introduce more scientific methods of farming, to utilize to its full capacity the whole of their land, and at the same time to consolidate their position by the gradual repayment to the Board of the funds advanced to them.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'C. G. Waite', written over a horizontal line.

Prime Minister.

WELLINGTON,

7th June, 1928.



MEMBERS OF THE
RURAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BOARD.

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT

CONTROL and ADMINISTRATION

The control of this new system of finance for farmers is vested in the Rural Intermediate Credit Board which meets periodically at Wellington. By virtue of his office, the Public Trustee is a member of the Board (which, in accordance with the Act, must include at least one person with practical experience in farming), and the other six members are appointed by warrant of His Excellency the Governor-General. The Public Trustee is the chief executive member, and acts as such under the designation of Commissioner of Rural Intermediate Credit.

CENTRAL BOARD.

COLONEL J. J. ESSON, C.M.G., V.D., J.P. (chairman) is a well-known Public Servant of long experience, which began in 1881, in the Postal Department. Transferred to Wellington from Marton, he went to the Accounts Branch and took charge of the clearing room. In 1906 he was transferred to the Treasury where his successful career culminated in the positions of Secretary to the Treasury, Paymaster-General, Receiver-General, and Register of New Zealand Inscribed Stock in 1922. He retired from the Treasury about three years ago, but was retained as Financial Adviser to the Government. Colonel Esson, who had been closely associated with the volunteer and Territorial forces for more than twenty years prior to 1914, served with distinction in the Great War—in Egypt, Gallipoli, and France—and was mentioned in despatches. Colonel Esson was chairman of the Royal Commission of 1925 on Rural Credits.

MR. J. W. MACDONALD: The Public Trustee of the Dominion of New Zealand, Commissioner of Rural Intermediate Credit. Mr. Macdonald was born in Christchurch in 1883. After leaving school he was engaged for a time in newspaper work. In 1900 he joined the Justice Department and qualified for the legal profession. Six years later he joined the Public Trust Office. He was appointed Assistant Solicitor in 1907, Solicitor in 1909, Assistant Public Trustee in 1917, and Public Trustee in 1921. Mr. Macdonald is also Custodian of Enemy Property and Controller of the New Zealand Clearing Office under the Treaty of Versailles; one of the Commissioners of the Public Debt Sinking Funds and a member of the following Boards:—the T. G. Macarthy Trust Advisory Board, the Public Trust Office Investment Board, the Government Life Insurance Board, the

NEW FINANCE FOR FARMERS

State Advances Office Board, the Native Trust Office Board, the Government Railways Superannuation Board and the Public Service Superannuation Board, of which he is chairman. On the last named Board he is an elected representative of the Public Service.

MR. W. WADDEL, a native of Southland, had mercantile experience for some years after leaving school. When the State Advances Department was inaugurated in 1895, he joined it. Two years later he was appointed Officer-in-Charge, and in 1907 was promoted to the position of Deputy Superintendent, which he held until 1922, when he became Permanent Head of the Department. Mr. Waddel is also a member of the Public Trust Office Investment Board, the Government Insurance Board, the State Fire Insurance Board, the Dominion Land Purchase Board and the Public Service Superannuation Board.

MR. NORTON FRANCIS, C.M.G., J.P., has been very actively and extensively associated with public life, military service and commerce of Canterbury for many years. His record includes the Mayoralty of Waimate, membership of the Timaru Harbour Board, presidency of the Waimate A. & P. Association, vice-presidency of the Waimate Branch of the New Zealand Farmers' Union, presidency of the Waimate Automobile Association, presidency of the Waimate Branch of the Navy League, presidency of the Christchurch Rotary Club, and prominent positions in many other organizations. He was vice-president of the Canterbury Chamber of Commerce from 1924 to 1926, and has been chairman of its Economics Committee since 1925. He is a Government representative on the Council of the Massey Agricultural College. He has been on the directorate of several firms of Waimate and Christchurch. He was an executive director of Messrs. Guinness and LeCren, Ltd., until this firm was absorbed in 1919 by Messrs. Pyne, Gould, Guinness, Ltd., a company of which Mr. Francis is an executive director. His military service, which goes back many years, was notable during the Great War for important positions on the New Zealand Forces Headquarters Staff. He was General Staff Officer of the Samoan Expeditionary Force, and was Director of Base Records from 1915 to 1919.

MR. T. E. CORKILL retired recently from the position of assistant general manager of the Bank of New Zealand, after more than fifty years in the banking service. He joined the bank staff as a clerk and steadily advanced until, during the absence abroad of the general manager, he acted

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT

in that capacity for nearly a year. Mr. Corkill, who began his banking career in the Isle of Man Bank and the Bank of Liverpool, came to New Zealand in the early eighties.

MR. JOHN BROWN was born in Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire, Scotland. His parents came to New Zealand when he was ten years of age, and four years later he was earning his living as a pupil teacher. After six years of successful work in country schools, he entered the Canterbury Agricultural College, and gained his diploma as an agricultural instructor in 1905. However, instead of continuing his career as a teacher, he went on to the farm of the late Mr. John Withell at Ealing, and rose to be manager in charge of the flocks. He next began farming for himself. He has been always deeply interested in the welfare of farmers. During two years, when he was president of the Mid-Canterbury Branch of the Farmers' Union, the wheat controversy (control versus free trade) raged. As chairman of the conferences held at Ashburton, he had ample opportunity of getting a thorough knowledge of the whole wheat question. He is at present a member of the Mid-Canterbury Executive of the Farmers' Union, a member of the Agricultural Committee of the Canterbury Progress League, and a member of the Wheat Committee recently appointed by the wheat-growers of Canterbury and North Otago. Mr. Brown is also the Government representative on the Ashburton High School Board.

MR. J. N. MASSEY, a son of the late Right Hon. W. F. Massey, began farming twenty-one years ago on a block of rough country at Puni, Aka Aka, Franklin County. The land, which consisted of swamp and high country, has been converted into a highly productive farm. Mr. Massey held the position of president of the Franklin Agricultural Society for two years, has been a member and chairman of the Aka Aka Drainage Board for 15 years, a member of the Franklin County Council and other public bodies. He is familiar with all classes of pastoral farming.

READY-MADE DOMINION ORGANIZATION.

For the administration of a system of finance designed to operate throughout the Dominion, it was recognised that it would be necessary to permit the Board to function through an established organization, well represented in all districts. Accordingly, the Public Trust Office was selected as the most suitable for this purpose. Not only is the Public

NEW FINANCE FOR FARMERS

Trustee acting *ex officio* as Commissioner of Rural Intermediate Credit, but senior officers of the Public Trust Office are also executive officers of the Board and the branch officers of the Public Trust Office have been appointed the local representatives of the Board. The District Public Trustees act as District Intermediate Credit Supervisors.

Although the administration of the Rural Intermediate Credit system is associated in this manner with the efficient and economic organization of the Public Trust Office, it does not form part of the ordinary business of the Public Trust Office, which acts only as agent of the Board in the transaction of its business and has no control over the scheme or other responsibility in regard to it.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

The principal executive officers of the Board, whose functions are additional to their ordinary duties as officers of the Public Trust Office are:—Mr. J. Snell, Deputy-Comissioner; Mr. W. M. Barr, Chief Accountant; Mr. C. E. Cole, Solicitor.



Left to right: Mr. Barr, Mr. Snell, Mr. Cole.

MR. SNELL, on leaving Wellington College, joined the Public Service as a cadet in the Accounts Branch of the General Post Office in 1900. He was subsequently employed in the Secretary's Branch of that office, and during the War, in the Imperial Government Supplies Department. He was transferred to the Public Trust Office in 1917, and for several years past has been in charge of its Mortgage Division. He was admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court in 1921 and as a barrister in the following year.

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT

MR. BARR, Chief Accountant of the Public Trust Office, has served for 34 years in the Public Trust Office, and has had a wide and varied experience in various classes of financial work associated with this Office.

MR. COLE has for some years been one of the Assistant Solicitors of the Public Trust Office. Prior to his entering the service he obtained in private practice valuable and extensive experience in all classes of conveyancing and general legal work.

DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

To obviate delay and inconvenience in the matter of applications for loans, provision has been made for a sufficient degree of decentralization in the administration of the system. Accordingly, the Dominion has been divided into sixteen districts, in each of which there is at least one local representative designated a District Intermediate Credit Supervisor. In some districts additional supervisors have been appointed to meet the convenience of applicants and to facilitate generally the transaction of the Board's business. The following districts have been defined for the purposes indicated:—

NORTH ISLAND:

<i>District:</i>	<i>Headquarters:</i>
North Auckland	Whangarei
Auckland	Auckland
Waikato	Hamilton
Poverty Bay	Gisborne
Hawke's Bay	Napier
Taranaki	New Plymouth
Wanganui	Wanganui
Manawatu-Wellington	Palmerston North
Wairarapa	Masterton

SOUTH ISLAND:

Marlborough	Blenheim
Nelson	Nelson
Westland	Greymouth
North Canterbury	Christchurch
South Canterbury	Timaru
Otago	Dunedin
Southland	Invercargill

These districts are provisional only. If experience indicates that it is necessary or desirable in the interests of clients or otherwise to sub-divide or re-organise the districts, the appropriate action will be taken.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATION.

At the headquarters of the districts specified there are appointed district representatives of the Board designated District Intermediate Credit Supervisors who are in all cases the chairmen of the District Rural Intermediate Credit Boards.

To meet the convenience of applicants or of inquirers resident at a distance from the headquarters of their districts additional District Intermediate Credit Supervisors have been appointed in the following centres:—

<i>Centre:</i>	<i>District:</i>
Waipukurau	Hawke's Bay
Dannevirke	Hawke's Bay
Hawera	Taranaki
Wellington	Manawatu-Wellington

The District Intermediate Credit Supervisors act as the local officers of the Central Board, and to them should be directed all enquiries for information in regard to the system whether relating to loan matters, the formation of Co-operative Rural Intermediate Credit Associations, the discounting business of the Central Board, its debenture issues or other matters. Their addresses are in each case at the Public Trust Office building in the towns named.

In addition, the Board is represented in some of the smaller centres by District Officers to whom may be addressed inquiries for information in regard to loan matters. District Officers, whose addresses are also at the branch of the Public Trust Office in the towns named, are stationed in the following places:—

<i>District:</i>	<i>Town:</i>
Waikato	Te Kuiti
Hawke's Bay	Wairoa
	Hastings
Taranaki	Stratford
Manawatu-Wellington	Taihape
	Feilding
	Levin
North Canterbury	Ashburton
	Rangiora
Otago	Balclutha
Southland	Gore

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT

DISTRICT BOARDS.

To a considerable extent the lending business of the Central Board will be delegated to District Boards established in each of the rural intermediate credit districts. These boards perform such of the Central Board's functions as it authorizes them from time to time to undertake, subject to the Central Board's control. These boards, fully representative, include persons actively interested in all phases of farming. Among their members are district representatives of the Public Trust Office acting as District Intermediate Credit Supervisors, local representatives of the Departments of Lands and Survey, Valuation, and Agriculture, and stock and station agents' representatives nominated by the local stock and station agents' organization. In each board of five members there are at least two farming representatives, selected so that all farming interests in the district are adequately represented.

The personnel of the District Boards is a guarantee not only that the applications will receive careful and sympathetic consideration, but also that the interests of investors in the Central Board's debentures will be fully protected in that loans will be made with prudence and caution.

[The full membership of District Boards is given in pages 33 to 57.]



*NEW FINANCE FOR FARMERS***THE BOARD'S LENDING
BUSINESS**

The Rural Intermediate Credit Act, 1927, and the Regulations issued under it, authorize the Board to make its funds available for the benefit of the farming community in three different methods:—

- (a) By loans to farmers either individually or as members of Co-operative Rural Intermediate Credit Associations;
- (b) By loans to farmers' co-operative organizations;
- (c) By discounting to a certain extent for banks or approved financial institutions, farmers' promissory notes or bills of exchange held by them.

LOANS TO FARMERS.**Purposes of Loans.**

Where the application for an advance is made by a farmer either individually or as a member of a Co-operative Rural Intermediate Credit Association, the purposes for which the funds are to be applied must be one or more of the following:—

- (a) The clearing, fencing, draining and general improvement of land in the occupation of the applicant;
- (b) The erection of buildings on any such land;
- (c) The purchase of implements, stock, seeds, plants, trees and other things required in respect of the occupation and use of any land;
- (d) The payment of any mortgage, debt or other liability of the applicant incurred in relation to farming operations;
- (e) Any other purpose in relation to farming operations that may be approved by the Board.

Maximum Amount of Loans.

The maximum amount which the Board may advance to any one person is £1,000. A person who has obtained a loan of less than that amount by individual application or as a member of a Co-operative Rural Intermediate Credit

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT

Association, or by means of promissory notes or bills of exchange discounted with the Board, may obtain a further loan by any of such methods provided that he does not thereby obtain more than £1,000 in all.

Nature of Security.

In general the security will be a mortgage over the borrower's chattels (live stock, produce, implements and the like), with collateral security, in appropriate cases, over the borrower's land or other assets. In the case of loans direct to farmers without the intervention of Co-operative Rural Intermediate Credit Associations, each loan has to be guaranteed to the satisfaction of the Board to the extent of at least 20 per cent. of the amount originally advanced.

Repayments Accepted.

Repayments in full, or in part, of amounts owing to the Board will be accepted at any times convenient to the borrower without premium interest and without notice. Holders of debentures issued by the Board may tender them at any time in repayment or reduction, to the extent of the nominal values of the debentures, of any indebtedness to the Board in respect of advances made to them.

CO-OPERATIVE RURAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS.

The Rural Intermediate Credit Act makes provision for the establishment of limited liability companies of a special class termed Co-operative Rural Intermediate Credit Associations. The object of the legislation is to enable farmers of a district to combine for the financing of themselves as individuals on their collective financial strength. The liability of individual farmers does not extend beyond the share capital which they have subscribed to the association.

Farmers may become members of associations even though they do not intend to apply for loans. Those who are desirous of fostering the co-operative spirit among the farming community have, in this manner, the opportunity of helping to achieve that ideal when the formation of an association in their district is being considered.

The sole purpose of these associations is to obtain funds from the Board or other approved sources and re-lend them to their members, upon approved securities. They are not authorized to undertake trading of any kind.

*NEW FINANCE FOR FARMERS***Formation of Associations.**

The first requirement for the formation of an association is an agreement of at least twenty persons actively engaged in farming operations to take up not fewer than 25 £1 shares each in the association. Such persons will next be required to sign a memorandum of association, which is a document essential to the formation of every limited liability company, setting out the objects of the association. In the case of Co-operative Rural Intermediate Credit Associations the memorandum must be in the standard form specified in the Act.

In addition the persons forming the association will be required to sign regulations providing for the internal management of the association and regulating such matters as share dealings, proceedings at meetings, voting of members, election and rotation of directors, meetings of directors and their powers, loans to members, accounts, declaration of dividends and the like. This also is a document common to the formation of all limited liability companies. Associations are required to adopt standard regulations without alteration. Regulations in this form have been printed by the Board, and copies may be obtained, without charge, for use in the formation of associations, upon application to the nearest District Intermediate Credit Supervisor.

When the memorandum of association and the regulations have been signed by at least twenty farmers, application must be made to the Rural Intermediate Credit Board for its consent to the registration of the association. For this purpose two copies of the memorandum of association must be forwarded to the District Intermediate Credit Supervisor for the district in which the association is to be formed, together with such information as to the financial standing and farming experience of the proposed members of the association as the Supervisor may require. The Supervisor will then scrutinize the information submitted and will report to the Central Board. If the Board consents to the formation of the association it can then be registered at the office of the local Assistant Registrar of Companies, and it may begin operations.

Loans for Costs of Formation.

The Board has power to make a loan, free of interest, to an association within the first year after incorporation for the purpose of paying the preliminary expenses of forma-

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT

tion. The amount of this loan will not exceed £25, and will be for a term (not more than 10 years) arranged by the Board and the association.

It is not likely, however, that an association will need to borrow the full amount of £25 for its preliminary expenses. The legislation exempts associations from certain payments usually made by commercial companies such as fees payable on registration and stamp duty on the certificate of incorporation and certain other documents. The actual expenses of incorporation, including the payment of legal costs, should not be greater than £9. The other main items of expense will be the purchase of the necessary books of account and record.

The association, moreover, will not have to pay the annual license fee which other companies are required to pay.

Payment of Expenses of Management.

To enable associations to meet the expenses of management and to make loans to their members at the same rate of interest as farmers applying individually to the Board are required to pay—at present $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum—the Board has decided to fix its rate of interest to associations at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less than its general lending rate of interest, subject to this margin of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. being applied in the following manner:—not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. towards meeting the expenses of management; the balance in setting up a reserve fund.

In the majority of cases the secretarial work will not be of such volume as to necessitate the employment of a full-time officer as secretary-treasurer of the association. Where, as may often happen, an association is formed among the suppliers of a dairy company it will be found that the secretarial work can be carried out by the dairy company organization with the maximum economy to the members of the association.

Admission of New Members.

An association is not limited to the persons who become members at the date of its formation. The directors may agree to consider applications for loans by farmers who are

NEW FINANCE FOR FARMERS

not members of the association, but an application by a non-member for a loan is deemed to include an application for a quota of shares to the same nominal value as an existing member would be required to take up for a loan of the amount applied for. Farmers may also arrange for the purchase and transfer of shares from existing members, but the Central Board's consent to the transfer must be obtained in every case. Transfers will not, of course, be agreed to where the proposed vendor is a person indebted to the association in respect of a loan.

Share Contributions of Members of Association.

The minimum share capital which a person joining an association is required to take up is 25 £1 shares. The Act provides that where a member or an intending member obtains a loan he must take up one share for each £10 or part of £10 of the amount of his loan, his share contribution not to be less than the minimum share contribution of 25 £1 shares. Thus a member's share contribution will range, according to the amount of his loan, from 25 £1 shares in the case of loans of £250 or under, up to £100 in the case of a loan of £1,000, the maximum loan which will be granted to any one farmer.

By taking up shares to any given amount a member agrees to contribute that amount towards the share capital of the association. It may be that he will not be required to pay in the full amount of his share capital immediately he becomes a member. The Act provides that every subscriber shall, when required to do so, being not later than one year after incorporation of the association and before any loan is granted to him, pay in cash not less than 1s. per share, but the directors have power to make further calls as required. The Act provides that share capital must be invested in Government securities or other securities approved by the Central Board.

An association will be liable to the extent of its assets for the repayment of all amounts borrowed from the Board or other bodies and re-lent to its members, but the liability of individual members in respect of the loans granted to other members does not extend beyond the amount of share capital which they have taken up. There is no joint and several liability for the loans granted to the other members.

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT

Retirement of Shareholders from Associations.

When a member's loan has been repaid to his association he has the right to surrender his shares and receive their value as agreed upon between himself and the association, if his retirement will not cause the membership to fall below twenty.

Applications for Loans.

An application by a member of an association for a loan should be addressed to the secretary or secretary-treasurer of the association, who will supply the applicant with the necessary application forms. These forms should be filled in by the applicant who will be required to pay in:

- (a) A deposit to meet the cost of valuation; the secretary of the association will state the amount required.
- (b) If the applicant is not a member of the association the sum of 1/- for every £10 or part of £10 of the amount of his application, being a payment at the rate of 1/- per share for each £1 share in the association which he will be required to take up if his application is granted. If the loan is declined or part only of the amount applied for is granted, an adjustment on this account will be made with the borrower.

If the applicant is already a member of the association and his existing share capital is not sufficient to warrant a loan of the amount he is applying for, he will be required to pay in 1/- for every additional share which, if his application is successful, he will be required to take up. Adjustments will also be made in regard to the amount paid in, if the application is declined or is only partly successful.

In each case the directors will have the security valued by a valuer approved by the Commissioner of Rural Intermediate Credit, and if the application is approved on behalf of the association by the directors they will refer it to the Central Board through the District Intermediate Credit Supervisor for the district. If the Board approves the application it will grant to the association a loan sufficient to enable the advance to be granted to the member.

NEW FINANCE FOR FARMERS

It must be carefully noted that each advance granted by an association to its members must be first approved by the Central Board. This applies equally in cases where, as explained later, moneys are raised by the association for loan purposes otherwise than from the Board.

Securities for Loans.

Loans granted by an association will be secured by a mortgage of land, a stock mortgage or approved personal security. It is anticipated that in practically every case a mortgage of the borrower's stock and chattels will be required, and it will be for the Central Board to decide whether the security proffered is sufficient.

Terms and Conditions for Loans:

Loans to members of associations will be repayable on demand. Subject to this paramount condition it is the policy of the Central Board to require such loans to be reduced by instalments fixed as far as possible to suit the circumstances of each particular case. Although loans will be repayable on demand, the Board will give the best possible treatment to borrowers whose conduct and securities are satisfactory.

The Board has for the present fixed the rate of interest on loans from the Board to associations at 6 per cent per annum, but the rate payable by members of an association will be 6½ per cent, and the Board has imposed conditions, previously mentioned, as to the manner in which the margin of ½ per cent. is to be employed.

These and all other rates of interest mentioned in this booklet are subject to alteration by the Board at any time according to financial conditions prevailing.

Finance from Other Sources than the Board.

Associations are not limited to obtaining advances from the Board. If a suitable opportunity offers they may get advances from banks or financial institutions, provided the consent of the Board is obtained in every instance. Loans to members made out of funds obtained in this manner must also receive the consent of the Board.

Inquiries for Information.

Any farmers who desire to form an association should apply for information to the Commissioner of Rural Intermediate Credit, Wellington, or the nearest District Intermediate Credit Supervisor.

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT

LOANS TO INDIVIDUAL FARMERS.

The legislation also contains provision for the granting of loans to individual farmers without the intervention of associations.

Security Required.

It is provided in regard to loans of this kind:

- (a) That repayment of at least 20 per cent. of the amount advanced to the farmer shall be guaranteed to the satisfaction of the Board.
- (b) That every such loan must be secured by a first mortgage of chattels (which includes stock) with or without collateral security as the Board may require.

Nature of Guarantee Required.

The Board will, in general, require a guarantee to be from some financially sound limited liability company, such for example as a dairy company, stock and station company or similar concern. It will, however, agree to accept the guarantee of private individuals whose financial position is established to the satisfaction of the Board.

Terms and Conditions of Loans.

The Board has, for the present, fixed the rate of interest payable on loans of this class at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. This rate is subject to alteration by the Board at any time.

The Act requires loans of this kind to be repayable upon demand and to be repaid within five years from the granting of the loan. It is the Board's policy to require loans to be reduced by instalments in amounts and at times arranged as far as possible to suit the borrower's convenience; but in making these arrangements it must be understood that the Board does not in any way limit its statutory right and duty to demand repayment of the whole loan at any time if it considers such action necessary; but, though the Board is not allowed by the Act to grant a loan for a fixed term, its policy is to give the best possible treatment to those borrowers whose conduct and securities are satisfactory.

NEW FINANCE FOR FARMERS

Procedure in regard to Applications.

Applicants for loans should obtain forms of application from the nearest District Intermediate Credit Supervisor or District Officer, complete such forms in duplicate, and after arranging for the guarantee of the loan required by the statute, forward the application, in duplicate, to the District Supervisor or District Officer. It will be necessary for the guarantor to indorse on the application form, in the space provided for this purpose, his willingness to guarantee the required proportion of the loan if it is granted. Applicants will also be required to furnish to the District Intermediate Credit Supervisor in confidence such further information as to their financial position as may be necessary in the circumstances. They will also be required to lodge a deposit of a sum sufficient to cover the cost of valuing the security. The District Intermediate Credit Supervisor will state the amount required for this purpose.

LOANS TO FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS.

Part IV. of the Rural Intermediate Credit Act, 1927, authorizes the Central Board to grant loans to any co-operative company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1908, having for its principal object the production or sale of staple agricultural or pastoral products, including live stock, and including also goods manufactured from any such products. The company must have a subscribed capital of not less than £2,500 and a membership of not fewer than thirty.

Extent of Loans and Nature of Security.

The Board is authorized to lend up to 80 per cent. of the fair market value of any live stock or produce owned by the company, on the security of such live-stock or produce, with such collateral personal security as the Board may require.

Terms of Loans.

Loans will be for terms of not less than six months nor more than three years as arranged in individual cases.

Rates of Interest Payable.

The Board has for the present fixed its rate of interest on loans of this kind at 6½ per cent. per annum, which rate is subject to alteration by the Board at any time.

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT

Procedure in regard to Loan Applications.

Before a co-operative company can be granted a loan from the Board its name must, in terms of the legislation, be entered in the Board's register of co-operative societies. Application for entry on this register may, if desired, be made at the same time as an application for a loan. The information required by the Board to enable it to consider an application for entry on the register will include the following:—

- (a) A statement as to the nominal, subscribed and paid-up share capital of the company and the number of members;
- (b) Evidence that the company is a co-operative one—a copy of its memorandum of association will be required for this purpose;
- (c) Copies of the audited profit and loss accounts and the balance-sheets of the company for the last three complete financial years of the company.
- (d) The application must be made under the company's seal.

The Board has uncontrolled discretion as to the entry of the name of any company on the register. Companies desirous of having their names entered on the Board's register or obtaining loans under this part of the Act should communicate with the Commissioner at Wellington or the nearest District Intermediate Credit Supervisor.

DISCOUNTING.

Nature of Discounting Business.

The Board may also undertake the business of discounting for banks and approved financial institutions (including stock and station companies, dairy companies and the like) promissory notes and bills of exchange given by farmers; but for the present, not more than £100 will be made available in this manner for any individual farmer. The Board is also prohibited by the legislation from granting accommodation to farmers, whether by means of advances direct or through the intervention of associations or by means of discounted promissory notes or bills of exchange, beyond a total amount of £1,000 in each individual case. Consequently the amount of any advance made under the two first-mentioned methods will be taken into consideration when

NEW FINANCE FOR FARMERS

deciding whether any particular promissory notes or bills of exchange will be discounted.

Thus stock and station companies, dairy companies and similar concerns will be able to assist their clients or suppliers to obtain financial accommodation for the purchase of fertilizers or similar requirements for which the outlay would be comparatively small. The Board will, of course, require information as to the financial position of the concerns which tender the promissory notes or bills of exchange for discounting.

Rate of Discount.

For the present the Board's discount rate has been fixed at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which rate is subject to alteration by the Board at any time.

Procedure in regard to Applications for Discounting.

Applications to the Board for the discounting of notes or bills will require to be made by banks, dairy companies, stock and station companies or similar companies, as the Board is not authorised to effect discounting unless the note or bill tendered is indorsed by a bank or "approved financial institution."

A farmer desirous of securing accommodation by the discounting of his note or bill should therefore make suitable arrangements for an institution or company of the above description to indorse his note and submit it to the Board for discounting.

Where a dairy company wishes to obtain finance for its suppliers by this method it should communicate with the nearest District Intermediate Credit Supervisor for particulars of the information required to enable its application to be considered. In general the financial position of the company will be investigated in order to determine the extent to which the Board may safely effect discounting on the indorsement of the particular company.

Inquiries in relation to this part of the Board's business should be addressed to the nearest District Intermediate Credit Supervisor or to the Commissioner at Wellington.

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT

HOW THE FUNDS ARE PROVIDED

The funds to be employed by the Central Board in its lending business will be provided from two sources:—

- (a) The Consolidated Fund by way of authorized advances;
- (b) The investing public to whom debenture issues will be offered.

ADVANCES FROM THE CONSOLIDATED FUND.

The Act empowers the Minister of Finance to advance to the Board from the Consolidated Fund, by way of loan, sums up to a total of £400,000. In addition it authorizes a direct grant up to £10,000 to meet the expenses of establishment and administration.

Advances from the Consolidated Fund will be for a term of not less than twenty years as arranged by the Board and the Minister of Finance. For the first ten years succeeding the date of the first such advance, the advances are free of interest, and after the expiration of that period the Board will pay interest to the Consolidated Fund at a rate prescribed by the Minister of Finance.

Two-thirds of the amount of these advances will be employed by the Board in carrying on its lending business. For the protection of debenture-holders the remaining one-third will be credited to a special redemption fund which will be invested in Government securities only, and this fund, with the resulting income, will be applied only for the purpose of redeeming debentures issued by the Board. To this fund also will be credited one-half of the net profits of the Board from time to time.

DEBENTURE ISSUES.

Extent of Issues.

Subject to the consent of the Minister of Finance, the Board has authority to issue debentures up to a total of £5,000,000, provided that the amount of the debentures

outstanding does not at any time exceed the sum total of the advances from the Consolidated Fund and the amount of the investments in the business account of the Board from time to time.

Security for Debentures.

Debentures so issued will constitute a floating charge on the Board's assets, and they are in effect given priority over the right of the Crown to receive repayment of the advances to the Board from the Consolidated Fund. The practical result of this provision is that debenture-holders will have a first charge over all the assets and investments of the Board, and these assets and investments should from time to time exceed the amount owing to debenture-holders by a sum equivalent to the original advance to the Board from the Consolidated Fund.

In order to ensure that the margin of security so provided for debenture-holders will not be diminished as the result of partial or complete repayments to the Consolidated Fund, the Act provides that such repayments, which will be made out of the general reserve fund or the general business account of the Board, must not exceed in total the amount of all accumulated profits of the Board and all accumulated interest in the redemption fund (which is applicable exclusively to the repayment of debentures).

The Act provides that profits made by the Board are to be credited equally to the redemption fund and to the reserve fund. The reserve fund may, in the discretion of the Board, be invested either in Government securities or in the Board's business. As during the first ten years the full advance from the Government to the Board is free of interest, it can be safely anticipated that the operations of the Board over this period will result in the accumulation of considerable amounts in the redemption and reserve funds.

To protect the debenture-holders in the very unlikely event of the Board's operations not being financially successful, Section 32 of the Act provides that any debenture-holder may petition the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver on behalf of the general body of debenture-holders in either of the following contingencies:—

- (a) If the Board makes default in payment of any principal or interest secured by the debenture;
- (b) If the audited accounts for any year disclose a loss on the Board's operations exceeding 25 per cent. of the total amount raised by the Board by debenture issues.

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT

Authorised Investments.

The debentures are constituted authorized investments for the investment of trust funds, public moneys, funds belonging to various Government Departments, such as for example the Public Trust Office, the State Fire Office and the Government Life Insurance Department, and also for certain Savings Bank moneys.

Terms of Debentures.

The debentures will be issued for periods ranging from six months to five years and will carry rates of interest which will compare favourably with those offered at present for similar well-secured investments for the same terms. The rates of interest will be published separately.

Helpful Investment for Farmers.

Apart from their intrinsic value as an investment, the debenture issues of the Board should appeal to farmers with money to invest as a means for promoting the welfare of farmers generally. By taking up debenture issues they will materially assist the welfare of other farmers and at the same time they will have security of investment at profitable rates of interest to themselves.



DISTRICT RURAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BOARDS

NORTH AUCKLAND.

Headquarters: Whangarei.

MEMBERS.—Mr. Allan Marshall (District Public Trustee, Whangarei), District Intermediate Credit Supervisor (chairman); Mr. James D. Steedman, Field Inspector, Lands and Survey Department, Whangarei; Colonel James Neil McCarroll, C.M.G., D.S.O., farmer, Whangarei; Mr. Rodney Coates, farmer, Matakoho; Mr. Frederick E. Cullen, farmer, Maungaturoto.

Mr. Marshall came to New Zealand from Scotland in 1902. For ten years he was accountant for mercantile firms in Wellington. After passing the accountancy examination he joined the Public Trust Office in 1910, and filled various positions until he was appointed District Public Trustee for Whangarei.

Mr. Steedman, after farming on the Thames coast for 27 years, joined the Government service in 1904 as a timber measurer. In 1907 he was appointed a Crown Lands Ranger, and is still acting in that capacity under the classification of Field Inspector.

Colonel McCarroll, a native of Belfast, Ireland, began his New Zealand career in business at Auckland, and afterwards engaged in farming and timber-milling at McCarroll's Gap, North Auckland. He is now farming at Whangarei and Taipuha. His military service began with the Volunteer Force in 1900. He served in the Great War from September, 1914, until the end—Gallipoli, France, Egypt and Palestine. He is now commanding the 1st N.Z. Mounted Brigade.

Mr. Coates, who was born at Matakoho, has been farming since he left school. He is a breeder of pedigree stock—Hereford and Polled Angus cattle, and Southdown and Ryland sheep. He was one of the original promoters of the North Auckland Farmers' Co-operative Association, of which he was chairman of directors for a time. His local body experience includes the chairmanship of the Otamatea County Council for nine years.

Mr. Cullen has been farming since his youth. He is a breeder of pedigree stock—Jersey cattle and Ryland sheep. He is chairman of directors of the Maungaturoto Dairy Company, and is prominently interested in the welfare of the Maungaturoto district.

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT

AUCKLAND.

Headquarters: Auckland.

MEMBERS.—Mr. Richard F. Ward (District Public Trustee, Auckland), District Intermediate Credit Supervisor (chairman); Mr. Owen N. Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands for the North Auckland District; Mr. Alexander A. Ross, farmer, St. Helier's, Auckland; Mr. Frank M. Waters, farmer, Papatoetoe, Auckland; Mr. John E. Makgill, farmer and company director, Auckland.

Mr. Ward—educated at Auckland Grammar School and Victoria University College—is a qualified solicitor. After a period in the Lands and Survey Department he joined the Public Trust Office, and was appointed District Public Trustee, Auckland, in 1921. Altogether, he has been in the service of the State for twenty years (including two years as a soldier in the Great War). He is a member of the Council of the Auckland Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Campbell, who joined the Lands and Survey Department in 1901, has had extensive experience in the cutting up of lands for settlement in the Auckland and Wellington districts. He was appointed to the Land Drainage Staff in 1910, and succeeded Mr. J. B. Thompson as Chief Drainage Engineer in 1921. In 1926 he was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands and Chief Surveyor, North Auckland District. He served overseas in the N.Z. Tunnelling Company.

Mr. Ross began farming in New Zealand in 1886, and continued on the land until recently. Since 1910 he has been a member of the Auckland Provincial Executive of the Farmers' Union, and has served several terms as provincial president—a position to which he was again elected at the last conference. He has been chairman of directors of the N.Z. Farmers' Fertiliser Company since its formation. He was for some years chairman of directors of the Farmers' Trading Co., (N.Z.) Ltd, and is still a director. He was chairman of the Whangamarino Road Board for twelve years, and a member of the Waikato County Council for six years.

Mr. Waters was born in 1865 at Papatoetoe, where he is still residing. He has been farming—mainly dairying—practically all his life, with the exception of a few years of commercial experience in Auckland City. He was a member of the executive of the Auckland A. and P. Association, and still takes an active interest in the annual show. He is chairman of the Manakau County Council and a member of the No. 2 District Highways Council, the Auckland Power Board, and the North Auckland Land Board.

Mr. Makgill's long experience as a farmer began in the Waiuku district, and has been continued in the Waikato. He was a member of the Auckland Provincial Executive of the Farmers' Union for twelve years and vice-president for several years. He was also on the committee of the Auckland A. and P.



MEMBERS OF NORTH AUCKLAND DISTRICT BOARD.
 Left to right: Top—Mr. Cullen, Mr. Steedman; centre—Mr. Marshall;
 bottom—Colonel McCarroll, Mr. Coates.



MEMBERS OF AUCKLAND DISTRICT BOARD.
 Left to right: Top—Mr. Campbell, Mr. Ward, Mr. Ross;
 bottom—Mr. Waters, Mr. Makgill.

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT

Association for some years. He has the rank of captain on the reserve of officers of the Auckland Mounted Regiment. Other interests are indicated in the following positions now held by Mr. Makgill:—Chairman of the executive of the Church of England Immigration Committee; vice-chairman of the Board of Governors of King's College, Auckland; chairman of directors of the Auckland Farmers' Freezing Co., Ltd.; a director of the Farmers' Trading Co., Ltd.

WAIKATO.

Headquarters: Hamilton.

MEMBERS.—Mr. Frederick J. E. Moore (District Public Trustee, Hamilton), District Intermediate Credit Supervisor (chairman); Mr. George W. Hyde, District Government Valuer, Hamilton; Mr. William Newell, farmer, Tamahere; Mr. Andrew S. Sutherland, farmer, Ngaruawahia; Mr. J. F. Vercoe, farmer, Te Kuiti.

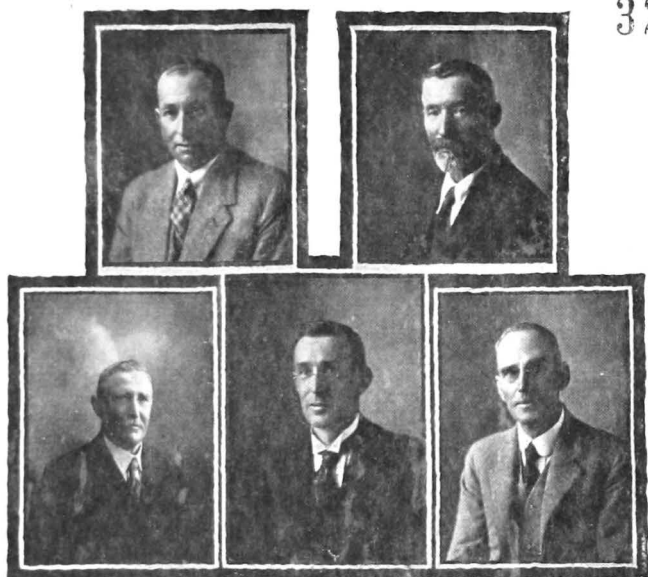
Mr. Moore served his apprenticeship at law in Wellington and Hawke's Bay offices, and qualified as a solicitor. He entered the Head Office of the Public Trust Office on the Wills Division in 1919, and in 1920 was appointed Assistant District Public Trustee at Christchurch, where he remained until his transfer to Hamilton in 1922 as District Public Trustee and District Solicitor.

Mr. Hyde, a native of Nelson, followed farming for some years. He entered the Valuation Department of the Public Service in 1898, and was appointed District Valuer in 1901, valuing Auckland city and suburbs. Later he was employed in the North Auckland District until his transfer to Hamilton in 1904.

Mr. Newell arrived from England in 1886, and had four years' farming in Auckland. He then removed to the Waikato, and after eleven years' farming experience in this district took over his present farm at Tamahere. For twelve years he has been a member of the Waikato County Council, of which he was chairman for two years. He has been a member of the Waikato Agricultural and Pastoral Association since its commencement, and for a long period on its executive committee—two years as president. He has taken an active part in everything of interest connected with farming and local advancement.

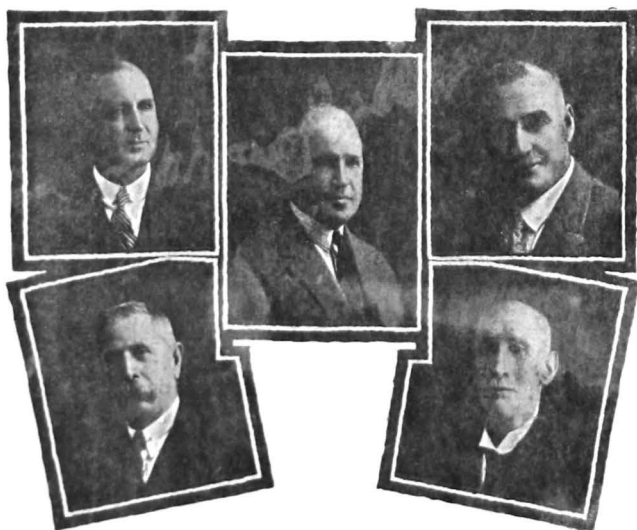
Mr. Sutherland, a native of Southland, served in the South African War. On returning, he took up farming in his home district. About fifteen years ago he removed to the Waikato, and occupied his present farm in the Waingaro District. He has served on committees of local dairy companies and other bodies, and has been president of the Ngaruawahia Racing Club for six years.

Mr. Vercoe, at the age of twenty years, joined the Assets Realization Board of the Bank of New Zealand, with which he had ten years' service. After a term with Messrs. M'Nichol and Co. (the predecessors of the Farmers' Auctioneering Co.) he took up land near Te Kuiti. When this was sold, he joined the Farmers' Auctioneering Company as agent at Te Kuiti, and rose to the position of manager, which he held until he retired in 1924, since when he has been farming on his own account.



MEMBERS OF WAIKATO DISTRICT BOARD.

Left to right: Top—Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Newell;
bottom—Mr. Vercoe, Mr. Moore, Mr. Hyde.



MEMBERS OF POVERTY BAY DISTRICT BOARD.

Left to right: Top—Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Matthews;
bottom—Mr. Kells, Mr. Moore.

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT

POVERTY BAY.

Headquarters: Gisborne.

MEMBERS.—Mr. Kenneth A. Henderson (District Public Trustee, Gisborne), District Intermediate Credit Supervisor (chairman); Mr. Henry P. Hamilton, District Government Valuer, Gisborne; Mr. Joseph B. Kells, company manager, Gisborne; Mr. George R. Moore, farmer, Gisborne; Mr. Charles Matthews, sheep-farmer, Gisborne.

Mr. Henderson was educated at Wellington College and Victoria University College, and obtained his degree of LL.B. in 1921. He served in the N.Z.E.F. in Egypt and France, 1915 to 1919, and rose to the rank of captain. He joined the Public Trust Office in October, 1919, and was appointed District Public Trustee for Gisborne in November, 1921.

Mr. Hamilton was born in Cust, North Canterbury. In about 1898, at the age of 17, he commenced farming in Gisborne, and was continuously engaged on the land until his appointment as District Valuer in 1917.

Mr. Kells, who has been connected with stock and farming business for more than half a century, was chairman of the Revaluation Committee in 1924. From 1875 to 1897 he managed a sheep farm in Hawke's Bay, and in 1898 took over the stock business of Common Shelton and Co., Ltd., in Gisborne. In 1906, he was appointed general manager of Common Shelton and Co., and resigned in 1918. On the death of the manager in 1927, Mr. Kells again took over the general managership. He is also engaged in sheepfarming at Mangatu, in the Gisborne District.

Mr. Matthews came to New Zealand at an early age from Newcastle-on-Tyne. He has been sheep-farming in the Gisborne district for many years. He was formerly a member of the local Hospital Board, and is chairman of the Cook County Council.

Mr. Moore, a native of County Leitrim, Ireland, came in 1887 to Poverty Bay, where he established a drapery business. In 1908 he began dairy-farming and stud-breeding in the Gisborne district. He has been chairman of directors of the Kia Ora Dairy Company since 1910.

HAWKE'S BAY.

Headquarters: Napier.

MEMBERS.—Mr. Somerset W. Smith (District Public Trustee, Napier), District Intermediate Credit Supervisor (chairman); Mr. Gilbert H. Lloyd, District Government Valuer, Hastings; Major-General Sir Andrew H. Russell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., sheep-farmer, Hastings; Mr. Cornelius J. O'Reilly, farmer, Porangahau; Mr. James Livingston, sheep-farmer, Mangahei.

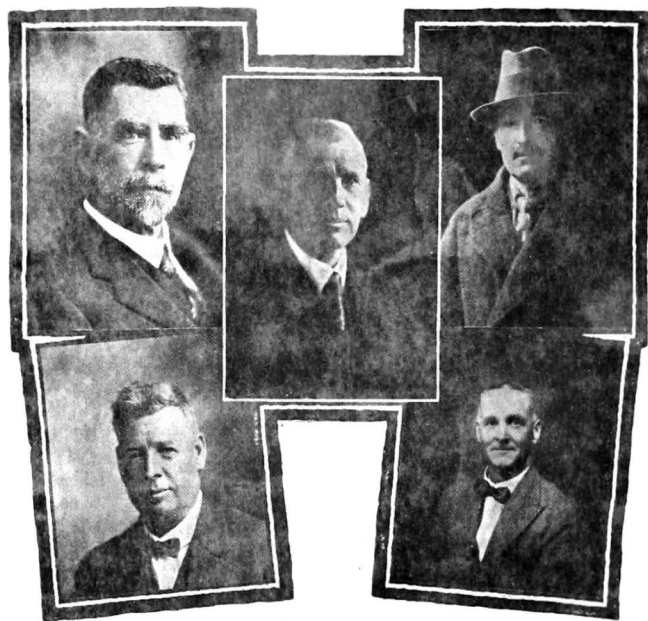
Mr. Smith joined the Public Trust Office in 1895. He was appointed District Manager at Invercargill in 1911. He was transferred to Napier in 1916 as District Manager, and later became Local Deputy Public Trustee and District Public Trustee when those positions were created. He is president of the Napier Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Lloyd came to New Zealand in 1893, and was then interested in the flax trade. Later he took up farming in the backblocks of Taranaki. In 1902 he was appointed District Valuer to the Government by reason of his varied experience in farming, and he has valued in Taranaki, Manawatu, Wairarapa and North Auckland, and has made occasional trips to the South Island. For a number of years he has been District Valuer for Hawke's Bay.

Major-General Sir Andrew Russell's career is well known. After the completion of his education at Harrow and Sandhurst he took up sheep-farming in the Hawke's Bay district. Prior to the Great War he held the rank of brigade commander, and in the early part of the war he commanded the New Zealand Brigade on Gallipoli, and had a distinguished part in the August operations against Chunuk Bair. From 1915 to the end of hostilities, he served as G.O.C. of the New Zealand Division. Sir Andrew Russell received his knighthood in 1915.

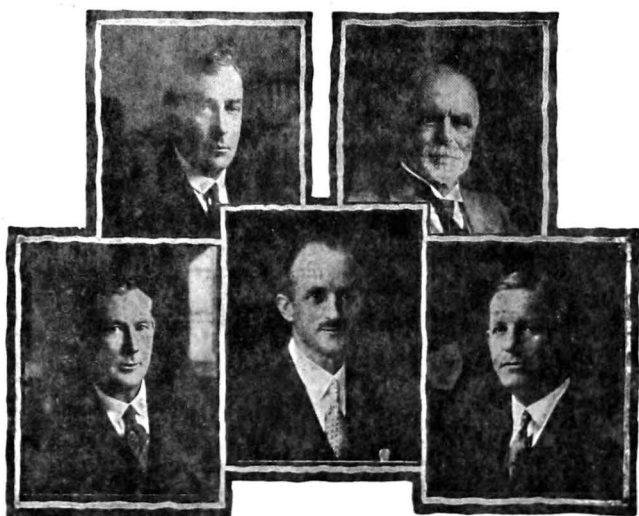
Mr. O'Reilly retired from the service of the Post and Telegraph Department about thirteen years ago to take up farming, on which he has been engaged until the present time. He has been Crown Tenants' representative on the Hawke's Bay Land Board for the past four years, and is actively interested in various organizations for the welfare of his district.

Mr. Livingston has been a resident for 28 years of the Mangahei district (near Dannevirke), where he has a sheep-farm. He is president of the Southern Hawke's Bay Farmers' Union, a member of the Hawke's Bay Land Board, assessor for the Dannevirke County Council, and a member of the Hawke's Bay War Relief Association.



MEMBERS OF HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICT BOARD.

Left to right: Top—Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Smith, Sir Andrew Russell;
bottom—Mr. Livingston, Mr. O'Reilly.



MEMBERS OF TARANAKI DISTRICT BOARD.

Left to right: Top—Mr. Abraham, Mr. Blake;
bottom—Mr. Long, Mr. McKay, Mr. Armit.

TARANAKI.

Headquarters: New Plymouth.

MEMBERS.—Mr. Douglas Leslie McKay (District Public Trustee, New Plymouth), District Intermediate Credit Supervisor (chairman); Mr. William D. Armit, Commissioner of Crown Lands and Chief Surveyor for the Taranaki Land District; Mr. Harold E. Abraham, company director, Stratford; Mr. Edward Long, farmer, Manaia; Mr. Samuel Blake, farmer, Hawera.

Mr. McKay, at the conclusion of a course at Victoria University College, Wellington, joined the Public Service as a cadet in the Valuation Office in 1908, and in 1909 he was transferred to the Public Trust Office. He served in the 1st Canterbury Infantry Battalion on the Western Front. On his return from the War, he resumed duty in the Public Trust Office. He was appointed First Assistant District Public Trustee, Auckland, in 1922, and his next appointment was to his present position.

Mr. Armit was educated at Wellington College, and joined the Government service in 1905. He subsequently qualified as a licensed surveyor, and was engaged in roading and subdivision surveys in Nelson, Otago and Auckland. In Otago the subdivision of most of the large estates purchased by the Crown for soldier settlement was carried out by him. He was appointed to his present position in 1925, having previously held executive positions in the Lands Department. He is ex officio chairman of the Taranaki Land Board, chairman of the New Plymouth Scenic Reserves Board and a member of the Egmont National Park Board. He is closely in touch with land settlement in Taranaki and with chattel security finance through dealing with the various branches of soldier-settlement administration.

Mr. Abraham, on leaving school, joined the Bank of Australasia, Palmerston North, and after eighteen months' service resigned to join his father's firm of Abraham and Williams, Ltd. After working through various departments of the firm during ten years, he was appointed manager of the Levin branch in 1909. He remained until 1913, when he severed his connection with the firm and joined the late Mr. Newton King (Auctioneer, Land and Stock Agent) as manager of the Stratford branch, which position he still holds, and he is also a member of the directorate. He is a member of the executive of the Taranaki Auctioneers' Association, chairman of the Board of Governors of St. Mary's School, Stratford, and vice-president of the Stratford Racing Club.

Mr. Long came from Limerick, Ireland, in 1886 to Taranaki, where he has resided continuously since then. At the age of twenty-two years he took up land—mixed farming and dairying—and eventually specialised in dairy-farming. His public positions include the chairmanship of the Waimate County

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT

Council, membership of the South Taranaki Electric Power Board, and membership of the Advisory Committee of Management of the Manaia Experimental Farm. He was a director of the Kaupokonui Co-operative Dairy Company, Ltd., for a number of years, and chairman of the Manaia Loan Company. He also is a director of the Standard Trust and Investment Company of Taranaki, Ltd.

Mr. Blake, a retired farmer, is frequently engaged in private valuing for estate and loan purposes. He is a member of the Taranaki Land Board, on which he has served for the past seven years, and is a member of the Patea Harbour Board. He arrived in New Zealand at the age of twenty-two, when he engaged in agricultural and farming pursuits of all branches in the Waverley and Patea districts, until he retired to Hawera seven years ago. For a number of years he was a partner in the firm of Derrett and Blake, threshing machine proprietors and contractors.

WANGANUI.

Headquarters: Wanganui.

MEMBERS.—Mr. Thomas R. Allen (District Public Trustee, Wanganui), District Intermediate Credit Supervisor (chairman); Mr. Oswald Gardner, District Government Valuer, Wanganui; Mr. William Brown, retired stock company representative, Wanganui; Mr. William Morrison, farmer, Maxwell; Mr. Donald Ross, farmer, Rapanui.

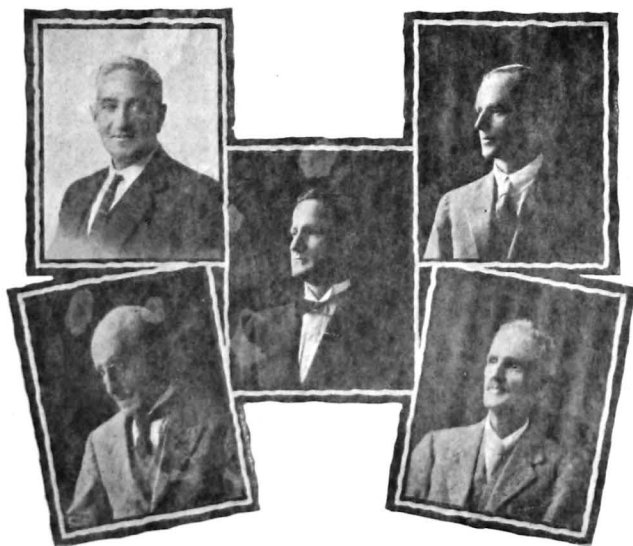
Mr. Allen, after a period of service with the Munster and Leinster Bank, Ireland, joined the Union Bank of Australia in 1901, and remained with that institution until 1905, when he came to New Zealand. He joined the Electoral Department, and transferred to the Public Trust Office in 1909. After a term as chief clerk of the Wellington Branch he was appointed District Public Trustee, Masterton, and was transferred in 1918 to his present position in Wanganui.

Mr. Gardner, for sixteen years after leaving school, managed his father's farm and flaxmill in the Manawatu District. He was one of the promoters and the first chairman of the Flaxmillers' Association. He was also one of the promoters of Government hemp-grading. By reason of his experience and knowledge in the development of swamp lands, he was engaged by the Valuation Department to determine the basis upon which to value flax swamp lands, and for eighteen years he has been in charge of valuation districts in Taranaki and Wanganui. He is a student of political economy, and is the author of a pamphlet on banking and finance.

Mr. Brown has been connected intimately with the business life of Wanganui for the past forty years. On his arrival there in 1877, he joined the staff of Messrs. Sclanders and Co., of Nelson, who had just opened a branch. On the death of Mr.



MEMBERS OF WANGANUI DISTRICT BOARD.
 Left to right: Top—Mr. Brown, Mr. Allen, Mr. Gardner;
 bottom—Mr. Ross, Mr. Morrison.



MEMBERS OF MANAWATU-WELLINGTON DISTRICT BOARD.
 Left to right: Top—Mr. Small, Mr. Hammond; centre—Mr. Faire;
 bottom—Mr. Abraham, Mr. Taylor.

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT

James Sclanders some sixteen years later, the business was purchased by Messrs. Levin and Co., Ltd., and Mr. Brown became a member of their staff, and with them he remained until his retirement this year. Mr. Brown still retains an active interest in the business life of the community. He is deputy-chairman of the River Trust Board, president of the Wanganui Employers' Association, chairman of the Waterside Disputes Committee and president of the Seed and Produce Merchants' Association.

Mr. Morrison, J.P., has been farming for many years in the Maxwell district. He is chairman of the Waitotara County Council, deputy-chairman of the Wanganui Harbour Board, a member of the Wanganui-Rangitikei Electric Power Board, vice-president of the N.Z. Counties Association, and is one of the six elected members of the Advisory Committee of the Dominion Farmers' Union. He holds the Colonial Officers' Decoration for twenty years' commissioned service.

Mr. Ross, who landed at Port Chalmers in 1878, farmed for six years in the South Island and four years in the Wairarapa district before he settled on his present estate at Rapanui. His service on various local bodies includes membership of the Wanganui County Council for thirty-three years and the Waitotara Council for twenty-four years, of which he was chairman for nine years. He is now president of the Wanganui A. and P. Association. For the past twenty years he has been a breeder of Romney and Lincoln sheep, and has been a judge at the following shows:—Oamaru, Timaru, Dunedin, Masterton, Carterton, Wanganui, Hawera, Stratford, New Plymouth, Raetihi, Cambridge, Marton and several others.

MANAWATU-WELLINGTON.

Headquarters: Palmerston North.

MEMBERS.—Mr. Arthur S. Faire (District Public Trustee, Palmerston North), District Intermediate Credit Supervisor (chairman); Mr. Richard S. Abraham, company director, Palmerston North; Mr. Robert Waring Taylor, farmer, Shannon; Mr. J. R. Lloyd Hammond, farmer, Rata; Mr. Patrick J. Small, farmer, Kairanga.

Mr. Faire joined the Public Trust Office at Wanganui in 1908. He later held the positions of Assistant Solicitor, Head Office (1919), and District Public Trustee, Gisborne (1920), and was appointed to his present position in 1921. Mr. Faire is a solicitor of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Abraham, after his arrival in New Zealand, first took up farming, but later joined the Bank of New Zealand, acting as manager at Bulls. Subsequently, he bought out Mr. John Stevens's interests in the stock and station business of Stevens and Gorton, and when the business was divided he retained the Palmerston North branch, which was carried on under the name

NEW FINANCE FOR FARMERS

of Abraham and Williams. When the business was converted into a limited company he became general manager, and about five years ago he resigned from this position to become chairman of the board of directors of the company, the position he now holds. A few years ago the N.Z. Association of Stock and Station Agents was formed under his auspices, and he still occupies the position of chairman. Mr. Abraham has been closely associated with farming and financial business for many years.

Mr. Taylor took up land in Shannon some forty years ago, and has been engaged ever since in mixed dairy-farming and sheep-farming. He has occupied the position of chairman of the Shannon Dairy Company for ten years, and during this period the company has proved progressive and enterprising. Mr. Taylor is also chairman of the Buckley Drainage Board.

Mr. Hammond was educated at Wellington College and at Canterbury Agricultural College, known as Lincoln College. In 1908 he entered into farming operations on his own account, and some years ago took over the late Mr. John Hammond's homestead property. Mr. Hammond has been a director of the Rata Dairy Company for the past nine years.

Mr. Small, a successful dairy farmer of the Kairanga district, has for many years taken a prominent interest in movements for the welfare of the farming community. He is an ex-Dominion president of the N.Z. Dairy Farmers' Union, and ex-chairman of the Kairanga County Council, and is now chairman of the Kairanga Dairy Company and of the Manawatu Drainage Board. He is also a member of the Kairanga County Council and of the Manawatu-Oroua Hydro-Electric Power Board.

WAIRARAPA.

Headquarters: Masterton.

MEMBERS.—Mr. Stanley J. Smith (District Public Trustee, Masterton), District Intermediate Credit Supervisor (chairman); Mr. Ernest P. Fowler, District Government Valuer, Masterton; Mr. David B. Carrick, company manager, Masterton; Mr. Bertram V. Skeet, farmer, Masterton; Mr. Thomas Moss, farmer, Newman.

Mr. Smith joined the staff of the Public Trust Office, Christchurch, in 1911 as Property Inspector. He qualified by examination as accountant and took up accounting work on transfer to Wellington in 1915. Following his service with the N.Z. Expeditionary Force, he was appointed Divisional Accountant, and later Assistant Chief Accountant, Head Office, Public Trust Office. He was appointed District Public Trustee, Masterton, in January, 1923.

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT

Mr. Fowler, on leaving school at Lawrence, in 1888, entered the employ of Messrs. Arbuckle, Robertson and Co., Ltd., stock and station agents, and remained with them until 1893. He then took up farming in the Tuapeka district until 1900, and followed mining in Central Otago, Marlborough and West Coast until 1906. He entered the Valuation Department, worked in the Southland district for about two years, and was then transferred to the Wairarapa and Taihape districts. Mr. Fowler has been stationed in the Wairarapa district since 1917.

Mr. Carrick came to the Dominion as a youth from Scotland in 1890 as book-keeper to the N.Z. and Australian Land Company. He assisted with stock for about eight years, and eventually went to the late Sir Walter Buchanan's Tupurupuru Station. In 1900 he was appointed manager of Handyside Roberts and Company's Marainanga Station, and later managed the Tablelands and Longbush Stations for the Bank of New Zealand until the properties were cut up for subdivision, when he took over the management of the Flat Point Station for the Hales Trustees. When the station was sold he joined the staff of Messrs. Dalgety and Company, Wellington, as auctioneer in charge of their Wool and Stock Department, until 1913, when he was transferred to Masterton as manager of their Wairarapa branch.

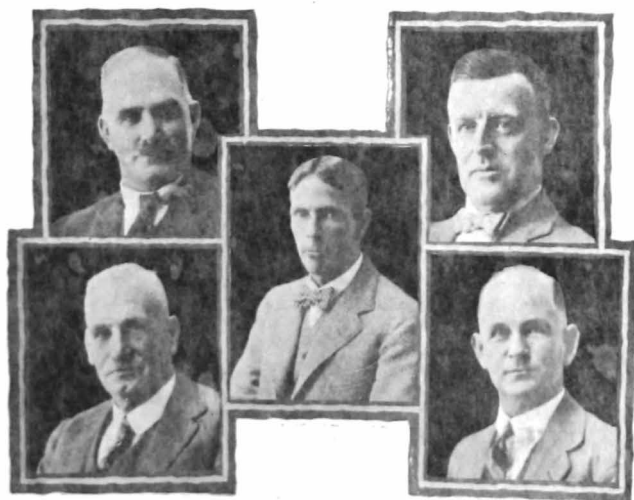
Mr. Skeet went to the Wairarapa in 1892, and accepted a position on Manawa Station, Tinui, where he remained for about twelve years. He then joined Messrs. Dalgety and Company, Ltd. (Stock Department), as agent, fat stock buyer and valuer, but resigned in 1911 to engage in farming in partnership with Mr. S. R. Gawith. Mr. Skeet has been farming ever since, and has also been supervising the farming interests of a number of estates, and inspecting and valuing for various lending institutions.

Mr. Moss came to New Zealand in 1885. He worked at his trade as a builder for a few years, and was president of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Wellington. Eventually he took up a heavy-timbered section of land. His extensive public service has included terms on local bodies, the Wellington Harbour Board and the National Efficiency Board. He has been Dominion vice-president and treasurer of the Farmers' Union, president of the Wellington Provincial Farmers' Union, a director of the National Dairy Association, and a director of the N.Z. Marketing Association.



MEMBERS OF WAIRARAPA DISTRICT BOARD.

Left to right: Top—Mr. Carrick, Mr. Smith, Mr. Skeet;
bottom—Mr. Moss, Mr. Fowler.



MEMBERS OF MARLBOROUGH DISTRICT BOARD.

Left to right: Top—Mr. Morrin, Mr. Rudd; centre—Mr. Chesney;
bottom—Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Leech.

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT

MARLBOROUGH.

Headquarters: Blenheim.

MEMBERS.—Mr. Norman M. Chesney (District Public Trustee, Blenheim), District Intermediate Credit Supervisor (chairman); Mr. John Stevenson, Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Marlborough Land District; Mr. George J. Leech, company manager, Blenheim; Mr. William G. Rudd, sheep-farmer, Blenheim; Mr. James Morrin, farmer, Blenheim.

Mr. Chesney was appointed to the Accounts Branch of the General Post Office in 1898. He was transferred to the Public Trust Office in 1900 and was appointed to his present position of District Public Trustee, Blenheim, in 1921.

Mr. Stevenson, after leaving the Otago Boys' High School, entered the office of a firm of surveyors in Oamaru and duly qualified as a licensed surveyor. He then had four years' farming experience on his parents' farm at Timaru. In 1892 he joined the Lands and Survey Department in Canterbury, and was eventually stationed at Hawke's Bay, whence he was transferred to Wellington and held the position of District Surveyor for twenty years. He was then transferred to Hokitika as Chief Draughtsman, and for a period was Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Westland District. From Hokitika he was in 1923 transferred to Blenheim as Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Marlborough District. For the past eighteen months Mr. Stevenson has been chairman of the South Island Deteriorated Lands Committee.

Mr. Leech, in November, 1902, joined the North Canterbury Co-operative Association, which was amalgamated with the N.Z. Farmers' Co-operative Association some years later. Mr. Leech, has been continuously in the Stock and Auction Department of these firms, and was for seven years manager of the Oxford branch of the N. Z. Farmers. After certain military service, he was appointed manager of the Rangiora branch of the same firm in August, 1919, which position he held until April, 1923, when he was appointed manager of the Blenheim branch of the firm.

Mr. Rudd had a sheep-farm in Canterbury for about twelve years, until he purchased the Benopai Station in the Marlborough District twelve years ago. He was president of the Marlborough A. and P. Association for two years and is still a member. He is also a member of the Wairau Hospital Board, and was a member of the Wairau Road Board until its amalgamation with the Marlborough County Council. He is a member of the Marlborough Electric Power Board.

Mr. Morrin has been fifty-four years in the Tua Marina district and has had wide experience in dairy-farming and mixed farming. He has been farming on his own account for many years. He was a promoter of the Blenheim Dairy Company, of which he is a director, and is also a member of the Dairy Factories Association. He is a recognised valuer of dairy stock and dairy land, and has been employed by the Marlborough Land Board as a valuer in that capacity.

NEW FINANCE FOR FARMERS

NELSON.

Headquarters: Nelson.

MEMBERS.—Mr. John Fitz-Gerald (District Public Trustee, Nelson), District Intermediate Credit Supervisor (chairman); Mr. Alan F. Waters, Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Nelson Land District; Mr. Albert E. Max, farmer, Brightwater; Mr. George N. Hunt, sheep-farmer, Wakefield; Mr. F. C. Page, farmer, Brightwater.

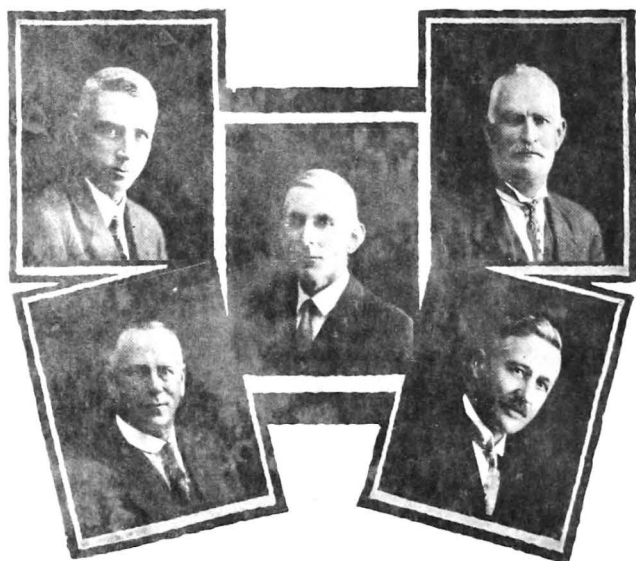
Mr. Fitz-Gerald, LL.B., joined the Native Land Court as a cadet in 1897. He was subsequently clerk of the Magistrate's Court in various districts until he joined the Public Trust Office in 1919. In 1919 he was appointed to the position of second-Assistant District Public Trustee, Christchurch, and in 1925 to the position of District Public Trustee, Nelson.

Mr. Waters, a native of Nelson, joined the Lands and Survey Department in 1903. He has been employed chiefly in settlement surveys in Taranaki. He was appointed Chief Surveyor and Commissioner of Crown Lands, Nelson, in 1926.

Mr. Max has been farming on his own account for twenty-five years. He has been president of the Nelson Agricultural and Pastoral Assn. for two years, also vice-president of the Nelson Farmers' Union. He has won a number of prizes at the Nelson Agricultural and Pastoral Show for various grain and root crops. He is one of the keenest and most successful farmers in the Nelson district.

Mr. Hunt, J.P., is an active member of the Nelson Agricultural and Pastoral Association. He is one of the best authorities in the Dominion on Romney Marsh sheep, for which he has been appointed judge by the Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association and the South Island Agricultural and Pastoral Federation. In this capacity Mr. Hunt has judged these sheep at almost all the leading shows in the North Island. During the last twenty years he has, from time to time, acted as one of the inspectors in the South Island for the Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association. His homestead consists of 1200 acres of agricultural and pastoral land, upon which are run 1,000 stud Romney Marsh sheep and some English Leicesters. Both flocks are registered in the New Zealand Flock Books. Mr. Hunt also runs 100 head of cattle, chiefly Hereford Cross, at "Wantwood." He takes a very keen interest in afforestation from the farming point of view.

Mr. Page, at the age of twenty-five years, moved to Murchison, where he farmed both cattle and sheep. He served on the County Council, and was a director of the Murchison Dairy Company, and was one of the founders of the Murchison A. and P. Association. In 1918 he left Murchison to live in the Hope-Brightwater district. He was president of the Nelson A. and P. Association in 1925. He is chairman of the Waimea branch of the Farmers' Union, and is a member of the Nelson



MEMBERS OF NELSON DISTRICT BOARD.

Left to right: Top—Mr. Waters, Mr. Hunt; centre—Mr. Fitz-Gerald;
bottom—Mr. Max, Mr. Page.



MEMBERS OF WESTLAND DISTRICT BOARD.

Left to right: Top—Mr. Clayton, Mr. Perry; centre—Mr. Saywell;
bottom—Mr. Neville, Mr. Morpeth.

NEW FINANCE FOR FARMERS

Executive Committee of the Farmers' Union. He is a breeder of stud Romney Marsh sheep and also stud Jersey cattle. In the A. and P. Shows which are held at Nelson, Murchison and Takaka, he has won most points in the Romney Marsh sheep class each year in which he has competed. He is farming about 100 acres of agricultural land at Hope,

WESTLAND.

Headquarters: Greymouth.

MEMBERS.—Mr. Thomas R. Saywell (District Public Trustee, Greymouth), District Intermediate Credit Supervisor (chairman); Mr. William T. Morpeth, Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Westland Land District; Mr. Charles S. Neville, Inspector of Stock, Department of Agriculture, Hokitika; Mr. William Clayton, farmer, Ahaura; Mr. George A. Perry, merchant, Hokitika.

Mr. Saywell has had thirty-three years' service in the Public Trust Office. He was District Manager in Wanganui for twelve years, Assistant District Public Trustee in Dunedin for one year, and has been District Public Trustee for Greymouth, controlling the Westland District, since 1921.

Mr. Morpeth entered the Lands and Survey Department in 1886. He was engaged in settlement, road, triangulation and town surveys in the North Island from 1887 to 1908. He was appointed Officer-in-Charge, Statutory Plans Branch, Auckland, in 1908, Land Transfer Draughtsman, Dunedin, 1913, Land Transfer Draughtsman, Wellington, 1916, Chief Draughtsman, Wellington, 1919, and Chief Surveyor and Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hokitika, in 1922.

Mr. Neville, in his young days, had a good experience of station life. He joined the Live-Stock Division of the Department of Agriculture in 1903, and has since held positions in North Canterbury, Ellesmere and Banks Peninsula, Hawera, South Canterbury and West Coast.

Mr. Clayton, a native of Otago, has been farming on the West Coast for the past fifteen years. At present he is a member of the Grey Power Board, the Inangahua County Council and the No. 12 Highway Board. He was the first Provincial President of the West Coast Farmers' Union, and was also a member of the Westland Land Purchase Board.

Mr. Perry was for a number of years with the legal firm of Messrs. Brandon and Hislop, of Wellington, and qualified as a barrister and solicitor. He is a member of the firm of Messrs. William Perry and Company, Merchants, Hokitika, and is also interested in sawmilling and farming. He has been Mayor of Hokitika for a number of years.

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT

NORTH CANTERBURY.

Headquarters: Christchurch.

MEMBERS.—Mr. Albert R. Jordan (District Public Trustee, Christchurch), District Intermediate Credit Supervisor (chairman); Mr. William Stewart, Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Canterbury Land District; Mr. Charles J. Wilson, company manager, Christchurch; Mr. William Oakley, retired farmer, Ashburton; Mr. Thomas G. Gee, retired farmer, Christchurch.

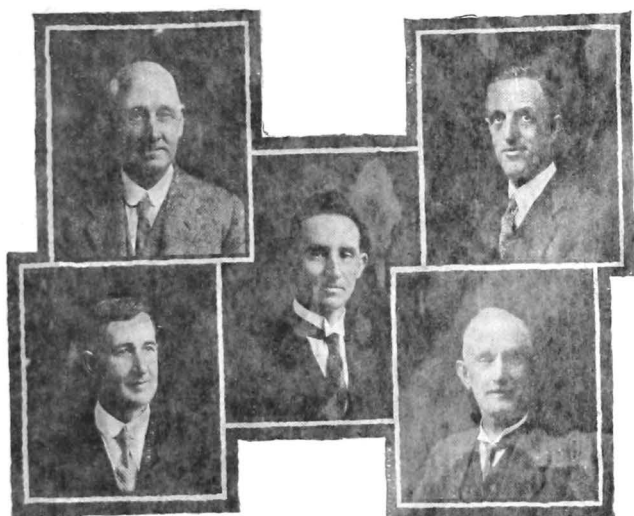
Mr. Jordan joined the Public Trust Office as a cadet in 1903. He was appointed chief clerk at the Christchurch Branch in 1911; later chief clerk and Assistant District Public Trustee at Auckland; in 1919 first-Assistant District Public Trustee, Christchurch; in 1920 Inspector for Otago and Southland Districts; District Public Trustee at Dunedin, and District Public Trustee, Christchurch, in 1921.

Mr. Stewart joined the Wellington District Office of the Lands and Survey Department in 1899. He received his surveyor's license in 1906, and continued surveying in the field in various parts of the Wellington District till 1923, when he was transferred to Christchurch as Chief Draughtsman. Three years later he was promoted to the position of Commissioner of Crown Lands and Chief Surveyor for Canterbury.

Mr. Wilson has been associated all his life with agricultural and pastoral business. He was for many years with Messrs. Pyne and Company, and later with Messrs. Pyne, Gould Guinness, Ltd. He is at present manager of the Christchurch Branch of the N.Z. Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Limited.

Mr. Oakley, J.P., was farming at Rakaia and at Mayfield, and took part in the advancement of that district. He was a breeder of English Leicester sheep and draught horses. For several years he was chairman of the Rangitata Road Board, and was president of the Ashburton Branch of the Farmers' Union. He is a life member of the Ashburton and Mayfield Agricultural and Pastoral Association. He is well known as a private land valuer, and investigates securities for mortgage purposes for many of the largest lending firms. He served on the Revaluation Board for Soldier Settlement for Mid-Canterbury.

Mr. Gee, J.P., went farming upon bush land in the North Island in 1890. In 1894 he acquired by ballot an agricultural farm at Cheviot, and was one of the first settlers to arrive and start work. Later, he bought into a grazing run. He was a member of the Cheviot County Council for sixteen years, for some time acting as chairman. He was appointed to the Canterbury Land Board in 1911, resigned in 1922 upon going abroad, and was reappointed in 1924.



MEMBERS OF NORTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT BOARD.

Left to right: Top—Mr. Gee, Mr. Wilson; bottom—Mr. Stewart,
Mr. Jordan, Mr. Oakley.



MEMBERS OF SOUTH CANTERBURY DISTRICT BOARD.

Left to right: Top—Mr. Talbot, Mr. Stowell; bottom—Mr. Barnett,
Mr. Duncan, Mr. Cochrane.

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT

SOUTH CANTERBURY.

Headquarters: Timaru.

MEMBERS.—Mr. Francis E. Duncan (District Public Trustee, Timaru), District Intermediate Credit Supervisor (chairman); Mr. Frank Stowell, District Government Valuer, Timaru; Mr. Benjamin Cochrane, company manager, Timaru; Mr. Percy R. Talbot, farmer, Claremont; Mr. Arthur W. Barnett, farmer, Morven.

Mr. Duncan, A.P.A.N.Z., joined the staff of the Lands and Survey Department in Dunedin in 1900. He held the positions of accountant at Dunedin, Receiver of Land Revenue at Hokitika and assistant to the Chief Accountant at Head Office, Wellington. In 1916 Mr. Duncan joined the Public Trust Office at Wellington where he remained until 1918, when he was appointed to the position of District Accountant at Christchurch. In 1919 he was appointed District Public Trustee, Timaru. He is a qualified accountant and a member of the New Zealand Society of Accountants. The son of a farmer, he has always taken an interest in farming matters.

Mr. Stowell, the son of a farmer, had extensive farming experience on various estates of the New Zealand and Australian Land Company until he began farming on his own account in Canterbury. In 1908 he accepted a position as local valuer, and was appointed District Valuer in 1913 for the area between the Rakaia and Waitaki Rivers.

Mr Cochrane, manager of the Timaru branch of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, Ltd., was engaged in farming operations for many years in South Canterbury and Hawke's Bay. He was with the Christchurch Meat Company for six years, and also with Messrs. John Cooke and Company, freezing exporters, of Sydney. He joined the stock staff of the Canterbury Farmers' Co-operative Association, Timaru, in 1912, and six years later was appointed manager of the New Zealand Farmers' Co-operative Distributing Company, at Marton. He was appointed to his present position in December, 1926.

Mr. Talbot, after working on his father's farm for some years, bought a highly improved 600-acre farm at Claremont, a few miles from Timaru, and he is at present living there. He is chairman of the Timaru branch of the Farmers' Union, vice-president of the South Canterbury Executive of the Union, vice-president of the Timaru A. and P. Association, and he has been a member of the Wheat Committee for Canterbury since its inception.

Mr. Barnett began farming on his own account at Morven in 1899, and has taken a keen interest in agriculture. He has

held a number of public offices, and has represented Waimate and South Canterbury at various conferences. At present he is president of the Waimate Farmers' Union, a member of the South Canterbury Executive of the Farmers' Union; a representative of South Canterbury on the Wheat Committee; a member of the Waimate A. and P. Association Committee and a prominent prize-taker at the Waimate Show; chairman of the Committee of Management of the Waimate Wool Classes; vice-president of the Waimate Automobile Association; a member of the committee of the Waimate Forestry League, and a member of the Management Committee of the Lower Waihao Water Races.

OTAGO.

Headquarters: Dunedin.

MEMBERS.—Mr. George H. Elliffe (District Public Trustee, Dunedin), District Intermediate Credit Supervisor (chairman); Mr. Robert Milne, District Government Valuer, Milton; Mr. William O. McKellar, company inspector, Dunedin; Mr. Robert B. Meek, farmer, Enfield; Mr. Edward H. Murney, farmer, Tapanui.

Mr. Elliffe has been continuously in the service of the Public Trust Office since he joined as a cadet in 1905. After holding important positions in several branch offices, he was appointed District Public Trustee, Dunedin, in 1920.

Mr. Milne has been interested in farming most of his life, and for the past twenty-five years has held the position of District Valuer under the Valuation and State Advances Departments.

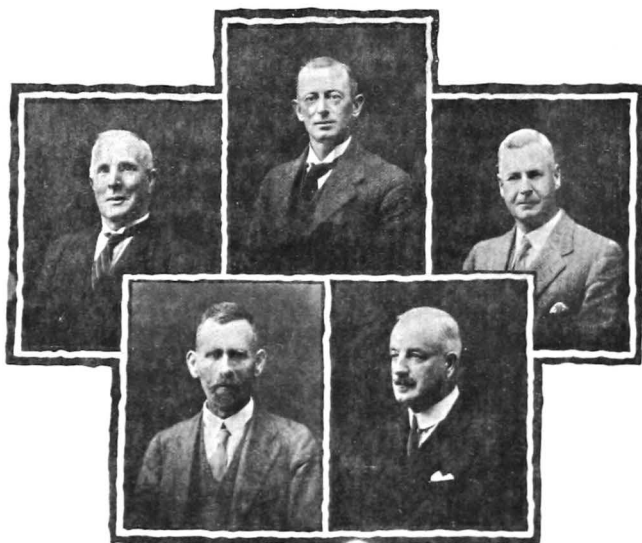
Mr. McKellar, representative on the Otago District Board for the stock and station firms of that Province, is inspector for the National Mortgage and Agency Company and also acts in a similar capacity for the N.Z. and Australian Land Company. He has been closely associated with both the commercial and practical sides of the agricultural and pastoral industry all his life. He is president of the Otago A. and P. Association, and a member of the Council of the N.Z. Sheepowners' and Farmers' Federation.

Mr. Meek is a member of the Waitaki County Council and the Oamaru Harbour Board, president of the North Otago Provincial Executive of the Farmers' Union, and has been president of the North Otago A. and P. Association.

Mr. Murney is a vice-president of the Dominion Executive of the Farmers' Union, a member of the executive of the Otago Farmers' Union, and a member of the Tuaepeka County Council.



MEMBERS OF OTAGO DISTRICT BOARD.
Left to right: Top—Mr. McKellar, Mr. Elliffe, Mr. Milne;
bottom—Mr. Meek, Mr. Murney.



MEMBERS OF SOUTHLAND DISTRICT BOARD.
Left to right: Top—Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Newth, Mr. Kensington;
bottom—Mr. Dickie, Mr. Anderson.

SOUTHLAND.

Headquarters: Invercargill.

MEMBERS.—Mr. Richard D. Newth (District Public Trustee, Invercargill), District Intermediate Credit Supervisor (chairman); Mr. Norman C. Kensington, Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Southland Land District; Mr. Robert A. Anderson, merchant, Invercargill; Mr. David Dickie, farmer, Croydon, Gore; Mr. John Dunlop, farmer, Seaward Downs.

Mr. Newth joined the Public Trust Office in 1906 and was attached for five years to the Legal and Mortgage Divisions at Head Office, during which time he qualified as a solicitor of the Supreme Court. For seven years he was chief clerk in the Wanganui office, and from 1918 onwards he has been District Public Trustee at Invercargill.

Mr. Kensington, who entered the Public Service some twenty-four years ago, has held the position of District Surveyor, Taranaki, Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands, Marlborough, and Commissioner at Nelson. For the last two and a half years he has been Commissioner of Crown Lands and Chief Surveyor at Invercargill and ex officio chairman of the Southland Land Board.

Mr. Anderson, the present managing director of J. G. Ward and Company, Limited, is a Southlander by birth, and has been widely identified with all classes of local and other bodies in the district. He is a member of the Bluff Harbour Board, and for four years held the office of chairman. For ten years he was chairman of the Board of Governors of the Southland High School. Other bodies with which Mr. Anderson has been associated are the Overseas Shipping Committee (during the war period and the following two years), the Southland Electric Power Board and the Government Local Body Loans Board. He is at present chairman of New Zealand Milk Products Ltd.

Mr. Dickie has had a sheep farm near Gore for the last thirty years. He is a well-known farmer, and is a member of the Executive Committee of the Gore A. and P. Association, senior vice-president of the Southland Provincial Executive of the New Zealand Farmers' Union, and a member of the Advisory Committee of the Dominion Executive of that body.

Mr. Dunlop has been dairy-farming in Southland for the greater part of his life. He is at present chairman of the Seaward Downs Dairy Factory Company, a director of the Southland Cool Stores, Ltd., and of the Farmers' Dairy Federation, and a member of the Executive of the Wyndham A. and P. Association. He has also been a member of the Dairy Council.

INTERMEDIATE CREDIT

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE BOARD

The following is a list of the district representatives of the Board. The address of each representative is at the Public Trust Office building in the town named:—

<i>District:</i>	<i>Town:</i>	<i>Designation:</i>
North Auckland	Whangarei	District Intermediate Credit Supervisor.
Auckland	Auckland	District Intermediate Credit Supervisor.
Waikato	Hamilton	District Intermediate Credit Supervisor.
	Te Kuiti	District Officer.
Poverty Bay	Gisborne	District Intermediate Credit Supervisor.
Hawke's Bay	Napier	District Intermediate Credit Supervisor.
	Waipukurau	District Intermediate Credit Supervisor.
	Dannevirke	District Intermediate Credit Supervisor.
	Wairoa Hastings	District Officer. District Officer.
Manawatu- Wellington	Palmerston North	District Intermediate Credit Supervisor.
	Wellington	District Intermediate Credit Supervisor.
	Feilding	District Officer.
	Taihape	District Officer.
	Levin	District Officer.
Taranaki	New Plymouth	District Intermediate Credit Supervisor.
	Hawera	District Intermediate Credit Supervisor.
	Stratford	District Officer.

NEW FINANCE FOR FARMERS

Wanganui	Wanganui	District Intermediate Credit Supervisor.
Wairarapa	Masterton	District Intermediate Credit Supervisor.
Marlborough	Blenheim	District Intermediate Credit Supervisor.
Nelson	Nelson	District Intermediate Credit Supervisor.
Westland	Greymouth	District Intermediate Credit Supervisor.
North Canterbury	Christchurch Ashburton Rangiora	District Intermediate Credit Supervisor. District Officer. District Officer.
South Canterbury	Timaru	District Intermediate Credit Supervisor.
Otago	Dunedin Balclutha	District Intermediate Credit Supervisor. District Officer.
Southland	Invercargill Gore	District Intermediate Credit Supervisor. District Officer.

N.B.—Communications to District Officer should be addressed to the District Officer, Rural Intermediate Credit Board, Public Trust Office, _____.



DEATH OF A TRUSTEE

A Question for Testators

A living testator who has appointed a personal friend as executor and trustee under his Will should consider the possibility of this friend dying before completing the administration of the estate. Should this happen, the control of the estate will pass to the deceased trustee's executor—perhaps a person unknown to the testator, possibly unsuited to an executor's duties and perhaps one whom the testator would never have desired to act.

As an executor the Public Trustee is permanent: the performance of his duties is not interrupted by vacations, sickness, accident or death. He is always there.

Enquiries will be welcomed and information gladly supplied on application to the Public Trustee, Wellington, or to any of his representatives throughout New Zealand.

NEW ZEALAND  GOVERNMENT

National Provident Fund

(STATE GUARANTEED)

ACCUMULATED FUND £1,900,000
ANNUAL INCOME: £400,000

EASY TERMS FOR ANNUITY AND PROTECTION OF FAMILY:

£6 Maternity Allowance.

Incapacity Allowance for the Family Man.

Provision for Children and for Widow with Children.

Superannuation Allowance at Age 60.

Enquire for terms of Employees' New Superannuation Scheme.

No Medical Examination. Contributions Returnable.Write for full particulars, or see the Fund's representatives at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, or inquire at any Post-office, or from
THE SUPERINTENDENT, P.O. BOX 813, WELLINGTON.

TREE PLANTING

The quality and species of trees and the methods used in the formation of a tree-plantation are the governing factors in its successful establishment and ultimate value and utilisation.

Consult the

STATE FOREST SERVICE

whose officers specialise in Treegrowing. The solicitation of their assistance will ensure that your operations follow well-tested principles of up-to-date planting technique.

Figures of Success

The PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE

(Founded 1872)

For more than fifty years past the Public Trustee has successfully undertaken the administration of all classes of estates and funds.

Value of assets and funds under administration as at 31st March, 1928, £44,155,548.

Number of wills held in safe custody on behalf of living testators who have appointed the Public Trustee Executor exceeded 58,000 at 31st March, 1928 (representing a present value of £230,000,000).

New wills appointing the Public Trustee as Executor are now being deposited at the rate of 5,000 a year.

There are Branches and Agencies of the Office in 110 cities and towns throughout the Dominion.

**THE FIDELITY AND INTEGRITY OF THE
PUBLIC TRUSTEE AND OF ALL OFFICERS
EMPLOYED BY HIM ARE GUARANTEED
BY THE STATE.**

Enquiries will be welcomed and information gladly supplied on application to the Public Trustee, Wellington, or to any of his representatives throughout New Zealand.

Big Savings for the Public

Benefits of the State Fire and Accident Insurance Office

Annual Rebates have substantially reduced your Fire Insurance premiums. The aggregate saving to the public since 1923 is over one million pounds.

The Government State Fire & Accident Insurance Office rendered you this service.

All classes of insurance—Fire, Accident, Motor-car—accepted.

All reserves are invested in the Dominion and assist in its development.

It is to your interest to support a **NATIONAL INSTITUTION.**

HEAD OFFICE:

STATE FIRE BUILDINGS, LAMBTON QUAY,
WELLINGTON.

BRANCHES:

Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, Timaru, Palmerston North,
New Plymouth, Hamilton, Invercargill, Napier, Nelson.

Agencies in all towns.

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE

It is within the power of every Farmer
at a very small cost—

- To protect his wife and children from want:
- To provide for his old age:
- To avoid a sacrifice of stock or of the farm in the event of death:
- To effect a policy at lowest rates to provide for Death Duties:

BY INSURING WITH THE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

LOW PREMIUMS.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All funds are invested in the Dominion, and are assisting in its development.

Keep YOUR money in the Dominion.

Table A.
(with profits).

Half-yearly Premium for £500 payable at death or survival of age 80.			
Age nearest Birthday	Half-yearly Premium.	Age nearest Birthday	Half-yearly Premium.
20 ..	£4 11 3	40 ..	£7 17 1
25 ..	£5 2 6	45 ..	£9 7 6
30 ..	£5 16 3	50 ..	£11 8 4
35 ..	£6 14 2	55 ..	£14 5 5

Particulars for other tables and ages will be supplied on application to any Agency of the Department, or to the Secretary, Government Insurance, Wellington.

A. E. ALLISON,
Commissioner.

Farmers and Business Men

(as sellers or buyers of goods)

Can easily prove to their own satisfaction
that their own railways can give them the
most economical and most careful freight
service.

The present advantages of the railway
service will be further extended as the
lines are increasingly used by their owners,
the public of New Zealand.

Railways give Best Transport

ADVISORY TRUSTEES

*in co-operation with
The Public Trustee*

Testators can arrange for the appointment of advisory trustees to co-operate with the State-guaranteed Public Trustee. Such advisory trustees may be the family solicitors or business associates of the testator or other persons who are specially fitted to act in an advisory capacity in the practical management of the estate.

Several advisory trustees may be appointed in each estate to advise with regard to the administration of any particular asset, or the maintenance and education of children or other dependants, or any other special feature of the estate in which expert or special assistance is desirable.

By this means any testator is enabled to obtain for his estate all the advantages of the State-guaranteed Public Trust Office, combined with special business knowledge or ability of the persons whom he selects to act as advisory trustees.

Enquiries will be welcomed and information gladly supplied on application to the Public Trustee, Wellington, or to any of his representatives throughout New Zealand.

Community Service

The **PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE**

*Value of assets and funds under administration
on 31st March, 1928 £44,155,548.*

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE WILL

Prepare your will and hold it in safe custody free of any charge, if appointed executor.

Act as executor and trustee under a will.

Act with private persons appointed under a will as advisory trustees to co-operate with the Public Trustee in any estate or business requiring expert management.

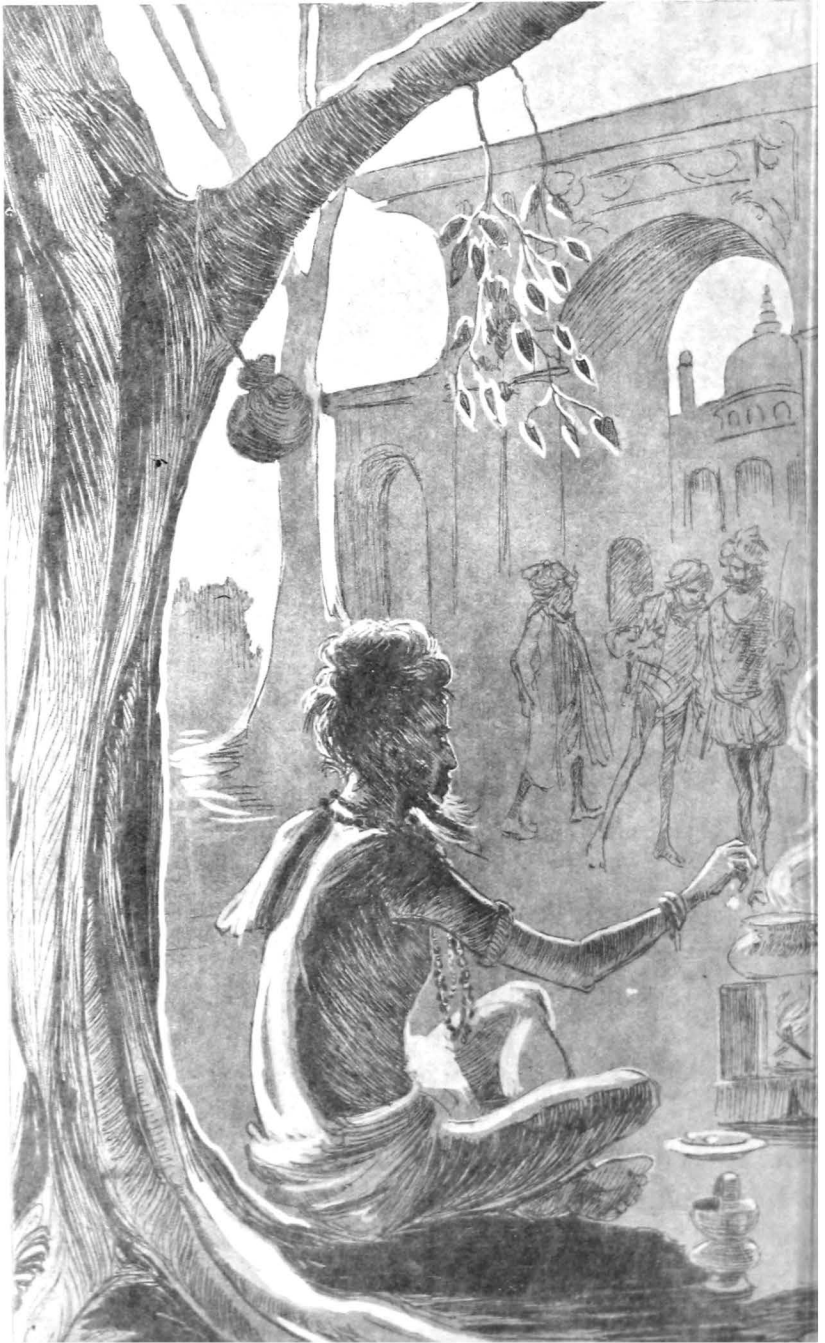
Act as trustee in place of private persons who may wish to retire from the office of trustee.

Act as administrator of estates of persons dying without leaving a will. The trouble and expense of finding sureties is thus avoided.

Act as agent or attorney.

**THE FIDELITY AND INTEGRITY OF THE
PUBLIC TRUSTEE AND OF ALL OFFICERS
EMPLOYED BY HIM ARE GUARANTEED
BY THE STATE.**

*Enquiries will be welcomed and information
gladly supplied on application to the Public
Trustee, Wellington, or to any of his
representatives throughout New Zealand.*



Tales and Songs
from
An Assam Tea Garden

BY
MAURICE P. HANLEY

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA
THACKER, SPINK & CO
1928

Printed by
THACKER'S PRESS & DIRECTORIES, LTD.,
6, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

ALL the characters in this book are purely fictitious, and the Author will not hold himself responsible if by a mere chance they should happen to coincide with the characters of any living person.

MAURICE P. HANLEY.

LAOJAN TEA ESTATE,
ASSAM.

PREFACE.

IN submitting these Tales and Songs from an Assam Tea Garden to the Public, I do not lay any claim to their being literature of a high class. It is a subject as yet untouched on—little tales and episodes connected with Tea Planting life, the ups and downs, the joys and sorrows of us Planter folk—and as such may make interesting reading to Planters, for whom they were mainly written. If they should prove interesting reading to others as well, and help them to pass a pleasant hour or two in the company of this little book, it will be a great gratification to me. Being like our friend Mark Antony “a plain blunt man” the tales are simply and bluntly told, and with this information, I leave my reader, especially if he be a Tea Planter from the Assam Valley, to get on with the job and do the reading.

MAURICE P. HANLEY.

LAOJAN TEA ESTATE,
ASSAM.

To—

I write of the days in our lives
 When all was not rosy or fair,
 We were youngsters—mere boys—don't forget,
 And the country was oft hard to bear.
 There was loneliness gripping our hearts,
 And often it led us astray,
 And we went the whole pace—more's the pity,
 And few ever showed us the way.

But we stuck it, as most of us do,
 We have grit quite enough of our own,
 And we laughed in the eyes of our Fate,
 And were happy as best we had known.
 We are rough, if you will, yes and why not ?
 As rough as the country we're in,
 And the Good God above will bear witness
 How hard 'tis to keep from all sin.

Some of us went to the dogs,
 And supped all the pleasures of hell,
 Others, who went the straight course,
 Lived all their lives good and well.
 I don't blame them the lads who were wild,
 They were honest and straight, always kind,
 They were mostly fools to themselves,
 So, poor chaps, they were soon left behind.

I write of the days in our lives
 When all was not rosy or kind,
 And I think of the men I have met,
 Good fellows, as ever you'd find.
 They laughed in the eyes of their Fate,
 And fought it from day unto day,
 And they each did the best, as they thought,
 And then silently went on their way !

MAURICE P. HANLEY.

CONTENTS.

TALES.	PAGE.
Fi-Aou	3
The Tale of Lingo the Gond	8
The Clump of Bamboos	16
Lallsai	20
The Bor Mohiri	22
Chandmoni	27
Jenkins	31
The Man-Eater of Khagrijan	34
The Vengeance of Kali	41
Ganesh the Rogue	47
The Spirit of the Trees	54
Non-Co-Operation	58
The Sahib's Grave	64
The Queen's Prison	67
Goramanji's Bhoot	77
SONGS.	
Polo	87
The Assam Valley Light Horse	88
The Ladies in Tea	89
A Legend of the Viceroy's Council	89
In Memory of a Murder	90
Kamjari	91
Plucking Time	92
Plucking	94
The Teahouse Bloke	95
The Babu's Petition	96
A Legend of Jorhat	97
Home Leave	98
The Retired Planter's Song	99

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
TALES.	
Fi-Aou	3
The Tale of Lingo the Gond	8
The Clump of Bamboos	16
Lallsai	20
The Bor Mohiri	22
Chandmoni	27
Jenkins	31
The Man-Eater of Khagrijan	34
The Vengeance of Kali	41
Ganesh the Rogue	47
The Spirit of the Trees	54
Non-Co-Operation	58
The Sahib's Grave	64
The Queen's Prison	67
Goramanji's Bhoot	77
SONGS.	
Polo	87
The Assam Valley Light Horse	88
The Ladies in Tea	89
A Legend of the Viceroy's Council	89
In Memory of a Murder	90
Kamjari	91
Plucking Time	92
Plucking	94
The Teahouse Bloke	95
The Babu's Petition	96
A Legend of Jorhat	97
Home Leave	98
The Retired Planter's Song	99

349

TALES.

FI-AOU

It was mating time. Old *Seyal* got up, shook his shaggy coat and turning his head up to the sky gave the call to the pack.

Something moved in the undergrowth near him. An angry hiss and a dart, and a huge gliding monster shot straight at him. Old *Seyal* bared his fangs snarling, and sprang aside. It was a narrow shave, for *Wookho* the Python was hungry, and had visions of a nice tit-bit in the way of supper. As soon as he could, the gliding monster turned around to the attack again, but old *Seyal* was gone. Quick as lightning he sped, giving vent to the call of fear—“*Fi-aou.*”

From the distance he was answered by one of the pack, and soon forty throats were sending their gruesome shrieking call on the still afternoon air.

Sanderson, as he was going around *Kamjari*, heard it and wondered, for it was the first time he had heard a Jackal call in this peculiar manner. The Sirdar who was standing near turned to him. “The Huzoor listens to the cry of the Jackal,” he said. “Yes, Booda,” Sanderson replied, “I have heard many Jackals cry but not in that peculiar manner. What is the cause of it?”

“There are several stories told about it Huzoor, and one does not know which to believe. Some say it is their mating call, others that it is the call of the outcast Jackal which has been driven out of the pack for madness. Another story is that the Jackal only calls in this manner when he has been frightened by a tiger or leopard or some

other wild beast. And then I have even heard people say that it is not a Jackal at all, but a Lynx which cries like this. We in this *Kooti* believe, Huzoor, that it is a Jackal which makes that noise, and that when he does so in the daytime it is a precursor of evil. Before the big sickness came, for many days the same sort of cry was heard in the daytime all over the place. Then this *Kooti* got it and many people died." "In my country," he continued, "there is a legend told about the Jackal, which, if the Huzoor would like to hear, I will tell him." "Yes," Sanderson said, getting interested, "I would like to hear it Booda, so go on."

"They say, Huzoor," he said, "that when the gods first created the animals of the earth, they made the Jackal one of the fleetest. In those days the Jackal lived on the flesh of deer and other animals, which he hunted in packs like the wild dog does now. Soon the swiftest denizen of the forest stood no chance against him, and would as easily fall a prey to him as a timid hare to a fleet dog. Then the devil, always looking for mischief to do, got hold of the Jackal, turned his head, and so filled his heart with vanity that he went around the jungle taunting and annoying all the other creatures in it. Meeting an elephant he would say 'O *Hathijee*, thou cumbersome son of a mountain, the flies even do not fear thee for all thy size, for thou art too slow to drive them away; and they laugh at thee, and tickle thy great big nose, till thou blow, and blow, and blow for pure helplessness, and waste good air and breath. Now, if thou wert like me, sleek and supple and agile, thou could'st run away from them and leave them many leagues behind. Wake thyself, thou slothful, ponderous creature' and darting

in where the elephant would least expect it, he would give him a bite on the leg and run away. Thus he would treat all his other companions in the forest till at last he became the hated foe of all the jungle folk.

“Several times they set traps to catch him, but he was too cunning and always ran away from any danger. At last it got so bad that all the animals of the earth appealed to the Goddess Saraswati against him, and the Goddess ordered a Council to be held in the jungle at which she would judge between the Jackal and his accusers. For this purpose she summoned him to answer the charges laid against him. Now the devil once more got hold of the *Seyal*, and flattered him. ‘Oh most beautiful of all living creatures,’ he said, ‘why dost thou fear Saraswati? Thou art greater and nobler than she, and being so fleet can defy her for she will not be able to catch thee.’ The Jackal’s heart was filled with more vanity than ever now, and he decided to insult the Goddess at the Council.

“The night appointed for the Council at last came, Huzoor. All the animals and birds of the jungle came to the appointed place at the appointed hour, but the Jackal was nowhere to be seen. Saraswati grew impatient and the other animals lost their tempers. At last, after they had been waiting about half an hour, the Jackal turned up. Saraswati rebuked him, and demanded an explanation for his lateness. ‘Oh,’ he replied, ‘I saw a field rat on the road along here, and waited to kill it, and it did not please me to come before.’ The Goddess became very angry, ‘Dost dare to insult me, vermin, by not obeying my commands? I would turn thee into dust this minute, but in order that thou shouldst be fairly

treated, I will hear the charges against thee first, and then deal with thee.' The first witness was the Deer. 'Even when he is not hungry he pursues me wantonly, and tearing my flanks leaves me to die, O Goddess, simply to satisfy his vanity. I claim protection from thee, O Mother.' Then all the other animals one by one laid their charges against him, and told the Goddess of the wrongs the Jackal had done them. The Goddess, after hearing them all, turned to the Jackal. 'What hast thou to say, thing of evil, in thy defence?' The Jackal put his tail between his legs and gradually sneaked nearer and nearer the exit. 'All thy powers thou hast received from me, and thou hast abused them by annoying thy fellow creatures. I gave thee fleetness.' 'Thou didst not, for if thou didst, Saraswati, catch me now' and away he sped from their midst like a flash of lightning before anyone could hold him. Then Saraswati, flashing forth fire from her eyes, pursued him, and before he had gone very far, caught him and brought him back to the Council. 'Now, O creature of evil, who is the greater, thou or I?' 'Mercy, O Goddess,' the Jackal cried. 'Thou art the Mother of all creation,' and he gave vent to his call of fear, 'Fi-aou,' for the first time.

"'Thou cravest mercy, cur, but thou wilt have none at my hands now. For thy evil deeds I curse thee. Thou shalt lose thy fleetness till the least of the fleet animals of the forest shall be able to beat thee in pursuit. Vermin and offal shall be thy portion, instead of the princely food which was thy right till now. Thou shalt haunt the dwelling places of human creatures as a scavenger, and be despised by all creation of man, bird and beast.' The Jackal grovelled on the ground. 'Pardon, O

Saraswati,' he pleaded, but the Goddess was adamant. Turning to the tiger, she said, 'Take you leper and cast him out of the assembly.' This the tiger did immediately, and bestowed many a buffet on him in doing so. From that day, Huzoor, the Jackal became a despised creature, detested both by man and beast alike, and lost all his power of fleetness, so that he has to rely on the cast-off food of others to fill his stomach, and is ever a scavenger in the track of dead and decaying substances. Such is the legend they tell about the Jackal in my country, Huzoor."

Old *Seyal* shook himself once more and pricked up his ears. From afar off he could hear the sounds of a ponderous creature crashing through the jungle. There was a thud and a cry, the dying cry of the Sambhur buck as it lay in the death grip of a tiger. He turned up his snout to the sky once more, and gave the call to the pack. From all around him he was answered, and one by one they came to him, their leader. Putting himself at their head, he trotted off, followed by the others, licking their lips in anticipation of the great feast before them.

"There they go, Huzoor," the old Sirdar said to Sanderson. "A tiger or leopard has killed something at the jungle edge, and the scavengers are off to get their share of it. If the Huzoor listens, in a little while he will hear the cry of fear and ill omen." From across the distance it came—the call of a solitary Jackal, warning his mates of danger. "Fi-aou! Fi-aou! Fi-aou!"

THE TALE OF LINGO THE GOND.

THE story was told me by Lingo Gond, and I cannot vouch for its veracity. This much I do know, that Lingo had completely disappeared from the garden for five days, and no trace of him could be found anywhere; and that at the end of that time, I found him in an old nursery at the edge of the jungle in a state of collapse.

I had him removed to the hospital, where he lay ill for many days, and I thought he was going to die. He developed a very high temperature, and in his ravings was constantly talking about a White Tiger and devils and ghosts.

When he got better he told me the yarn, and I could see that he placed implicit belief in it himself. Often, while narrating it, he would shudder and shiver, and his eyes would bulge out of his head in utter terror.

Before I go any further I will describe Lingo. If the reader will imagine to himself a stunted gorilla with its tail cut off, and the hair on its body shaved, and to this add a pair of cross eyes and bow legs, he will get some idea of Lingo's appearance. The only redeemable part about him was his smile. When he smiled and showed a perfect set of milk-white teeth, you, somehow, forgot his hideousness and however angry you might have been with him, you had to forgive him.

He was also a very good Shikari, and on that account I soon added him to my list of bungalow servants. He knew the haunt of every wild animal in the jungle within

a radius of ten miles, and his woodcraft was simply wonderful. He could track things for miles, when to my uninitiated eye there was not a single mark to show which way they had gone.

My guns were his greatest pride and he fondled them as if they were his children. He used actually to talk to them and tell them episodes of his hunting days in his country, generally finishing up with "and now if I had had the like of you then, the village would never have been in want of venison to eat, nor the tigers and leopards in the Seoni jungles for a man to shoot them."

The morning preceding his disappearance, he had not turned up at the bungalow to work, but had sent his wife to tell me that he was suffering from an attack of malaria.

At three o'clock in the afternoon he had gone! No one had seen him go away or could tell me anything about him. He had simply vanished, and though I had sent men all over the place to look for him he could not be found. I even sent a search party into the jungle, but they came back unsuccessful, and at last I gave him up as lost, thinking that some wild animal had killed him.

When I found him at last, in the old nursery, he did not have any marks of violence on him. His skin had been torn here and there by thorns, and he had a cut on his leg which might have been caused by a sharp piece of bamboo piercing the flesh while he was wandering about the jungle; otherwise, his state of collapse, and the look of utter terror in his eyes were the only signs to show that he had had a rough time of it.

"The Sahib knows that the day I disappeared I was suffering from an attack of fever," he said. "Well, after

my wife had gone out to the garden to pluck, I lay down and fell asleep. I woke up about one o'clock in the afternoon feeling very bad, so thought perhaps if I had a little drop of liquor I would feel better. I drank the liquor, a mere cupful and lay down again and went to sleep. And then, Huzoor, I remember no more till I woke to find myself far in the jungle, with my bow and arrow in my hand. How I got there I do not know, but before long I saw a beautiful White Tiger not far from me. Its skin was as white as milk, and the black markings on its body stood out so prominently that it was the most perfect beast I have ever seen anywhere. And the Huzoor knows that I have seen hundreds of tigers and leopards, both here in Assam and in the jungles around Seoni.

I debated in my mind whether I should follow it and find out its haunts, or whether I should return to my house, as it was getting dark, and it would be an hour at least before the moon would appear, but I thought to myself if I could find out the haunts of the beast and take you khabbar about it you would be very pleased, for to kill such an animal as a White Tiger, would make you, Sahib, a king among Shikaris, to say nothing of the backsis I would be given.

Accordingly, Huzoor, I crept after it. There was something about that tiger which I neither liked nor understood. For instance, it let me come up within twenty paces of it, knowing, for I am certain it saw me and knew that I was following it, that I was there. And yet it did not once turn round to try and frighten me away, or even try to get away from me, which it had ample opportunity of doing any moment it liked. Now I have

followed tigers and leopards often in the jungle, and know that the very moment they even suspect that someone is about, they bound away into the undergrowth and hide, unless of course it happens to be a tiger or leopard out with its cubs, in which case they attack straightaway.

As far as I could see on this occasion the tiger seemed to be anxious for me to follow him. In fact, when I stopped, he would stop too and have a look round at me to see what I was doing. Then he would walk on a few yards and turn round to see if I were following, and if I was not he would stop again, so that he would always be within sight of me. Now I thought this behaviour very strange indeed, but eventually put it down to the fact that it might be some special jāt of tiger I knew nothing at all about, and so after a few minutes I decided to keep on after it.

We went on, the tiger leading, and I about twenty paces behind it, and we must have gone several miles into the jungle. The path here took a turn to the right, and soon I found myself walking down the banks of a river, none other than our Putinadi, Huzoor. The moon had risen now, and it was as bright as day, and when the tiger stopped in the middle of the stream to have a drink, I could only stare in wonderment at its beautiful form, and longed to have one of the Huzoor's guns in my hand so that I could shoot it. However, after quenching its thirst it moved on, and I followed. We were coming to a part of country I did not like, the place where the coolies bury the women who die in childbirth, and I had a feeling that it would be best to leave the tiger and go home. But, Huzoor, I could not, and simply had to follow it, it had fascinated me so. Soon I found myself in an open

space, and could see the forms of beds and biers, and I knew at last that I was actually in the burial place of the Churkin. I now became greatly alarmed, Huzoor, especially so when the tiger lifted its head in the air and roared.

There was a chuckle of women's voices, but just then, a jungle cock, mistaking the bright moonlight for dawn, crowed, and the spell was broken, for the chuckling voices I had heard, Huzoor, were none other than those of the Churkin, the women who die in childbirth, and haunt the jungle around the places they are buried, tormenting any male who happens to fall into their hands; and the crow of the jungle cock is the only protection that Bhagavan has given us against them.

The tiger now seemed to become furious and let out roar after roar. From afar it was answered by another tiger, and then it moved off. I also followed like one impelled. On we went, Huzoor, over hills and dales for a day and a night, and we must have travelled many miles. We passed a herd of wild elephants and several bears, to say nothing of the hundreds of jungle fowl and pheasants we put up, and once the tiger was charged by a wild sow with young. They fought it out there, and I was a spectator of that terrible battle. The jungle rang with the noise of that fight for over an hour, and for a long time the odds against them seemed equal. At last however, the tiger by a mighty piece of scheming managed to get a grip on the wild sow's neck, and within a minute she was lying on the ground dead. It then killed both the young pigs and ate them. On it went again, stopping every now and then to lick its wounds, and on I followed. A madness seemed to have taken possession of me, for

I remember that the only object I seemed to have in life just then was to keep that tiger in view.

Like this another day passed and then I felt myself getting weaker and weaker, for I had not tasted any food for a long time, Huzoor. Night was coming on now, and the country seemed to me to be getting familiar once more, and I found myself on the banks of the Putinadi for the second time. There was a break in the high jungle just there, and through it I could see the tops of the shade trees among the tea, and I knew that I could not be very far away from the garden. Suddenly the tiger let out an unearthly roar, and almost immediately at least forty nude women each carrying a small child on its hip leapt out of the jungle and surrounded me—the Churkin had got a hold of me, Huzoor!

I was now terrified, for among them I could make out the faces of several of them. Jitni was there, Sombari, Pano, Tulsi, Kondhia's wife, Kantho, Ughni, Kirtha and several others whom the Huzoor knows died in childbirth; two of them, Kantho and Ughni, only within the last two months. Others I could not recognize, they must have been women who died before I came to the garden.

Their long hair was flowing down their backs, and whenever they spoke, flames shot out of their mouths. I was nearly mad with terror, Huzoor, and then they set on me with sticks and whips made out of branches of trees and creepers and thrashed me unmercifully. Just before I lost consciousness, they started to dance around me laying on at me, all the time. I knew nothing more, till I woke to find myself in the hospital. They tell me the Huzoor found me in an old nursery at the back of the Bamboo Bari. If this is so, I do not know how I got there,

for the last time I had my senses about me I was on the opposite bank of the river surrounded by Churkin who were thrashing the life out of me. What became of the White Tiger I do not know, but Huzoor, I pray you, if ever you come across a White Tiger, do not follow it. It is not a Tiger at all but a devil in the form of one who decoys men for the women who died in childbirth to ill-treat."

I was rather amused at this yarn, and put it down to Lingo getting delirious with fever and wandering into the jungle where he imagined both the Tiger and the ghosts and all the events connected with them.

The sequel to this, however, happened three days later. Forbes, the man on the neighbouring garden, bagged a magnificent albino tiger, which answered exactly to the description given me of it by Lingo, even to the fact of the wounds on its body, which Lingo had told me it had got in its encounter with the wild sow, and I cursed myself for a senseless idiot for not taking more notice of the yarn and searching for the beast.

Poor old Lingo the Gond, he is dead now, a leopard got him in the jungle one day when she was taking her cubs out for an airing, and had come upon him suddenly. I miss his misshapen, ugly form about the bungalow, and the many days and nights of good shikar he was instrumental in getting me. Whenever I sit over a kill at night his face somehow seems to come before me and I think of that smile of his, and the courage he showed on many of our shooting excursions. And if ghosts and spirits were believed in implicitly by him, and feared more even than a wounded and charging tiger, who can blame him? for he was only living up to what he had been taught to believe from the time he could crawl.

I can testify to his wonderful pluck and bravery in the jungle on many occasions, when it was only by keeping an iron grip on myself that I did not allow terror to take a hold of me and disgrace myself for evermore.

He met his death just as he would have wished, with his faithful bow in his hand, and his arrow buried in the neck of his slayer. I hope that his soul is untroubled by Churkin and Bhoots and folk of that ilk in the land beyond the vale.

THE CLUMP OF BAMBOOS.

WHEN I was at Nardhubi, I was constantly having trouble with an old clump of bamboos that stood at the end of the Cooly lines. The outside bamboos in the clump would break off at their base and fall across the road which ran alongside, blocking it up. At last I decided to have it cut out, and calling old Ramoo Sirdar to me one day, I told him to put some men on with axes to do the job.

Instead of going away at once and getting the people, as he usually did when he got an order from me, he stood there looking at the bamboos, and then at me, in a curious sort of a way. "Well Booda," I said to him, "what's the matter? Why don't you go and do as I tell you!" "If the Huzoor will pardon me," he replied, "it would be better not to destroy this clump of bamboos for it is believed to be sacred." "Oh rubbish!" said I (for I had a bit of liver that day), "every time I want to cut down a tree or a clump of bamboos somebody tells me it is sacred, and shouldn't be touched."

"If the Huzoor will listen to me, I will tell him the story of this clump of bamboos, which was told to me by an old Fakir many years ago, when I first came here, and if it then pleases the Sahib to do it, it will not be my fault if anything should happen." "Go on," I replied, and he started. "Long ago, Huzoor, in the time of the Assam Kings, they say a village stood on the site where this Tea Garden now is. In that village there lived a holy

Brahmin, who spent his time in fasting and prayer, and in working miracles among the people. Soon he became famous for his good works, and the news of the miracles he worked spread far and wide, till they got to the ears of Tarabai, the wife of the then ruling King of Assam. Now Tarabai was an unhappy woman, for although she had offered sacrifices at various shrines, and had had several temples built, yet the desire of her heart, to have a son, was denied her. When the news of the miracles worked by the Brahmin came to her ears, she sent a messenger post haste to the village, with offerings begging the holy man to intercede for her to the Goddess Bhowani to grant her a son.

“Her messenger on his arrival at the village sought out the Brahmin, and laying the offerings of gold and silk, and other precious things at his feet, told him his mistress’s request. The Brahmin would not accept the offerings. ‘For,’ he said, ‘what do I, an old man, whose life is spent in penance and austerities, want with these worldly goods? A little parched rice, and a drink of water is all I need to keep life in me, and I covet not the riches of the world; but as your mistress has faith in my powers, which the Goddess Bhowani has granted me, tell her that her wish will be gratified, and that a son will be born to her within a year. And in order to give you a sign of assurance to take back to her, I will perform a sacrifice now, and the sign will be given to you.’

“With this he sent for a young goat, and taking it with him, he came to the place where we now stand, Huzoor. Here he leaped up the earth in seven small mounds, forming a circle, and in the centre of this he stood with the goat. Saying the sacred words and making

the sacred signs, he cut the throat of the goat, and holding its head back, he allowed the blood from it to pour down into the centre of the circle, and again saying some sacred words, he made a sign, and lo, three young bamboo shoots shot up from the earth in front of his astonished beholders. These he blessed with the words, 'The blessing of Bhowani be on thee, thou shalt be a sign of plenty, for as long as thou shalt stand the country round thee shall be fertile, and the people shall prosper.'

"The messenger went back and reported what he had seen and heard to the Queen, who was overjoyed, and within a year a son was born to her.

"After living to a great old age, the Brahmin died at Gaphati, where he had gone on a pilgrimage. The village prospered too, and great care was taken of the bamboos, which soon grew into a fine thick clump.

"Several years passed, Huzoor, and then suddenly, for no visible reason, the clump of bamboos started withering away and dying. Every year new shoots used to burst up from the ground to take the place of the bamboos that had dried up, but this particular year they saw no new shoots appeared.

"The people grew concerned, for they remembered the prophecy, 'As long as thou shalt stand the country around shall be fertile, and the people shall prosper,' and they did all in their power to prevent the bamboos from dying out but it was of no avail, and within a short time only a few rotten stumps showed where the clump once stood.

"Then ill luck visited the village. Rain was scarce, the crops were a failure, and a disease broke out among the cattle which carried them off by tens and twenties

a day. And *this* was not all. That year the Burmese invaded Assam, burnt the village to the ground, and massacred its inhabitants.

“The site of the village was soon over-grown with jungle, and remained in that state for many years till this Tea Garden was opened out on it ; but it is believed that the year after the trouble came to the village, new shoots burst out once again from the earth, and soon a new clump of bamboos grew up in place of the one that had died out.

“And this, Huzoor, is the clump of bamboos of which I am speaking. That is why I pray the Huzoor not to destroy it, for if he does, this Kooti will never prosper. A great calamity will fall on it, as it did on the village the year the bamboos died out, and who knows we may be destroyed even as the village and its inhabitants were, so I pray the Huzoor to grant my request and spare the bamboos.”

I laughed. “All right,” I said, “have it your own way, the bamboos shall stand.”

LALLSAI.

“ O LALLSAI! thy wicked imp of a son is a thief. Did I not catch the son of a shameless mother only a few minutes gone, stealing one of my best fowls, and when he saw me he dashed its head on the ground, and hid it in yonder drain. Here is my lovely fowl killed by thy shameless son, hai, hai, he has learnt evil ways soon.”

These words addressed by Niroda (a next door neighbour in the lines) to Lallsai one evening put him into a terrible temper, for was not little Kalu the apple of his eye, and his only son ?

Turning on the woman he abused her ; “ O thou wife of a hundred husbands ! thou daughter of a shameless mother ! and an ill-born father ! thou liest. What would my son, my little Kalu do with stealing thy fowl, thou woman of the caste of pigs, whose husband is even like unto the swine in the lines.”

Hearing his wife abused, Niroda's husband came out, and soon there was a big marpit. The line chowkidars, as soon as they could restore order, brought both parties before the Manager that evening, and after enquiries being made, it was found that the woman Niroda's accusation was correct, and that Lallsai's son, Kalu, had stolen her fowl. When Lallsai was convinced, he promptly offered to pay for it, and on the money being handed over to the woman, the matter was thought to be closed.

But as things turned out it was not so. The next day Lallsai was reported as being absent from the lines, and

as no trace of him was found for another two days, chowkidars were sent to search for him. His wife reported that he had taken the matter of his son stealing the fowl terribly to heart, and had threatened to put an end to himself, but as this was only thought to be the wild talk of a man in a temper she had taken no notice of him.

Four days later, while the women were plucking a section in the garden, not far from Lallsai's house, I heard a few women scream, and saw them run away. I went to find out what the trouble was, and was told that a man was hanging from a small Mango tree that happened to be growing near the edge of a big drain, in the tea. On going up to it, I found the man to be Lallsai. He had hanged himself with his Dhoti!

THE BOR MOHIRI.

THE funny man of the district nicknamed him " Dirty Berty " because of the fact that he never cleaned his teeth, nor brushed his hair, and was always seen in a grimy coat which he only changed once in three months, simply because it nearly fell off him.

When I was transferred to Redoo, after I had had a look round the place I got hold of him and asked him about the Labour force. " Sir," he said to me, " the coolies on this Tea Garden, swine-like fellows and fellowesses, making the plenty golmal, and shirking the plenty work. Your honour will have to rule with the iron-like glove." Soon I got to know him better and found him a most interesting fellow indeed. He was a tremendous talker, and it took me all my time to answer the questions he was continually asking me. He spoke of Shaketh-the-spears plays, of Astronomy, the War, Religion, Agriculture, and a host of other subjects. Once he even suggested that I should get him books on " Latin and French-like languages," for, said he, " I am desirous of learning a language in which I can speak to your honour about anything private about the garden. These cooly fellows, your honour, are getting very proudy, and all understanding the plenty English these advancing days, and nothing is private from their long-like ears now." I told him I did not know French and that my Latin was so rusty that I would not be able to converse in it if I tried, so that ended the matter.

He was very interested in animals of other countries which he had not seen. Whenever the talk about animals came up he would ask me about Lions and Kangaroos, and Ostriches. Once a travelling circus came to the place. Among the wild beasts on show was a fine African Lion. "Dirty Bertie" was overjoyed. At last he would be able to see that "stupendous and famous animal." That evening I got the following letter from him :—

"Honoured Sir,

Hearing that there is one lion come with this circus that is here now, may it please your honour to grant me leave to go and see that fierce and fiery animal? I *may* be back to-night by the favour of God, your honour, and the bellicose animal mildly behaving."

One of the Hazira Mohiris on the garden had been playing the fool in his work and had to be dismissed. "Dirty Bertie" sent Khabbar to a relative of his about it, telling him to apply for the job. The same afternoon the man arrived, and when I saw him I asked him who he was. "Candidate," he replied. I then asked him if he had ever worked on a Tea Garden before. "No," he replied, "but I am anxious to learn about Tea." I told him to put in his application in his own handwriting to me, and the following letter was brought to me the same night. "Dirty Bertie" and he had composed it together.

"Most Honoured Sir,

Hearing there is one hand wanted on your honour's garden, I beg to offer you my hand. As to my adjustments I appeared for the Matriculation Examination at Jorhat, and failed owing to the climatic conditions of the ice-like weathers making my fingers disobedient to my

fond wishes, thus making my writing illegible. Further, I had received a great shock to my mental system in the shape of the death of my only fond brother. Besides, most Honoured Sir, I beg to state that I am in very uncomfortable circumstances, being the soul means of support of my fond brother's seven issues, consisting of three adults and four 'adultresses, the latter being the bain of my existence owing to my having to support two of my own wives as well as their issues, of which by God's misfortune the feminine gender predominates. If by wonderful good fortune, these few humble lines meet with your benign kindness and favourable turn of mind, I the poor menial shall ever pray for the long life and prosperity of yourself as well as your Honour's pothumous Olive branches.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
 Your most poor menial,
 t Suresh Chandra."

Needless to say, for the sake of the "three adults, and four adultresses," and the prayer for my "pothumous Olive branches," the man got the job, and turned out quite a smart fellow.

On one occasion, when I had some Nagas cutting jungle for me, I put "Dirty Bert" on to measure up the land done by them. Evidently the Naga Ticcadar and he had a difference of opinion about the measurement of a certain plot, with the result that they both lost their tempers, and started abusing one another. Neither of them would give in, and luckily I happened to arrive there just when things were getting serious, for the Naga Ticcadar was just about to go for "Dirty Bert" with

a dao, when he saw me and stopped. "What's the matter Bor Mohiri?" I said, "What's all the trouble about?" "Sir," he replied, "this swine-like Naga Ticcadar fellow, he trying to commit damn swindling-like operation, and because I telling him if he cheat I breaking his ape-like features and making him grovel on the floor, like the microbes in the dust, he threatening to cut me up with his dao. I pray your honour to kick him in posterior places, so that he may learn he is in civilized place, and not among the savage hill-top dwelling of his ancient fathers." "Oh you can't do that you know" I said, "for after all these people are only half civilized, and they would as soon cut your head off as look at you, if you were to strike them. You must be careful and not go too far with them." Then turning on the Naga Ticcadar I gave him a sound rating, and settled the matter by measuring up the land myself.

On another occasion he was talking to me about the leeches in a certain section of Tea being very troublesome. "Sir," he said, "that funny section of Tea plentiful with that voracious and succuous animal the leech. He climbing on to feet and calf and leg and damnably sucking the blood from the body till his belly swelling like one big fat potato, and then he dropping off on to floor, and hiding there till the fellow's interior organs, wishing to partake of more grub, when he starts off scoffing again. He is a greatly gluttonous creature."

Just then I happened to pull out my watch, and seeing that it was after one o'clock, I got on my pony, and started to get back to the bungalow. Lifting his hand to his forehead, "Good afternoon time, your honour," he said, "I must also trot to my dwelling and partake on

some grub, for like that always eating creature, the leech, my belly also plenty calling loudly for emptiness, and by the favour of God and your honour, I will go and satisfy the fellow."

"Good afternoon," I replied, and rode away.

CHANDMONI.

THE girl was out gathering firewood. She was singing to herself little snatches of songs she had learned in her home country, her thoughts being on that far away land, and the days of her childhood spent in a little village near Dumka, where her uncle was the village headman. She could just remember the day when the recruiting Sirdar had arrived at the village from the tea garden, dressed in fine clothes with plenty of money to spend, and an air of superiority about him. And the tales he had told them of the gardens in Assam where money could be had for the asking ; with very little work to do, and plenty of time for leisure and play.

She remembered the talk of the village folk. "Truly," they had said, "this must be a fine country indeed, and have we not the proof of it here, for behold this Sirdar dressed in finery with money in his pockets, walking about like a Maharaja. It would be well if some of our people went to this wonderful land, where people grow rich within a few years." And then her father had decided to go.

Hard times those were indeed in the village for the rains had been a failure that year and black famine would soon be staring them in the face. She remembered it all now. The Depôt where they had stayed for four days, and then the journey in the Fire Carriage. How terrified she was when she had seen the big thundering monster, belching forth fire and smoke, come tearing into the little station, and how she had howled and clung

on to her mother's knees with fear. And then their arrival on the garden where they had found that things were not just what they had been given to understand they would be, where people had to work, and work hard for their pay.

Those days seemed far away now. She felt an aching at her heart to see that dear little village just then, and to meet the old friends she had played with in her childhood days.

And then she thought of her husband, the unnameable one, of her marriage a few months ago. She was fortunate indeed for he was a good man, hardworking, and kind to her, and from all she had heard from the other girls in the garden, he would be a Sirdar in charge of a gang of coolies soon, and she would then be known as the Sirdarin, and be the envy of the other girls.

Thus she kept on her mind in a reverie, and she was unconscious of the fact that she had strayed further into the jungle than she had meant to. When she had gathered sufficient firewood she cut some creepers that happened to be growing near by, and using them as a string she tied the wood into a bundle and lifting it on her head, she started on her homeward journey.

And then she suddenly realised where she was, and she grew terrified. She seemed to imagine all sorts of wild animals and devils, bent on her destruction, hiding in the jungle, just waiting for an opportunity to pounce on her, and throwing down the firewood, she fled, casting furtive glances behind her to see if she were being followed. Suddenly she tripped over something, and fell headlong on the ground. She let out one long piercing scream and then fainted.

It was fortunate for her that she had screamed, for her husband on his return to the lines from work, not finding her there, had made enquiries about her from his mother, and had been told that she had gone to the jungle to gather firewood two hours ago, but had not returned yet. Getting anxious, he set out to look for her. He had just arrived near the edge of the jungle when he heard her scream, and running as fast as he could in the direction of the sound, he found his wife lying on the ground to all appearances dead, with a huge Python curled round and round her, crushing the life out of her.

Acting promptly he took out his dao from a little wooden scabbard he had attached to his waist with a string, and severed the Python's head from its body. And then further cutting it in halves, he released his wife from its toils, and lifting her up he carried her to a little stream near by where he sprinkled water on her face and head.

She soon opened her eyes, and gave vent to a fit of weeping, and trembling, and the boy's heart began to beat freely once again. He spoke to her caressingly, telling her not to be afraid for he was near her, and no more harm would come to her. He had killed the wicked snake he said, that had brought this evil on her, as he would everything that would try to harm his little wife. Soon his words had a soothing effect, and as soon as she was calmer, he lifted her on to his back and carried her to his house in the lines.

Here with tender care and nursing, the girl was soon well again. The boy was overjoyed. He had feared for the life of his Moonface, but now, the gods be praised,

she was out of all danger. Truly he must give the gods a sacrifice for sparing her life.

Some months later, his wife gave birth to a bonny little boy. The Doctor Babu on the Garden, reporting its birth to the Manager, wrote as follows :—“ The woman Chandmoni giving birth to a male child last night, having some growths on its back same like one serpentine-like animal.” And so it was. In the centre of its back was a birth-mark exactly resembling a snake.

JENKINS.

JENKINS, the Manager of Situlgoori, was a very quiet man. On the few occasions when he had been seen anywhere he had hardly been known to talk at all beyond answering the few questions put to him. His garden was away at the foot of the hills 30 miles from nowhere, and yet he was quite contented. His ideal of life was a Tea garden, such as he was on, with no one worrying him with visits, and plenty of time to work in.

The garden and the coolies were his fetishes, and he was never so happy as when he was surrounded by coolies, talking to them, and asking them questions. He had refused his Home-leave several times, but at last the Agents had put their foot down, and made him go home. If anyone had said that Jenkins would have got married, when he went home, they would have been called a liar! Nevertheless, the unexpected did happen. Brown, his nearest neighbour in Assam, got a letter from him saying he was married, and was bringing his wife out shortly.

When Brown took the news to the Club, he was laughed at. People asked him if he were trying to "pull their leg," and the only way he could make them believe it, was by showing them Jenkin's letter. Anyway, when the people of the District at last had to believe it, they decided at a meeting at the Club that they would give the Jenkins a wedding present, and go and meet them at the station on their arrival in Assam.

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At last the great day came, and the six members of the District all came down to the station to meet the newly married couple. Speculation was rife as to the sort of person his wife would be. One suggested a prim old maid, another a quiet unassuming girl with hardly a word for herself. What was their surprise, however, when the train came in to find a pretty girl bubbling over with happiness and merriment, being introduced to them as Mrs. Jenkins. They nearly all fell down with amazement, for she was the very last sort of a person they dreamed of, as being the wife of a man like Jenkins.

The days wore on, and the boys one after another had called on them. On two occasions Jenkins had brought his wife to the Club, but beyond that she had been seen nowhere.

Then one day Brown got a letter, "Come over at once if you can. I'm in great trouble. My wife is dead." Brown was shocked. Only three and a half months before they had welcomed her a bride in the District, and now she was dead. Brown sent out his daks, and rode as hard as his ponies could go. He arrived there to find Jenkins on the verandah waiting for him. Brown sympathized. Jenkins' nerves were all on edge. "Come in and see her, Brown," he said. They walked into the bedroom together. Mrs. Jenkins lay there with a smile on her face, and a hole in her head. Her hand was still gripping on to a tiny lady's pistol. Brown was shocked—horrified. Presently, "Good God, Jenkins," he said, "whatever made her do it?" "God knows, Brown," the latter replied. "I was out on Kamjari when the bearer rushed to me and told me my wife had committed suicide."

And then they found the letter below her pillow, "She had been miserable," she wrote, "from the day she had arrived. The dullness and loneliness had got on her nerves. She had been used to a gay life at home with plenty of amusement and fun. The dullness had driven her mad. She couldn't stand it. She begged her husband to forgive her, but death was sweeter than the miserable existence she had had since she arrived." There was nothing more.

Brown and Jenkins together made the coffin, and they buried her in the garden near some Nohour Trees the same evening.

Jenkins is still in the District but nobody ever sees him out anywhere. Brown goes to see him once a week, but he can never get him to talk. His mind seems to be far away.

THE MAN-EATER OF KHAGRIJAN.

THE four men were sitting at the fireplace talking. It was Pagget's "night" and they had come across, some on ponies and some in trolleys, to partake of Pagget's dinner and drink his special brand of whisky—the real Mackay. Pagget, their host, was pottering around the room attending to details and getting things ready. At last when he had finished he joined them, "Well boys," he said, "what's all the news? I feel as if I haven't seen anyone for months." The next few minutes passed in relating all the news of the District.

They spoke of Polo and Ponies, subjects dear to all of them, of Tea, the state of the market, and the prices they were getting. Then at last the conversation turned round to Shikar. One of their number, Renshaw, was a noted Shikari and had accounted for a great deal of big game. He was a very reserved man, however, and could seldom be got to relate his experiences. But this night for some reason or the other—perhaps Pagget's superlative whisky—he seemed to be in a talkative mood, and asked them if they would like to hear the story of the Man-eater of Khagrijan. Naturally they all assented and, after their glasses were re-filled, Renshaw started.

"When I first went to Khagrijan," he said, "there used to be a man-eating tiger knocking about the place, which was playing up old Harry all around. Things got so bad that it was a hard job to get the coolies out to work

at all, for on two separate occasions the tiger had walked into a section of tea, while the women were plucking there, and had gone off with one of them. When I was told about this, I just made up my mind to get the brute at any cost. I tried all sorts of stunts for this purpose, but like all man-eaters he was as cunning as the very devil himself, and none of them came off. For three days the coolies simply would not turn out to work, but at last after a lot of persuasion I succeeded in getting them out on condition that I would stay with them all the time, armed with a gun. This I did, and as well I got a batch of twelve men armed with spears and axes to go around the edge of the section where the women were plucking, making an infernal din with empty kerosene oil tins; for a few days everything went off very well, and nothing was seen of the tiger.

Just as everyone was gaining confidence again, one morning the tiger got the better of us and upset all my plans. The men were out as usual with their empty kerosene oil tins and I with my gun, and the women were all plucking away and laughing and joking, as if such a thing as a man-eater was unheard of on the garden; but all of a sudden from one end of the section, about forty yards away from where the rest of the women were plucking, I heard a terrible scream and a growl and saw the brute of a man-eater getting away into the jungle dragging a woman along with him. The silly woman, I found later, had left her basket a good way behind, and had gone back to put the leaf she had plucked into it, when the tiger which had evidently been skulking around, waiting for such an opportunity, pounced on her and took her away.

Of course, as soon as I saw the brute getting off with the woman, I followed it immediately into the jungle, but though I stayed there till it was nearly dark, looking for it, not a sign or a trace of it did I see. I came back to the bungalow horribly "fed up," and found the Babus and Sirdars, with the husband of the unfortunate woman who had been taken away, waiting for me there. They told me as soon as I had gone after the tiger, the coolies had got terrified and run back to the lines; they said that nothing would ever induce them to go out to work again until the tiger had been killed.

Naturally this put me in a terrible fix, for it was in the middle of June and it meant that all the leaf on the bushes would spoil for want of plucking and, as far as work was concerned, that everything would be at a standstill till I could rid the garden of the pest. I wrote to the Agents telling them the state of affairs, but added that I would try my very best to get things normal again by shooting the tiger.

I spent the next week in courting death, and incidentally the tiger. I used to go out with my gun all hours of the day to his favourite haunts, and would shout and sing to let him know I was there but not a sign of him did I see, though I felt sure he was stalking me all the time, and just waiting for an opportunity to catch me unprepared, when he would jump at me to finish me off.

Then, on the eighth day, I got another surprise. Finding that he couldn't get anyone to kill on the garden, since the coolies had stopped going out to work, he got bolder and started haunting the lines; and this night

an old man who had come out of his house and was sitting down near his door was carried off.

Naturally this made the coolies still more terrified, and someone gave out that it was the spirit of an old man named Karamsing, who had died a year before, come in the form of a tiger to take vengeance on all those whom he disliked when he was alive. To give colour to this yarn, they told me that the old man who was taken off by the tiger had had a quarrel with Karamsing's widow a few days before, and that the woman had been heard to say "Be careful, don't abuse me or I will make a Puja to the tiger and get it to take you away." The coolies were just raving, and it was all I could do to prevent them from tearing Karamsing's widow to pieces. Anyway I settled the matter by getting the woman shifted to a house in the lines not far from the bungalow, and made a chowkidar responsible for her safety.

But to say the least of it, it was rather an uncomfortable situation and things were looking pretty black. Something had to be done and done quickly, or I would lose all my coolies, for they told me straight that if anyone else were killed by the tiger they would run away.

I was just about at the end of my tether then. I had tried everything I could think of, even to courting death from the brute by going out all alone after it, but without any success at all. Two days later, however, while I was sitting on my verandah just as it was getting dark, I saw the tiger in the Tea about thirty yards away from the bungalow. "Ho, ho, my beauty," I said to myself, "I'm the game you're after this time, am I? Well, good luck to you if you succeed." I got up quietly, and went into my bed-room for my gun, but by the time I

got back again he had disappeared. I could find no trace of him though I searched for quite a long time. I warned all the servants to be careful, and sat up quite late that night but still saw nothing of him.

The next two evenings, however, I saw him again in the Tea from the verandah. He was evidently determined to have a go at me, and I was rather pleased that he was, for it would give me a chance of having a shot at him. I didn't fire at him on these occasions as he was too far away, and I did not like to shoot until I was certain of hitting him.

The next day I had a fellow named Rushton staying with me, and when I told him about the tiger he was all over sitting up with me that evening. Just as it was getting dusk we got on the verandah and waited there. As Rushton hadn't brought his gun I gave him the only other gun in the place—my volunteer rifle. In bringing it out, it so happened that I brought the bayonet which was fixed to it at the time out as well, but as I did not expect it would be needed, I took it off and put it on the table near by.

Anyway we sat there till 8 o'clock but not a sign of the tiger did we see. We then went in and had dinner, and when we had finished, came out on the verandah again. The time went on, the clock in the bungalow struck ten, and then I don't know what happened but I suspect we dozed off on our chairs. The next thing I can remember was feeling a terrible pain in my shoulder, and finding myself being carried away by the tiger; then I fainted.

It seemed to me to be a long time before I came to *consciousness* but I suddenly felt the pain in my shoulder again, and could faintly hear Rushton's voice saying

"Don't move Renshaw, try to drink this if you can, like a good fellow. You will be all right in a jiffy now." I opened my eyes, and saw Rushton bending over me, with a glass of raw whisky in his hand and the bearer holding a lantern up above me. I then turned my head aside and could faintly make out the form of a dead tiger stretched out a few feet away from me. "The tiger, you got it?" I managed to gasp out and heard him reply "yes," and then I fainted again.

I don't remember anything further till about 11 o'clock the next morning, when I awoke to find the Doctor standing over my bed swabbing my wounds with pure Iodine. "What's the matter, Doc," I said, "what are you trying to do to me?" "Don't upset yourself, Renshaw," he replied in his most professional manner, which made me see at once that there was something very serious the matter with me. "That damn tiger got you last night, but we'll have you right in a few days." However, blood poisoning set in and they thought it was all up with me; but my strong constitution pulled me through and a month later I was convalescent.

As soon as I could, I got Rushton to tell me about it. "I suppose you remember the clock striking ten that night, Renshaw," he said. I nodded. "Well so do I. After that you and I must have dozed in our chairs. I was awakened suddenly by hearing a growl quite close to me, and the next thing was I saw the brute of a tiger slinking off and dragging you along with it. As you know it was a bright moonlight night, but I would not dare to fire for fear of hitting you, so I got hold of the bayonet you had left lying on the table and fixing it on the rifle I chased after the tiger. Thank God! you are

a very heavy man, for the mangy old brute seemed to have some difficulty in carrying you away and dropped you twice before getting off with you. However, I chased after him as hard as I could and came up to him about two hundred yards away from the bungalow. When he saw me near him, of course he dropped you immediately and came for me, but before he had time to get around properly I lunged at him with my gun, and as luck would have it struck him right through the heart with the bayonet. He rolled over on the ground and the bayonet snapped in two, but it had done its work, and the Man-eater of Khagrijan was no more. To make sure that he was properly dead I fired a shot into his brain, and when I found that it was all up with him, I got some whisky from the bungalow, and washed your wounds with it. The rest, of course, you know."

Opening his coat and shirt Renshaw showed the four men the scars on his arm and shoulder. "That, boys, is how the Man-eater of Khagrijan came to his end," he said, "and if it were not for Rushton's bravery, I would not be here to tell the tale."

"Needless to say," he continued, "the coolies were overjoyed when they heard their enemy had been slain, and they offered sacrifices to the gods for ridding them of a terrible scourge. In a few days they turned out to work and soon all about it was forgotten, and everything went on as usual."

The Bearer came into the room "Khana taiyar hai, Huzoor," he announced, and getting up they went in to dinner.

THE VENGEANCE OF KALI.

GOING round the garden one day I happened to notice a small plot of land in a section of tea which had no bushes growing in it. It seemed rather strange that just this small patch in the centre of the section should be left unplanted, so I got hold of the Bor Mohiri,(1) and asked him the reason of it.

“Your honour means that square patch in No. 1?” he said. “Yes, I replied, it seems as if it has intentionally been left unplanted.”

“Oh no, your honour,” he said, “In the last twenty years since I have been on this garden it has been planted up eight times, but the pulleys(2) never live. There is a tale attached to the place, your honour. They say that in the days of the Assam Kings, a temple dedicated to the Goddess Kali used to stand on that spot. In the temple was an image of the Goddess which had a big hole in its stomach, through which human sacrifices used to be offered to her. Children chiefly were chosen for this purpose, and many a little boy and girl who disappeared from their homes were brought here and sacrificed. Of course when the British Rule in India became stronger, the practice became less and less, and animals took the place of human creatures, though occasionally even then children used to be sacrificed.

“Just before the Burmese invasion of Assam they say the Brahuin in charge of the temple had a dream. The

(1) Head Babu.

(2) Young tea plants.

Goddess Kali appeared to him and upbraided him for allowing the practice of human sacrifice to die out.

‘For hundreds of years,’ she said to him, ‘human creatures have been offered me in this temple, and now my votaries have grown luke-warm for my honour, and offer me the blood of animals instead. As a punishment for this the Country shall be overrun by a foreign foe, who shall bring destruction on the land, and sorrow on the people.’

The Brahmin was terrified, especially so when the dream repeated itself three nights in succession, so he sent word about it to Sibsagar to the King, telling him all about his dream, and how the Goddess was offended and threatened punishment unless human sacrifices were offered her. The King on hearing this, sent several prisoners to the Brahmin, who were awaiting sentence of death, and told him to sacrifice them at the temple to propitiate the Goddess. This he did, but that night the Goddess appeared to him in a dream again, and upbraided him still more severely.

‘O blasphemous priest,’ said she, ‘think thou that the blood of the malefactor and the evil one shall be acceptable in my sight? I am grievously offended, and shall only be appeased with the blood of the pure, and this insult can only be wiped out by offering up the first-born son of the King as a sacrifice.’

The Brahmin was now in a terrible state. He knew that if he told the King what the Goddess had told him in his dream about offering up the first-born son of the Royal house as a sacrifice, the King would most probably have him killed as a traitor. On the other hand, the Goddess Kali would undoubtedly take vengeance on the

Country and on him. In this predicament, he decided on a stratagem to kidnap the young Prince and sacrifice him at the Temple, unknown to anyone.

In order to carry this out successfully, he disguised himself as a Jogi(1) and went to Sibsagar where he preached the cult of the Goddess Kali in the City and villages around. In the evenings as it began to grow dark, he used to go towards the palace, and station himself near the palace gates, where he would loudly sing the praises of the Goddess. This he did several nights in succession, and in this way soon attracted attention, for the King hearing him had him brought to the palace and asked him who he was. 'I am a poor mendicant, O Illustrious One! whom Kali Mata has chosen as her desciple. Great evil threatens the land, the worship of the Goddess has been allowed to fall into neglect, and she now threatens punishment.'

'But I have sent the malefactors of the State to be offered as a sacrifice on her alter to appease her, and I hoped the Mother would forgive us our late neglect, and look down on us with pleasure again, and bless our people and us,' the King said.

'True, O Illustrious One,' the Jogi replied, 'but the Goddess is offended now because the blood of the malefactor was offered her, for only the blood of the pure and clean of heart are acceptable in her sight.'

Then he expounded the doctrine of the cult of Kali to the King, and remained with him a long time, till at

(1) A mendicant priest or Holy man who travels from place to place begging for alms.

last the King dismissed him with gifts of money and valuables, promising to help him to spread the religion of the Goddess in the State.

An hour after his departure, the King's son was found to be missing. Search was made everywhere for the young Prince, but nowhere could he be found.

At last suspicion fell in the right direction and taking a number of his courtiers with him, the King rode as fast as possible to the Temple.

Just as they came in sight of it, they saw the Jogi come out of a small patch of jungle leading the Prince by the hand. The party galloped up to them, and immediately the King had the Jogi apprehended, but his joy on finding his son was so great that he was inclined to be merciful, therefore he said, 'I took thee, vile dog, for a holy man. Instead I see before me, him who seeks to destroy my house. Speak dog, lest I despatch thee to the hell, which thou deserveth.'

The Jogi threw himself at the King's feet. 'O Illustrious One, pardon thy slave who seemeth to requite the favours with such evil.' And then taking off his disguise,

'Know, O Lord, thy servant, the Brahmin, priest of the temple of Kali, who only performeth the Mother's will,' he said.

And then he told the King of the dreams in which the Goddess demanded the blood of the first-born of the Royal house to appease her anger for the neglect and disrespect shown her.

'Were one hair on my son's head harmed,' the King said, 'I would slay thee, Brahmin or no Brahmin, but as he is safe and well, I will now forgive thee thy evil

intention, but I tell thee this, O Brahmin, whether my Country is to be wrested from me or not, I shall not allow the blood of my son to be offered up as a sacrifice to appease the Goddess. Children you may have in plenty, but not my first-born.'

He now ordered the Brahmin to be released, and getting on his horse, he threw him some gold, and started on his journey back to Sibsagar with his son and his followers. The next day he sent a large batch of children to the temple whom the Brahmin sacrificed, but the Goddess would not accept of them, and still demanded only the blood of the Royal child.

The days wore on, your honour, and internal strife broke out in the State. The King's cousin secretly planned to dethrone the King, and raise himself to the throne, and soon two powerful factions were struggling for superiority in the State. And then everything went wrong, for the vengeance of Kali was on the land! They say the King's party being in extremities, appealed to the Burmese for aid, and like an avalanche, they came down into Assam. Everywhere the Assamese were defeated, and temples and shrines were destroyed. A big battle was fought on the site where this garden now stands, your honour, and the Assamese were driven back. The temple of Kali was destroyed, the Brahmin put to death, and all the valuables were looted by the Burmese soldiers.

As usual, jungle soon covered the place where the buildings around the temple stood, but only the site of the temple itself remained bare, for it was sacred to the Goddess. That is the belief, your honour. Whether, it is true or not, I cannot say, but I know that nothing will grow on that spot."

“An old man in the Busty(1) says,” he continued, “that every year when the Kali-puja(2) comes around, the Goddess appears there at night. He saw her once, and was so terrified that he could not speak for many days. The coolies too are afraid to pass the place after dark, your honour, and every Kali-puja they offer sacrifices of goats there to the Goddess, and they say that the next morning nothing remains of the animal sacrificed, perhaps the Goddess comes and takes them away.”

“Yes, but perhaps hungry jackals, or some other wild animals do so, too,” I suggested.

“Who knows?” he replied. “The Goddess can take unto herself many forms” and smiling he changed the subject to one of work.

(1) Village.

(2) The festival in honour of the Goddess Kali—the Goddess of Destruction.

GANESH THE ROGUE.

I WAS out one morning in the jungle with a gang of men having the boundary paths of the garden re-cut. After putting the men on the job, I went on ahead to inspect one of the boundary pillars over which there had been several complaints by the neighbouring Company, who had accused us of having taken in some land belonging to them. It was rather difficult country to get over as the path ran across several small marshes and boodles which still had a fair amount of water in them, and were infested with leeches. Besides, a storm we had had a few weeks before, had played havoc with the bamboos and young trees, knocking them right across the path and blocking it up.

Old Goramanji was with me, hobbling along behind with the aid of a stick. The old man would never admit that he was getting feeble, and would often tax himself far beyond his strength.

I had struck a fairly decent elephant path that ran alongside the boundary, and was walking along it when I saw the old man was in difficulties; so I sat down on the stump of a broken tree, and waited for him to come up and rest awhile.

"Why do you want to come with me, booda," I said, when he came up, "I shall be able to find my way quite easily. You must remember you are not as young and active as you were ten years ago."

"No, Huzoor," he protested, "I am quite all right, and how can I let the Sahib go alone, for he might

lose his way or some wild animal might attack him, and then there will be no one there to help or save him."

I smiled at the thought of old Goramanji being able to save me, for the old man was so feeble that if anything did happen where it meant a case of moving quickly, it would mean him delaying my chances of getting away, as he could move but slowly, and I should have to stay with him. Still his intentions were good, which was what mattered most.

Poor old Goramanji; he was a type of man, alas! getting so scarce on tea gardens nowadays, who looked up to their masters and obeyed every wish of theirs without thought or question as to the whys and wherefores, ever ready to be of some service to them, without any thought of reward, proud to be faithful to their master's salt they had eaten.

However, I bade him sit down and rest, and he started talking about shikar; he told me various little anecdotes of different Sahibs he had gone out shooting with. How so and so Sahib had shot a wild boar that used to give them a lot of trouble, and destroy their dhan crops and earned the gratitude and blessings of the coolies for ridding them of a pest. How Thomas Sahib, while going around shooting jungly moorghi had quite unexpectedly come across some wild dogs, and was lucky enough to get one, the skin of which he sent to Calcutta to get stuffed. How the fat of a tiger, rubbed in with certain herbs, made a very good liniment and would cure any chest affection.

The conversation went on thus from one subject to another, till it came to a talk about elephants, and I asked

him if he had ever come across a rogue elephant at any time.

“Oh yes, Huzoor,” he said, “there used to be one knocking around this very garden, not many years ago. Did the Huzoor not hear the story of how Tremen Sahib shot it and rid the country of a terrible pest?”

I had heard something about Tremayne shooting a rogue, but did not know the story properly so asked the old man to tell it to me.

“When Tremen Sahib was in charge here, Huzoor,” he said, “there was a big tusker hathi roaming about these jungles, doing a lot of damage, both to the villagers’ dhan crops, and to the tea.

Now as the Sahib knows, the hathi that goes about alone is a rogue which has been driven out of the herd for ill-temper or some other fault, and is a most dangerous animal to meet, but when that rogue happens to have only one tusk, he is believed to be a reincarnation of the God Ganesha, and is held to be sacred by us.

However, Huzoor, this particular elephant used to roam about at nights, uprooting and trampling down tea bushes, breaking down shade trees, knocking in the sides of drains and in fact doing as much damage as he could in the garden.

Besides this, complaints were constantly being brought to the Sahib by the villagers, about their dhan crops being destroyed, and on several occasions men had been chased by it. Then one day, the Gaon Booda came to the Sahib in a terrible state. His brother, he said, had been killed by the elephant, and he

begged the Sahib to come out and see the corpse, and if possible to hunt the elephant away.

He would not say to kill it, Huzoor, as of course believing it to be sacred, he would not dare ask for it to be killed for fear of bringing down the curse of the Gods on himself.

The Sahib, however, when he heard what had happened, got his big gun and getting on his pony rode along with the Gaon Booda at his side to see the man who had been killed. When he got there, he found the unfortunate man had been entirely dismembered and squashed to pulp beyond recognition by the elephant. As it was getting late, however, nothing further could be done, so telling them to take away the body and bury it, the Sahib returned home.

The next day, he wired to the Commissioner Sahib telling him what had happened, and asking him to declare the hathi a rogue, for the Huzoor knows that the Sirkar forbids the shooting of elephants unless they have been declared rogues. The Commissioner Sahib wired back telling him he had done so, and that he could shoot the elephant as soon as he liked, and from that day the Sahib always went about with his big elephant gun on the chance of coming across the "one-tusker," and having a shot at it.

But a rogue elephant is a very cunning animal, Huzoor, and after the killing of the man, the sly old creature changed its feeding ground, and went further up the jungle. Several times news was brought in from the districts around, that men had been killed by a one-tusker elephant, and we felt sure it was the same one that had worried us, but as we were left in peace just then, we were

all very thankful, and after a few weeks we forgot all about it, and even the Sahib stopped bringing his big gun out with him.

Then one evening several weeks later, just as it was getting dark, while the Sahib was sitting out on the verandah of his bungalow reading, he heard a noise as if something was trying to cross a little bridge, which was built over a big drain at the entrance to the compound. He took no notice of it at first, thinking it must be a man or some stray cattle crossing the bridge into the compound, but a little later he heard a tremendous crash as if the bridge had been forcibly broken in, and on looking in the direction of the sound, he saw the outline of a huge elephant against the skyline. But the noise of the bridge breaking down frightened it, and before the Sahib had time to get his gun, it ran away.

It was fortunate that the bridge had given away, Huzoor, for if it had not, and the elephant had been able to get into the compound, there's no knowing what damage it might have done. However, Huzoor, this put the Sahib on his guard, as he suspected it must be the one-tusker come back again on its campaign of mischief, so he started carrying his gun with him again.

A few days later, while the Sahib was out on kamjari, Bulbar was brought to him that the elephant had just been seen at the edge of the jungle near No. 4. As soon as he heard this, he galloped off on his pony to the place, followed by me and several of the other Sirdars. Getting off his pony a good distance away from where the elephant was supposed to be, he threw the reins to a man to hold, and went off on foot after it, and I and a few of the bolder Sirdars followed him about 50 paces behind.

Suddenly we saw the Sahib's gun go up to his shoulder, and looking in the direction it was pointing in, there we saw old Ganesha standing in the shade of some trees, calmly fanning the flies off his body with a branch of a tree. Then we heard the sound of the trigger being pulled, and waited to hear the explosion of the bullet going off, but it did not come, Huzoor.

"Wah! Wah!" said one of the Sirdars to me, "even the bullets of the Sahib-logs are of no avail against it, and refuse to go off, for is not Ganesha a God?" Truly, Huzoor, the same thoughts were in all our minds at the time, but hearing the Sahib say "Damn!" I looked at him and saw him quickly throw out the old bullet, and put a new one into the breech. Ganesha in the mean time, hearing the sound of the trigger being pulled, and the Sahib cursing, immediately stopped fanning himself, and walked out into the open with his trunk raised, and his eyes glistening evilly. We all now ran further back, and hiding behind some trees watched the Sahib from a distance. The Sahib's gun went up to his shoulder again, and just then the elephant took it into his head to charge. We stared in front of us, our eyes glued to the spot, every second expecting to see the Sahib's body being trampled and torn to bits by the elephant; but suddenly, just as it was a few yards away from him, the Sahib fired, and down went the elephant with a crash like a mountain falling, and lay in a heap on the ground.

"Shabash! Shabash!" we shouted, for the Sahib's bravery was superb, Huzoor.

Turning to the Sirdar who had remarked about the bullets of the Sahib-logs being of no avail against Ganesha, I said, "Well, Ramaji, what of the Sahib's bullets now?"

See yonder hathi, though 'tis even a God, laid low! Truly the Sahib-logs are great folk, for they seem to have dominion even over the Gods!" "Yes, brother," he replied very meekly, "'tis even so."

Very soon, Huzoor, the tale spread and Tremem Sahib was looked up to with great awe. The people fully expected that he would be cursed by the Gods for killing Ganesha and many of them were very surprised to see the Sahib still going about with his health and senses about him as they thought that after slaying a sacred hathi, he would wither up and die.

"And what did you think about it, Booda?" I said. "I, Huzoor? why I told them they were very foolish to think our Gods could harm the Sahib-logs, but what do they know about it, Huzoor, poor foolish creatures, if they knew the Sahibs like I know them, they would understand that they are neither afraid of our Gods nor our devils."

THE SPIRIT OF THE TREES.

“ HE lived in the Nohour * Trees in the compound, the great grinning fat-paunched ugly devil. Eight hands he had, and a mouth that was forever twitching ; and his tongue ! Parmeshwar ! Was it not of living fire, and did it not emit sparks and flames every time he breathed ? Have I seen it ? Why, not *once* but two score times, and did he not make the weirdest sounds at me, and call me by my name ?

Aye, brothers, he lives there in the Nohour Trees in the compound right enough. The Sahib laughs at me when I tell him this, but did not little Ramoo, Jageshwar's son, die of a flux, because while passing the tree, childlike, he rudely struck it a blow with the dao he had in his hand, and disturbed the creature from its slumber ? The child said he felt a hard slap on his face, but he saw nothing, and who think you could have slapped him but the Bonga ?

Verily, he is a great Spirit, and powerful too. How for instance think you that the Sahib got so ill last month, and who gave him the illness ? The Doctor Sahib said it was dysentery the Sahib had, and so the Khansama was thrashed, because the Sahib blamed the cooking for giving it to him, but I know better. Only a week before that did not the Sahib have several branches cut off from the Nohour Trees ? And you as well as I know, brothers, that trees are sacred to the spirits who dwell in them,

* The Iron-hearted Timber Tree, *Mesua ferrea*.

and that they were annoyed because their homes were destroyed by the Sahib. And so they sent him an illness as a punishment.

And you, Aonta Bearer, who was it tripped you up the other night when you were going from the cookhouse to the bungalow with the dinner? A snake you said, a King Cobra? Yea, but no ordinary snake. 'Twas the Spirit of the Trees in the form of one most likely, for you yourself say its eyes shone in the dark, and a flame came out of its mouth.

And what happened last night? The night chowkidar says a leopard came into the compound and roared under the bungalow. But he saw naught, only he heard the roar, and it seemed to come from about ten paces away from where he was lying. The Sahib awoke and taking his gun searched for over an hour for it, but he, too, saw nothing, though it was the sound of the roar that had awoken him. And this morning there is not the slightest trace of the pug marks of a leopard to be seen though if it had been a real leopard they would have assuredly been there. I have searched every inch of the ground myself but there is nothing, nothing! Nay, brothers, it was no leopard at all, but the Spirit again having its spite on the Sahib for the cutting of the branches of the Nohour Trees.

I tell you much evil will fall on this bungalow and those who serve it, and as for me, I simply cannot stay. To-morrow I get suddenly seized with pains in the stomach, and a new Paniwalla will be appointed, and well—when I am well again, I will drift back to the garden to hoe. I admit the Sahib is a good and just master, but how can I risk the anger of the Spirit, for will he not slay me and my family if I do?"

And so the next day Matlamanji got his pains, and I had no Paniwalla. A few days after this the Cook absented himself from work also, and the Bearer sent word to say that he was suffering from fever. And then the Mali came and told me outright that he could not work for me, because I was in the bad books of the Spirit who inhabits the trees in my compound. I let them go into the garden because I was powerless to do anything else, as they simply would not stay in the bungalow.

Four days later, in the evening, just as it was getting dark, I was returning from a stroll in the garden. When passing under the Nohour Trees, I heard a most weird sound, and looking up, saw what appeared to be a small, hideous fat-paunched, grinning, human form staring down at me. My thoughts immediately went back to the tales the servants had told me about the trees in the compound being haunted by a devil, and for the minute I got a terrible fright.

There it sat waving its long arms about and grinning at me in a most diabolical manner, and in the uncertain light, it certainly looked more of a devil than anything else. I rubbed my eyes to see if I was imagining things, but no, it was there right enough, and suddenly a horrible croak from the thing made my hair stand up with fright. However, "bhoot or bonga, devil or ghost," I said to myself, "I will soon find out," so going into the bungalow I got my gun and fired at it. Down it came with a thud on the ground, and to my astonishment I found that I had shot a large Hullock monkey.

The mystery was at last cleared up! The Dhoobie had a pet Hullock which used to break loose every night and take up its abode in the Nohour Trees in my compound,

and the servants seeing it, immediately put it down to be a spirit, and I must admit, that seen in the dark the animal's appearance, as it sat on a branch waving its arms about and grinning, was certainly devilish.

The next morning I sent word to tell them that I had killed the Spirit of the Trees, and asked them to come and see it. They turned up fully expecting to see some eight-handed monster, and at first kept a respectful distance away from it, ready at any moment to take to flight. When I had removed the cloth I had covered it with however, and they saw it was only a monkey, the Cook and the Bearer grew shamefaced, but not so my Santhal Paniwalla. Going up to it he inspected the body minutely and then shook his head in a way that told me plainly he was not quite convinced.

"Yes, Huzoor, it seems to be a monkey. Perhaps it's also what I took to be a bhoot, so if you want me I will return to work in the bungalow again."

And the next morning, the first thing that met my gaze when I came downstairs was a lot of little earthenware plates filled with rice and gram and vermilion paint, laid at the foot of one of the Nohour Trees.

Matlamanji had made a puja to the departed Spirit of the Trees!

NON-CO-OPERATION.

THE four women were gathered together one Sunday evening in a house in the lines. Raimot, a fine buxom Santhali woman, the wife of Matlamanji, Sirdar at Katalpani, had asked them to come and see her. After dispensing hospitality in the way of tea, which they drank out of little brass bowls, she called them to one end of the room, where they all squatted around the fire, for it was in the middle of the cold weather, and the talk began. All the gup and scandal that they had heard was now repeated. They spoke of the Belaiti Mems of the district, of the Sahibs and their carryings on at the Khel matti, of the other women on their respective gardens and how such and such a one was *bor tengor* and gave her husband such a lot of *dik dari* that he had to turn her out. How Kistomani, a Murari girl at Ramkhata, had a love affair with an Oorya boy named Banki ("the dirty hussy, an Oorya above all people!") and had been outcasted, and her parents heavily fined.

Then the talk turned to the trouble taking place on several gardens at that time, owing to the Non-Co-operation influence.

And then an old woman named Pano spoke. She was an ayah at the burra bungalow on a neighbouring garden where she had been working for fifteen years, and like the rest of them was a Santhal by caste, dark skinned and fierce tempered, like all of her race. "Oh! sisters," said she, "there are strange tales going around

these days. They say that the Engrazi Raj is at an end in India, and that Ghandi is the King of Hindustan. The Ghandi-wallas have prevented the basti-wallas from bringing their goods to the hât, so that the Sahibs and all who work for them will be starved out, and will be forced to leave the country. In order to prevent this, the Sahibs have started patrolling the hâts on their ponies, but the Ghandi-wallas say they will secretly send men in to loot the hâts unless the traders stop bringing their wares there. A rumour has also been heard that the coolies on all the gardens in Sylhet have gone on strike, and that several Sahibs have been severely beaten, and bungalows and tea-houses have been burnt down, and the coolies demand to be sent back to their country. Moreover, they say, sisters, that the strikes are spreading, and will soon be here." "It's great zoolum, sister, indeed, and all this may have happened and be true; but do these stupid Ghandi-wallas think they will get the better of the Sahib-logs," the woman Raimot said. "Why, my husband says the Burra Sahib here told him that if the Sahibs cannot get the basti-wallas to bring food-stuffs to the hât, they will get them from Calcutta and why who will be the sufferers then but the basti-wallas. And as to Ghandi being the King of Hindustan, sister, you yourself told me you asked your Memsahib about that, and she laughed at you and said the Engrazi Raj was still the greatest power in the world, and could crush the Ghandi-wallas in a day if they liked."

"That may be true, O sister": Pano replied, "but the Sahibs have done very little publicly to counteract the effect of the Ghandi-wallas' zoolum. Only last week a Fakcer came to the lines in our garden. The Burra

Sahib happened to be passing at the time, and saw him, and the Fakeer bent his head to the ground, salaamed, and called down blessings on the Sahib, but scarcely had he gone out of sight, when the evil one started inciting the coolies to go on strike and murder the feringhi as he called the Sahib. I happened to be near by and heard it all, and I went back to the bungalow at once, and informed my Memsahib about it. She told the Sahib, and all he did was to have the Fakeer turned out of the lines. Why, if that had been me, I would have had the evil one thrashed till he bled and then got him locked up in the thana. Anyway," she continued, "now all the coolies are very angry with me over this, and say I had no right to carry tales to the bungalow, but if I don't, who will ? for I have eaten the salt of the Sahib-logs for many years now, and the Santhals are always true to their salt. I am afraid to go to the lines now by myself lest they beat me. And, sisters, since the coming of this evil Fakeer to the lines, the badmashes are sullen tempered and purposely try to make the Burra Sahib lose control over himself and strike them, so that they can have an excuse for beating him. However, he is very patient with them, and overlooks many faults which in the days gone by he would never have stood. I am terrified, sisters, for one never knows where it will all end, and it will be a terrible thing if the Sahib and Memsahib, and my little Jani-baba are killed by these evil people."

The others sympathized with her and pretended to laugh at her fears, although they were fully aware that there was trouble brewing, and that any day now it might burst out, for Ghandi agents had been moving about the

lines for some time, disguised as fakeers and beggars, inciting the coolies against the white men.

Just then, however, Matlamanji, Sirdar, came in, and after greeting him and answering questions about their health the party broke up and the three women started on their return journey homewards. The woman Rainot repeated the tales she had heard to her husband, but the latter laughed at her and said, "Why listen to old women's tales, and worry? I have worked for the Sahibs for many years, and know that they are the only true friends the coolies have, and whatever may happen, I and my ghosti will be true to their salt and stand by them. Anyhow, probably nothing will happen, so don't worry your head over what that old gossip Pano told you."

But, as things turned out, something did happen, and that very night the trouble broke out at Bag Parbut. While Pano was returning from Katalpani she was set upon near the lines by a gang of drunken coolies, with shouts of "Kill the spy! murder the tale carrier," and they thrashed her unmercifully and left her for dead in a drain.

Now gaining in numbers and armed with daos and heavy sticks, they rushed to the bungalow with the intention of burning it down and murdering the Manager, and his wife and child.

Henry, the Manager, however, had been expecting trouble for some time and had three young assistants from the gardens near by staying with him that night. He had just got information about the attack on his wife's ayah, and was on his way out to bring her in, when he saw the coolies howling and shouting, singing lewd

songs, in which his name was mentioned, and evidently bent on destruction, so he got back to the bungalow as being the safer place to deal with them. He sent his wife into an inner room with their child, and gave her a revolver to defend herself with, and as a last resort to shoot the child and herself, should they all be killed. He now went out on to the verandah and waited for the coolies to come up with one of his companions, the other two being sent to guard the back entrance. On their arrival in the compound, he shouted to them to go back quietly to the lines, and told them he would overlook any damage they had already done if they would disperse peaceably. He was answered by a shower of bricks and shouts of "Ghandi Maharaj Ki Jai." Then their revolvers spoke; one volley over their heads, and another down near their feet soon settled it all. Black forms were falling over one another in their eagerness to get back to the lines.

Then Henry and one of his companions went down to the lines and brought the ayah in. She was not dead as had been reported to him, but was very seriously cut about on the face and head.

The next morning Henry went down to the lines as usual to turn the coolies out. Here and there sullen faces greeted him, but not a word escaped him about the previous night's happenings.

The coolies were astonished. They had fully expected the Sahib to turn up with the Police and arrest a number of them, and many had decided that when this should happen they would give the game away, and put the blame on other shoulders. Now here was the Sahib with a smile on his face, walking about the lines as if the night before had never been. Truly, the Sahibs

were a queer folk. Who could ever understand the working of their brains ?

In a short while they started gaining confidence. First of all one man came out with his hoe on his shoulder looking sheepishly to right and left. Soon he was followed by another and another, till within an hour all the coolies were out.

Mrs. Henry's ayah recovered, and is very proud of the fact that it was through the information that she gave her Memsahib, that the Sahib was able to prevent the trouble getting more serious. Nursing little "Jani-baba" on her knee, she croons him songs in Santhali about the evil men who beat her severely, and tried to murder him, and his mother and father. Her song generally ends, "a curse on all Ghandi-wallas."

THE SAHIB'S GRAVE.

ON my first visit to Makrajan, after my transfer there, the Manager after showing me around the garden, on the way home, pointed to a place in the thatch bari, and told me there was an old grave there of a planter who had died at Makrajan a few years before the Indian Mutiny.

Naturally I became interested in this old grave, and after a few days, I got hold of old Goramanji Sirdar and told him to take me to see the Sahib's Kabr. This he did, and I saw before me a simple grave, with a brick foundation, and a stone slab bearing the following inscription :—

IN AFFECTIONATE MEMORY
OF

ROBERT HALIFAX,

SON OF BENJAMIN HALIFAX, ESQ.,

*Of Chadburn Castle in the County of Sussex, who died at
Makrajan on the 12th August, 1853.*

I stood there dead to the things around me, thinking of the man buried beneath me, one of the Pioneer Planters of Assam, of the hardships he must have had to endure in those old days with no roads, no railways, no club, and no one of his own class to mix with or talk to ; buried away in the back of beyond with only his work to break the monotony of his humdrum existence. My dreams

were suddenly broken into by old Goramanji saying, "If the Huzoor permits me I will tell him some tales about this grave."

Old Goramanji is a great old man. He loves to talk about the good old days, and to boast of the fact that he has been on the garden for forty years, among the coolies over whom he is a Sirdar. He is also a great teller of tales, and as I am always ready to hear about the history of the Garden, and listen to his tales, he and I are great friends. On giving him permission to speak he started off as follows :—

"About twenty years ago, Huzoor, a tale went round the lines among the budmashes, that when a Sahib dies all his wealth is buried with him. Naturally, the budmashes among whom one Krisna Gond was the leader, starting casting eyes at this grave, and they planned among themselves, that on the first night of the full moon, they would dig open the grave and steal the wealth that was supposed to have been buried there. A few nights later it was full moon, and taking their hoes and daos with them, together with big lathis, they crept out of the lines at midnight.

All went well with them at first. They got to the grave and started breaking it open, but before they had done much damage, one of their number, one Ramooji Moonda, suddenly gave a terrible shout and fell down on the ground in a fit. His companions immediately gathered around him, and on picking him up they saw a big King Cobra gliding away from under him to the hoola nearby. Where it came from no one could tell but the fact remained that the unfortunate man had been bitten by it, and he expired within a few minutes.

As soon as they realised what had happened, they grew terribly afraid, for they thought that the Sahib's soul had taken the form of a Cobra to guard his grave, and to take vengeance on them for trying to desecrate it, and picking up their dead companion, they bolted back to the lines.

The next morning, when Kari Sahib, who was in charge of Makrajan at that time, heard of it, he became very angry, and sending for the men he thrashed them severely, and fined them Rs. 20 each.

From that day however, Huzoor, though the coolies still think that wealth is buried in it, the Sahib's grave has been left unmolested, for all of them believe that it is guarded by his spirit in the form of a snake, and that anyone who tries to do harm to it, will meet with the same fate as Ramooji Moonda did.

Another belief among the coolies, Huzoor, is that the Sahib's spirit often roams about the garden on certain nights dressed in white, the same as if he were doing kamjari. Several people are supposed to have seen it, and the coolies say that anyone seeing it always gets good luck."

THE QUEEN'S PRISON.

It was a Sunday morning, and taking my gun with me I had gone out for a stroll in the garden on the chance of coming across something to shoot. I had hardly been out five minutes when I heard some jungle fowl crowing in a section of tea near by, and going over to it, I was lucky enough to get two fine birds with one shot. I picked them up, and gave them to a boy I had with me, and then thought I would walk up the river on the chance of coming across something else to shoot. Besides, I had heard that there were some ruins to be seen about a mile up the river, and was rather anxious to have a look at them.

I had tried to find out the history of these ruins, but no one could tell me anything about them, not even old Goramanji, who usually was quite an authority on any subject of this sort. However, the old man had promised to make enquiries about them, and after some time, he joined me, as he had heard that I was going up to inspect them that morning.

"Well Booda," I said, after returning his salutation, "have you found out anything about these ruins yet?"

"Yes Huzoor," he replied, "only last night could I find anyone to tell me about them. The Huzoor remembers asking me several times about them, and I telling him I did not know what they were."

"Yes," I replied.

“ Well, Huzoor, when I saw the Sahib was interested in them, I went round making enquiries in all the villages here. For a long time, however, I could not get any information about them at all, till at last the Gaon Booda of Ramgaon Basti sent me to an old man named Khong, who lives there, and is reputed to be over a hundred years old, and he told me that perhaps Khong might be able to give me some information about them as he knew the history of all the places here, since he has lived here for many, many years even in the days of the Assam Kings. Accordingly Huzoor, as I knew that the Sahib would be coming here some day to see them, I went to see old Khong last night, and this is the tale he told me.

Long, long ago Huzoor, the old man said, that a certain King reigned at Sibsagar, who was noted for being a very wise and just ruler. However, he was married to a woman who was nasty-tongued and ill-tempered, and made his life most unbearable. On this account the King seldom stayed in the palace, and was constantly going out on his pony, often alone, and sometimes with only a single follower. Often he would appear at towns and villages where he was least expected, and in this manner one afternoon, he came to Tambul Khawa Basti, which is but two miles away from this garden, Huzoor.

Now it so happened that on this particular day Adoni, the daughter of Kokro Gaon Booda was sitting in her yard weaving, when she heard the sounds of a horse's footsteps and looking up she saw a handsome man seated on a beautiful black horse looking very intently at her. Naturally the girl being but a country lass grew shy, and hiding her face with her sari, she ran into her

house, and told her father that a man on a black horse was standing on the roadside opposite their doorway and her father came out to see who it was.

Now her father had never seen the King before, but when he saw a well-dressed gentleman before him, he asked him very politely if he could aid him in any way. This was just what the King was waiting for, for the beauty of the girl's face had made his heart like water, and he secretly had resolved that he would make her his second wife, so he told the Gaon Booda that he was a noble of the King's household who had gone out riding that morning, and had lost his way, and as he was very hungry he would deem it a great favour if he would invite him in to sup with him.

The Gaon Booda on hearing this begged him to come in at once, telling him that anyone of the King's household was only too welcome in his house, and that he would give him all that his poor larder could supply. The King then came in and as soon as possible food was prepared, and laid before him, the beautiful Adoni serving him personally at the meal.

The more the King saw of the girl, the more he fell in love with her, and he yearned to tell her who he was, and beg her to be his wife, but thinking it best not to let his identity be known for the present, he resisted the impulse. However, he spoke kindly to old Kokro, and asked him about the crops, and the health of the village, and the taxes they paid, and after some time, as it was getting late, asked to be allowed to take his leave, telling him he would not forget to mention the kind way he had been treated, to the King, who would amply reward him for being kind to one of his household. Kokro thanked

him for this, and the King then took leave of them and departed.

Now when he arrived home at the palace, he immediately summoned his ministers and the Queen to his presence, and told them that he intended to take to himself a second wife as the Queen was barren, and there would be no heir to the gadi after his death unless he married again.

The Ministers were very pleased at this and readily gave their consent, but the Queen—she of the evil tongue, Huzoor—immediately flew into a temper, and abused him, and protested against him doing anything of the sort, but this time the King would not listen to her, and ordered the new palace which had just been completed to be got ready to receive his new wife within a few days.

The next day he despatched messengers with a letter to Kokro, the Gaon Booda of Tambul Khawa Basti, disclosing his identity to him, and ordering him to prepare immediately for the marriage of his daughter, Adoni, with him.

Of course when Kokro got this letter he was overwhelmed, for he had no idea that the man whom he had entertained the day before, was the King, and now here was a greater honour conferred on him by the King in seeking the hand of his daughter in marriage.

“Truly,” he said to himself, “I am a great man, for now I will be the father-in-law to the King, and if the Gods are good, the Grandfather of a King’s son.”

However for the next few days, the village was all a-bustle with the preparations for the marriage and after a week the girl departed to Sibsagar, and was married to the King, who installed her in the new palace.

Naturally she was his favourite, and now the old Queen grew very jealous, and determined to do her an injury, and turn the King against her. However, she hid her hate in her heart, and going to see her co-wife, she spoke to her pleasantly, telling her she was very pleased that the King had brought her there, and she hoped she would be a good wife to him and bear him children as she had failed to do.

Naturally the poor village girl was taken in with the old witch's cunning, and when she heard her speak so sweetly, thought she was a very kind and unselfish woman, and got to like her greatly, and after some time she even begged the King to allow her to come and take up her abode with them in the new palace.

Now Huzoor, there was in the King's Service at that time a Naga Chief named Run Sen, who was in command of the Palace Guard. He was a very handsome man of a powerful stature, and as brave as a lion, and was one of the King's favourites.

Now Run Sen, for all his powerful stature and his bravery was but a man, so when he saw the beautiful Adoni at the time of her marriage with the King, he fell hopelessly in love with her. This made him very unhappy for he knew there was no chance of him ever getting the girl, and besides the love that he bore his master, prevented him from showing her that he loved her, so he tried to banish all thoughts of the girl from his heart.

Now by some means or the other the King's first wife—she of the evil-tongue, Huzoor—got to know of the Naga's love for the fair Adoni, and she did her best to bring them together in every way possible, hoping that the

Naga would forget himself, and declare his love to the girl, so that she could tell the King about it, and get Adoni disgraced. So when the young Queen decided to go on a pilgrimage, she prevailed on her to ask the King to put the Naga Chief in charge of the Guard that was to accompany her, and as the King fully trusted the Naga, he readily consented to this. The old witch, also by a bit of scheming, got one of her own maid-servants to be included in the Queen's retinue, so that she could spy on the young Queen.

When the time arrived, Huzoor, after bidding an affectionate farewell to the King, the fair Adoni set out from Sibsagar in her palanquin, surrounded by her guard and her servants.

It was a very hot day, and after travelling for about four hours, she called a halt near a little brook, under the shade of a pipal tree. As she felt very cramped from sitting in the palanquin for so long, she got out and walked about with her maid-servants in order to stretch her legs, and for the first time saw the Naga Chief. She was greatly struck with his handsome face, and manly bearing, and so called him to her and spoke to him, asking him his name, and where he hailed from, and did he like being in charge of her guard on this journey. All the time he stood in front of her his love kept surging up, and he longed to tell her that he loved her, that she was his goddess, and he would gladly die for her, but he held himself in check, and only answered that to serve her was his greatest pleasure.

The Queen was greatly taken with his gallant reply, and after this on the journey would often call him to the side of her palanquin and speak to him as they went along.

Now the old Queen's spy took note of all this, and when the pilgrimage was over, and Adoni had returned to the palace, told her mistress all about it.

"She of the evil-tongue" was now greatly pleased, and as soon as she got an opportunity to talk to the King alone, addressed herself to him.

"Thou didst not tell me my Lord," she said, "when thou didst decide to take to thyself another wife that thou wert bringing a harlot to share thy bed?"

"What meanest thou woman?" the King demanded.

"What mean I? Look to thy fair favourite my Lord and watch the Captain of thy household guard, for if what I hear be true, they are in league with one another. Perhaps the little country lass is far cleverer than my Lord knows."

The King became infuriated. "Vile slanderer," he said catching hold of her by the shoulders, "speak so that I can understand thee."

"She of the evil-tongue" now flew into a rage and abused him, telling him he was a simple fool, and that Adoni was unfaithful to him and loved the Naga Chief, and that on the pilgrimage she and he were continually talking and whispering together.

The King's rage knew no bounds now, and throwing her to the ground he walked out of the room for fear that he might kill her.

His first thoughts were of summoning the Naga Chief and the fair Adoni before him and demanding an explanation but after thinking the matter over, he decided to watch them secretly.

"By Mahadeo!" he said, "if there is truth in aught the old vixen has told me, they shall die."

A few days later, Huzoor, while the Naga was inspecting the guard at the palace door, it so happened that Adoni the young Queen, came to her window and stood there gazing out at the scenery. The Naga Chief saw her, and when he passed her window he raised his hand to his head in a reverent salute to the young Queen. The Queen smiled down at him and returned his salute, and spoke a few words to him.

Now it so happened that the King, who was walking in the palace grounds at the time, saw this and immediately his heart was filled with jealousy and rage for all that his old wife had told him came back to his mind again, and his suspicions were aroused, for here with his own eyes did he not see the Naga smiling at her, and she smiling back at him? Truly all that the old witch had told him must be true and his favourite must be unfaithful to him.

He was now roused into a fury and rushed into the young Queen's apartments, and catching hold of her roughly, accused her of carrying on an intrigue with the Naga. "Vile harlot," he said, "little did I think when I brought thee here that thou would'st demean thyself so. Speak slut, speak or thou and thy guilty lover shall die!"

The Queen denied the accusations, and begged him to believe she was innocent. How could her Lord doubt her when she loved him so? He was her life, her all, and she his slave had done naught to harm him.

"Did I not see thee myself but a few minutes gone, holding converse with thy lover, and smiling at him," the King said. "Dost think I am a fool, woman, not to see through all thy vileness?"

“Yea, my Lord, I did speak to the Naga, but he is not my lover, and no word of love ever passed my lips,” she replied. “Enough! enough!” said the King, “thou art condemned with thine own mouth, for what right hast thou to speak to any other man but me?”

He now summoned his ministers and ordered the Naga to be arrested and executed.

The Queen begged him to spare the Naga but this only infuriated him more.

“Were he not thy lover, woman, why would'st thou plead for him?”

“He is no lover of mine, my Lord,” she said, “but as he is innocent of all guile I pray thee to have mercy on him and spare his life.”

However, he would not listen to her.

“I would slay thee this instant thyself were it not for thy state”—the Queen was to become a mother, Huzoor—“but thou shalt be imprisoned for life, thou and thy brat. 'Tis no child of mine, most likely but of yonder Naga lover of thine. By Mahadeo! Nay, he shall die, and see to it,” he said addressing his Courtiers, “that he is tortured for twelve hours before he is executed. Begone!” he said screaming at his wife, “begone from my sight or I will slay thee!”

His Courtiers tried to pacify him, but all to no avail, and he fell on the floor in a fit of rage and raved and tore at his hair and clothes, till they had to carry him away to his apartments.

The next morning the Naga Chief was executed, and his body thrown on the dung heap for the scavenger Dogs and Jackals to eat.

“ The Queen was sent away to a lonely prison many miles away from the Capital, the ruins of which the Huzoor sees before him now.

When the time arrived, she gave birth to her child, and for many years afterwards lived here in dreary banishment with only one woman as a companion—one of her maid-servants who had volunteered to go with her. They say she was continually weeping, and even to this day the old man told me at certain times the sounds of a woman weeping and wailing can be heard here.

This is the tale I was told last night, Huzoor. The old Booda said, that when he was a boy, the building was still standing, and was known all around as the *Ráni Ki Kaid, but as it was reputed to be haunted, no one would go near it. The bank of the river then was a good distance away from where it is now, he said Huzoor, but the river kept cutting in every year, until at last it undermined the foundation of the building and it tumbled down, and so there is nothing left of the Queen's Prison, save these stones, and in a few years they too will be washed away, and there will be naught to show where an unfortunate Queen suffered and wept so much ! ”

* Ráni Ki Kaid—The Queen's Prison.

GORAMANJI'S BHOOT.

It was old Goramanji again. He had heard I had just arrived back from leave, so had come to pay his respects with his son.

"Well Booda," I said, "how are things with you and your family?"

"By the Huzoor's favour I am quite well," he replied, "but I nearly died just after you took the big boat to cross the Kalapani to your home in Belait. Ah! Huzoor, I have had much evil fortune after you, who are my ma-bap, left the garden. Now that you have returned by the favour of God things will go well with me again."

"Why Booda, what happened?" I said. "Surely the new Sahib helped you in every way?"

"Yes Huzoor," he replied, "the new Sahib was most kind and considerate to me, but I am troubled about something and I am afraid to speak about it as you might laugh at me."

"Come, come Goramanji," I said, "tell me what it is. If I can help you in anyway, you know I will."

His face became most serious, and I seemed to see fear in the old man's eyes.

"There's nothing to be afraid of," I said coaxingly. "Tell me your trouble and I'll do my best to help you."

"What can I say, Huzoor," he said at last. "Laugh at me if you will but my liver has turned to water with fretting. The fact is I have seen a bhoot!"

I laughed, "A bhoot Goramanji? Surely it must have been after a heavy drinking bout that this wonderful bhoot appeared to you? And where did you see it and what did it say?"

"Hai hai, the Sahib laughs as I thought he would," he said, "but perhaps if the Huzoor listens to my story he might believe me."

"Cheer up Goramanji," I said, "you must not fret about it, but let me hear the tale and I'll see what I can do for you."

"The Huzoor knows," he said, "that two years ago my third wife Hoopni died in childbirth?"

"Yes," I replied, "I remember her death quite well."

"The Huzoor also knows," he continued, "that we coolies believe that when a woman dies in childbirth, she turns into a bhoot, and haunts the place she died in?"

I nodded, and my thoughts went back to several tales that had been told to me by the coolies about women who died in childbirth haunting the houses they had died in, and crying for their little lost babies. It was one of the commonest beliefs among the coolies in the garden, and often a man or a woman had come running to me in a terrible state of excitement and told me they had just seen the spirit of some woman or the other who had died in childbirth a short time before, who, they said, was crying and wailing in a terrible manner for her baby.

I generally did not encourage these tales, as they were liable to cause a panic among the coolies. Several houses in the lines were vacant because of such stories, and nothing would ever induce the coolies to live in them because the tale had got about that they were

haunted, for they believed that anyone occupying them would be visited with death or severe illness within a short time.

Consequently, the circulation of these kind of stories caused me a great deal of trouble, and whenever I heard them I tried my best to put a stop to them, but as old Goramanji was a sensible sort of fellow and the oldest coolie on the garden, I let the matter pass without a comment.

“Well Huzoor,” he went on, “my wife Hoopni’s spirit had been seen haunting the site of my old house on the hill at the back of No. 12 for a long time. Several people had seen it, and told me about it, but as the Huzoor knows, since her death, I shifted to a house in the lines, and so seldom had occasion to go there, excepting when I went to offer up a Puja to her spirit at the little shrine I had made under a Pipul tree near the old house.

“Now, Huzoor, three weeks after you left the garden to go to your home, I made such a Puja there again. After the various offerings had been made, and the prayers finished, as is usual, we got several khalsis of Laopani, which we had brought with us for the occasion, and offered them around to all those who were present. We started drinking and talking, and in this manner the time went on, till we suddenly discovered that it was getting dark, and as one or two of the men were getting intoxicated, I thought it time we broke up the meeting, and went back to our houses.

I told the rest of the people to go on ahead, with the exception of my son whom I made stay behind to help me gather up the various vessels and clothes

which we had brought with us. I found, however, that there were too many for both of us to carry, so I told my son to take as much as he could in a basket, and then come back for some more, and that if he could, to bring my nephew back with him to help us with the load.

My son went away, Huzoor, and I was left all alone. I began to feel a little uneasy at first, but bit by bit gained a little more confidence, and then lit a cigarette and sat down on a stone that happened to be lying near the shrine.

Several jackals howled round about me, giving me a start, and *then* I saw what appeared to be two large fiery eyes like living balls of fire appear at the edge of the jungle.

This gave me a terrible fright, and though I got cold shivers down my spine, I still sat there and showed no fear, though inwardly I was quaking.

And then I saw the thing, Huzoor. A woman's form dressed in white emerged from out of the jungle, and came advancing towards me. On, on it came, down one side of the hoola and up the other, crying and weeping all the time, and looking here and there as if it was seeking something, till at last it stood only a few paces away from me.

And the form that I saw before me was that of my wife Hoopni, Huzoor! Bapre bap! Huzoor, I tried to cry out, but my tongue was struck dumb within my mouth, and I thought I should die of fright, but I could do nothing for I felt paralyzed. My knees gave way under me, and I fell down on to the ground, and remained there for some time.

When I opened my eyes the form was still near me. 'Where is my child?' it demanded. 'Where is my child? Ai ai! my pearl! my baby!'

I knew now, Huzoor, that if I didn't do something my heart would stop beating, so after a frantic effort I managed to gasp out 'who art thou?'

'Ah' the ghost replied, 'thou art here? Thou wert my husband, but I want my child, it is lost, my little heart's core, my delight!'

I now got bolder, Huzoor, and sat up. 'Thy child was buried with thee, O spirit. Go to thy rest' I heard myself saying like one in a dream.

Then the spirit turned on me, and a bright flame shot out of its mouth, and it howled and cursed and tore its hair, telling me all the time to get up and search for the child.

Huzoor, what could I do? I could not move, much less search for a spirit child whom I knew was dead for many months, fear had made me quite helpless, but when the spirit saw I did not obey it lashed at me with its phantom hands, and screeched and shouted. Then what happened I do not know, but all of a sudden it stopped making a noise, and seemed to be listening intently to something, to some sound in the distance. It then gave three terrific yells, and floated over the hoola calling out 'Ai ai! my pearl! my baby!' as it went along."

"As for me, Huzoor, as soon as it floated away on the air I fainted. How long I lay there I am unable to say, but after what seemed to me to be a considerable time I felt someone shaking me, and pushing me about. The spirit again I thought, but this time it was not so, but my son come back to fetch the rest of the mal.

‘Are beta,’ I said to him, ‘I die. What has kept thee so long, for lo! thy father has seen a spirit, the spirit of thy step-mother.’

The boy grew greatly alarmed, and explained that he had been delayed in the house as his uncle, my brother, had got rowdy, and he had to stay there in order to prevent him doing any mischief. He lifted me up, Huzoor, but I was too weak to walk, and he had to carry me home.

For a long time after this I lay in bed at the point of death, but by the favour of God, I am well again now.

Now, Huzoor, yesterday I went to see the Sakaharia, whom you know is a soothsayer and also deals in witchcraft, and when I told him about seeing the vision of my wife, and how worried I was over it, he made a Puja and went into a trance. When he came around again he told me he had seen and spoken to the spirit of my Hoopni, and that she was very annoyed with me and would work great evil on me unless he made Pujas on my behalf to her. He demanded fifty rupees from me for this purpose, and when I told him I did not have the money to give him, he told me that I would assuredly die within a few months if I did not give him the money. And, Huzoor, I have no money at all to give him, for all that I had saved was spent in my illness.”

“Now Booda,” I said, “I have heard all you have told me. As for you dying unless you give the Sakaharia fifty rupees, that’s all rubbish for he’s only playing on you. I’ll go and see him, and tell him what I think of him, and if you go to him afterwards you’ll probably find that he’ll tell you he’s had another talk with your wife’s spirit, and that she no longer requires Pujas, and he won’t want the money. Now as to what you saw, if you

did see anything, and it was not a drunken dream, you come with me to the same place any night, and I will explain it to you, and prove to you that it was no spirit at all, but only shadows and the moonlight and the wails of a few jackals which made your imagination work, so that you thought you saw a spirit, so there's no need for you to work yourself into a state of terror for nothing."

The old man shook his head, "No! no! Huzoor, I will never go to that spot again, not even though you threatened to kill me if I did not go."

"All right Booda," I said, "then at least go and see the Sakaharia on Monday morning, and abide by what he says. He is a clever man and claims to hold converse with the Gods and evil spirits, so perhaps he might find some other way out of the difficulty for you."

To this old Goramanji agreed and he left me looking slightly more hopeful than when he came.

The next day I went to see the Sakaharia, and after giving him a severe talking to, threatened to put him in the hands of the police for an imposter if he caused any more trouble with my coolies, and I came away feeling confident that when he saw Goramanji again he would have a different tale to tell him.

On Tuesday morning, Goramanji came to me looking a different man. He immediately announced with a smile all over his face, that he had seen the holy man, who had told him that he had had another trance, and spoken to his wife Hoopni's spirit and that all the old man would have to do was to give him five rupees for Pujas, and he would not be troubled with his wife's spirit any more, and would live for many years yet.

Thus it is that quacks and imposters playing on the credulity of the ignorant coolies extort money from them, and make them believe the most impossible tales. " Yes, India is a great country," I said to myself, " but who so foolish and childish as the ignorant native ? "

391

SONGS.

POLO.

Sitting astride my pony,
 Riding my old brown mare,
 Chasing the white ball up and down
 Hitting it here and there ;
 Riding like —'ll with excitement,
 Doing my utmost and best,
 Give me my chukker of polo,
 And I'll leave you to take all the rest.

Tennis at times is quite thrilling,
 Soccer and rigger quite good,
 Cricket is slow in the uptake,
 Golf I would play if I could.
 But what is there to beat Polo,
 What sport with it can compare ?
 Whacking the ball and riding your all,
 Astride of your old brown mare.

There's Mac our jolly old captain,
 He shouts like the de'il to the wind,
 And he rides on an old grey pony
 That has left its youth far behind ;
 But every time we've a match on,
 He pulls up its girth by two holes,
 He plays like the deuce, he knows every ruse
 In the way of scoring us goals.

Yes, get you a horse to ride on
 And a polo stick in your hand,
 And a little white ball that rises to fall
 And a keenness you'll soon understand.
 Leave your cricket—and tennis
 And any old game beside,
 But have your chukker of polo
 As long as you're able to ride.

Sitting astride of my pony,
 Riding my old brown mare,
 Chasing the white ball up and down
 Hitting it here and there.
 Riding like —'ll with excitement
 Doing my utmost and best,
 Give me my polo always,
 And I'll leave you to take all the rest.

THE ASSAM VALLEY LIGHT HORSE.

I've joined the army once again, I've joined up in the forces,
 I'm getting very muddled up with spurs and bits and horses ;
 I'm used to gravel crushing, and dishing out the soup,
 But I'm blest if I know what to do when I'm mixed up with the troop.
 Oh it's head left, and head right and threes about and trot,
 Form half-sections left or right ; or some such other rot.
 But it's nice to be a sodger man in a very famous force,
 So I'm now a full blown trooper in the Assam Valley Horse.

I went to camp at Dibrugarh, the Adjutant said " Hi !
 You've got to be a Sergeant and drill your men thereby."
 I called the troop a company and made them all form fours,
 While mounted on their horses amidst a great applause.
 Oh it's wheel left, and wheel about, and change direction right,
 My horse, he galloped off with me, I had to hold on tight.
 He took me to a water tank and gently bucked me off,
 And the Sergeant-Major laughed and said ' I was a blinking toff.'

But I'm grad-u-ally learning the whys and wherefores now,
 And I'll soon be quite efficient in my drilling anyhow.
 Then I'll take an—er—commission if they offer it to me,
 And I'll mix up drills and horses in the making of the tea.
 'Twill be head left, and head right, and roll the leaf quite hard,
 That horse has got a snip and blaze, oh well ! the blighter's starred.
 You've got to keep the temperature at eighty-two at least,
 Now look here Trooper Brown you'll have to take care of that beast.

But I'm only joking with you, and I think that every man
 Should join the fine A. V. L. H., and drill too if he can,
 Remember what their motto is and try to do your best,
 And old "Semper Paratus" will surely do the rest;
 So come along you youngsters and do your little bit,
 You've a duty to your country; you've a target there to hit.
 There's nothing like good soldiering so do all that you can,
 A keen efficient soldier is a keen efficient man.

THE LADIES IN TEA.

The ladies in tea they are charming,
 They make our dull lives full of cheer;
 E'en though their chief topic is scandal,
 And they squabble and fight half the year.
 That, they tell us is woman's first privilege,
 They can pull every fellow to bits,
 And they're jealous of each other's dresses,
 Till their husbands are out of their wits.

Just watch them at club in the evening
 They sit in a circle and chat,
 They're discussing some fellow in private
 As to why he does this and does that;
 They know all about his shortcomings,
 They have Ayahs to tell them you see,
 But with all their big faults, I must tell you,
 We love the dear Ladies in tea.

A LEGEND OF THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Babu Chunder Chatterjee
 Bowbazar Swaraj M. P.
 Got up in the Viceroy's Council
 Spoke of Planters every day;
 Said "They most emphatic bully,
 Weakly native, wretched cooly,
 Starved them, flogged them morn and even,
 Robbed them of their pay."

“ Put them into wells where leeches
 Made them bleed, and gave them ‘ eaches,’
 Worked them like vile galley slaves
 Both by night and day.”

“ Trafficking in flesh ” he called it,
 And his Swaraj friends they bawled it,
 From the lobby in their speeches,
 In their simple way.

So I thought I'd go and see
 Those most dreadful men in tea,
 Find some evidence to damn them,
 Find some evidence I say.
 I could almost see the leeches
 And the coolies with “ the eaches ”
 And the men and women starving,
 Robbed of all their pay.

To some gardens Dibru side
 Quickly then myself I hied,
 And the coolies we observed there
 Both I and my spies ;
 All were happy, well, contented,
 And the fairy tales presented
 In the Legislative Council
 Were a pack of lies.

IN MEMORY OF A MURDER.

In mem'ry of a Murder, and in mem'ry of a Man,
 Who faced a howling cooly mob and never turned or ran,
 But the Swaraj Politicians said he got his deserts there,
 When they hacked him into pieces and laid his body bare.

In mem'ry of a Murder, yes, a filthy dirty deed,
 Incited by an Indian “ Saint ” who spoke of India freed,
 Who stirred *plebeian* masses against the white man's rule,
 But wasn't smart enough to see 'twas he who was the fool.

He spoke of high ambitions and honour in the land,
 He spoke of vile oppression, but he didn't understand
 That once the mob tastes power 'tis out of all control,
 And murder, lust and pillage is its very natural toll.

In mem'ry of a Murder, it may happen any day,
 And you and I may have the same stern penalty to pay.
 But I'd rather be the murdered man, aye, gladly anytime,
 Than be the honour'd Indian "Saint" inciting men to crime.

KAMJARI.

I'm going on kamjari,
 It is long past half past eight,
 And I've lots of blooming work to do,
 And as it is I'm late.
 There's the hoeing and the plucking
 Which are never properly done.
 So I'm going on kamjari
 Just to have a bit of fun.

It's Maytime here in 'asam,
 The Home folk say, "how sweet"!
 They think it's like the English Spring
 That cheers you quite a treat;
 They forget about the Indian sun
 That burns your face right off,
 And the heat and the mosquitoes
 At which we're supposed to scoff.

Then there's the Indian Cuckoo,
 He's a topping little bloke,
 He shouts "You're ill" the whole day long
 And makes you vent to choke.
 And the dear old "Make-More-Pekoe,"
 The harbinger of rain,
 You're very pleased to hear him,
 Yet, you wish him lots of pain.

No, it's not so beastly dusty
 When you're walking round at noon
 To have your body roasted
 Or to feel you'd like to swoon ;
 Or to stay for hours soaking,
 While the Ague makes you shiver,
 And you feel at peace with all the world,
 With a lovely Assam liver ;

Or to work inside the Teahouse
 When your head is spinning round,
 And your temperature's a hundred
 And you want to hit the ground ;
 While the machines go clatter clatter
 And make an awful din,
 Oh you quite enjoy the row they make
 'Neath the blazing Teahouse tin.

So cheerio, you fellows,
 And come along with me,
 I'll show you how to prune and hoe
 And manufacture tea.
 It's really not so dusty,
 Though we've got our troubles here,
 And it ain't exactly skittles
 And mopping up of beer ;
 But if you stick it, it may mean
 A thousand pounds a year.

PLUCKING TIME.

The Pruning's sometime finished,
 And the Deep-Hoe too is done
 And it's getting on
 Towards the plucking cays,
 When our Oorya maidens jabber,
 And Koel starts to blabber,
 And the flaming sun sends down
 His burning rays.

Oh it's plucking time, my lassies,
 And, your baskets all are full,
 (There's a brick below
 If only you could see),
 But the Sahib he doesn't look there,
 And he'll never find that brick there,
 So just come along and
 Pluck the leaf with me.

What if we take a leaf or two
 Too much, it doesn't count,
 (There'll be lots of jabra
 Stalk within the tea)
 The Sahib might call us "Sali"
 Or perhaps some other gali,
 But we always get the best
 Of it you see.
 Oh it's plucking time, my lassies,
 And your baskets all are full,
 (There are bricks below
 If only he could see)
 And a basket's easy heaved,
 By some lead that we have levied,
 From a Mistry in the Teahouse, Chunder Beo.

The Sahib persists in working,
 And talking too of work,
 We feel quite limp when
 He goes on that way,
 For we cannot stand the bridle,
 We prefer to sit and idle,
 And for doing nothing,
 Still to draw big pay.
 Oh it's plucking time, my lassies,
 And the money's coming in,
 (An extra brick will make
 You draw more pay);

Yes, we'll teach you how to cheat,
 We can do it quite a treat,
 So just listen sisters all
 To what I say.

PLUCKING.

Scene.— A section of Tea in a garden in Assam. Along both edges of the section the cooly women are put on their pairs opposite each other and as they pluck the leaf they sing :—

“ Plucking, plucking, plucking of the leaf,
 Strictly just two and a bud, but take another sheaf
 The Sahib is on kamjari and the burra babu's far,
 Two pice a seer to spend in the bazaar.”

Saraswati—“ Plucking, plucking, plucking all the leaf
 Budhni you're a Sali, the mother of a thief,
 Get back or I will hit you,” but Budhni turns around
 And slaps poor Saraswati's face and fells her to the ground.

While the fight is going on all the women shout and scream and swear at one another, and the manager hearing the row comes to find out what is the matter. Budhni explains :—

Budhni—“ Plucking, plucking, I was plucking leaf
 And that wife of a thousand husbands, Sahib,
 She said I was a thief.
 She caught me by the nose ring and
 She pulled my hair right out
 And all that I did, Huzoor, was
 To strike my breast and shout.”

Saraswati—“ Plucking, plucking, Huzoor, she's a liar,
 That cross-eyed wife of bats and owls,
 May she e'er burn in fire.
 She came across and scratched me
 And she tore my nose ring out ;
 So, Huzoor, what was I to do, I gave her one good clout.”

Chorus of women.—"Plucking, plucking, plucking, all the leaf,
 Huzoor, they're both liars,
 And each of them's a thief.
 Slap the hussies' faces,
 And paint them both with tar
 And do not give them money for the big bazaar."

In the meantime the manager gets flustered with all the howling and shouting and abusing that is going on. He turns his eyes to the skies for inspiration, puts his hands to his head, incidentally knocking off his topee, and exclaims :—

"Plucking, plucking, you were plucking leaf.
 All of you are liars, each of you's a thief.
 Stop your tommy nonsense or I'll send you both afar;
 Then you'll have no money to spend in the bazaar."

With this tremendous effort he falls down in a faint, and curtain falls on him lying on the ground with Budhni and Saraswati fanning him with the ends of their saris, and talking to one another in quite a friendly manner, while the one-eyed Dr. Babu does a cake-walk in trying to administer restoratives.

THE TEAHOUSE BLOKE.

The Fact'ry starts at 4 A.M., I'm as fed up as can be,
 Oh Lord! Why ever did I come to this wretched job in tea.
 I've got to see it started and stay there all the day
 And all I get's two-hundred rotten dibs as monthly pay.

The garden man is lucky, his work is done by four,
 And the plucking and the hoeing they worry him no more.
 But I've just got to carry on and work right up to ten,
 And start the morning after, at 3 A.M. again.

Last week we had a thousand maunds, I had some work to do
 To wither and to roll it and to make tea of it too,
 Then the damned old engine busted, and the manager went mad,
 And I got the biggest telling off that I have ever had.

Still, I don't mind Jinks' tellings off, he's not too bad a chap,
 One is apt to get excited when the Agents start to rap.
 And he always says he's sorry, when he finds he's gone too far,
 And makes it up in many ways when he gives a man a jar.

So things are not so bad you know, in their own peculiar way,
 We've got our job, and do it, though we don't get too much pay.
 But some day I'll be a manager and get commission too,
 And have my car and horses on a very decent screw.

So, cheerio you teahouse blokes, and make your engines run,
 Though Fact'ry life is boring, still there's always lots of fun
 To be had with your machinery, and if late the hours be,
 There's always Kudos to be had in the making of good tea.
 Yes you'll get a putty medal if you go and make good tea!

THE BABU'S PETITION.

Most Honoured Sir, I humbly beg
 To send this letter by the leg
 Of one poor menial from my house,
 And hope, kind Sir, you will not grouse.
 Its purport, how may I explain,
 For I am put to greatest pain,
 And know your honour muchly wise
 Will help to drive away the flies
 That seek my household to devour
 And make my hearthstones cold and sour.
 Kind Sir, in brief, my debts are many
 And cash, alas! I haven't any
 And family much increasing now,
 So I must feed them anyhow.
 First twins arrived, in damn great state
 At howling fits they both are great
 Disturbing peace of wretched mind
 Till I am almost mad, I find.
 Now once more for my sins alas,
 A daughter, Sir, has come to pass,

And so the female population
 Within my house, like great equation
 Increase, and wretched creature I
 Must have great notes within my eye!
 And so, kind Sir, I humbly pray
 Your honour to increase my pay;
 For which great help I'll daily say
 A prayer to heaven that you may
 Long life, prosperity enjoy,
 And all your child be blessed boy.

A LEGEND OF JORHAT.

The D. C. frowned at the office peon
 The A. C. gaily whistled a tune;
 And the funny old puttawalla swore,
 And called the babu, a wretched bore.
 The babu snivelled and shouted with rage,
 And threatened to cut the karkun's wage.
 And, in this way, the red tape ran
 From the Courthouse dim to the Police van;
 And the jolly old prisoners jostled with glee
 To see the rage of the Babujee.
 And the khaki-clad policeman got a fright,
 And fell on the ground like a man when he's tight;
 Then the sleepy horses woke with a start,
 And bolted away with the prison cart.
 Then out came Banks the fierce D. C.
 And cursed like—'ll at the Babujee,
 And the whistles blew in Jorhat town,
 And the news spread up and the news spread down,
 That two fierce murderers were at large
 In the Police van with none in charge;
 And the townfolk shook at the knees with fear
 And buried their jewels and gold by the seer.
 Night came on, the excitement grew,
 Folk and police were looking blue,

For though they had swiftly followed the trail
 To catch the prisoners they all did fail,
 And Sheik Tewari, and Mullik Bajh
 Two fearful villains, were still at large ;
 Both dreadful scoundrels, they still tell how
 They helped each other to murder—a cow !

HOME LEAVE.

Blow the hoeing and plucking boy,
 Hang the garden I say,
 And the squelch of a heat that knocks you beat,
 'Tis a price that we all must pay ;
 Thank God ! we've finished
 For eight long months and a spell,
 We're going away on leave to-day,
 To a Heaven from out of a Hell.

Sailing along the Ocean, over the Seas we'll go
 To England or Scotland or Ireland,
 Wherever the South winds blow.
 Eight long months of enjoyment
 To gain the strength that we've lost,
 And to lose I wot, the Assam Rot, whatever may be the cost !

Just think, we'll soon be in London,
 Walking along the Strand,
 Watching the English lassies
 Or hearing an English band.
 Then of course, we'll see the latest
 They've got in the way of plays
 And spend, I propose, together,
 Ten very happy days.

When they're over we'll part there Tom, boy,
 And you'll go to your home in the North,
 Where you'll spend long days in eating
 Porridge and haggis and broth.

While I will go to Dublin,
 And live with Paddy the Pig,
 And blarney with all the Colleens,
 And watch them dancing the jig

Blow the work to-day boy,
 Put it out of your mind,
 Just pack your traps, we'll leave no gaps,
 When we leave this country behind.
 I'm all of a diddher entirely
 And can't get anything done,
 You're going right now, and I don't care how,
 But I'm coming with you, my Son !

THE RETIRED PLANTER'S SONG.

Give me a life of freedom
 Where I can do as I please,
 And a comradeship that is merry
 With certain moments of ease.
 None of these hard-fast rules of life,
 And that blessed highbrow air,
 But plenty of work all day, my lads,
 In a land that is really fair !

So I sit on my old grey pony
 And suck away at my pipe,
 And think of the men I called my friends,
 In a friendship strong and ripe.
 Good fellows all, they lived their lives,
 And each one had his day ;
 Then they passed from the ken of the "left-behinds,"
 And silently went their way.

"Shop" was always the topic,
 "Tea," and the prices of tea,
 Ponies, of course we loved them,
 Who could not love a gee !

Only a man with a soul depraved,
 And a stunted ape-like brain,
 A useless good-for-nothing thing
 That to call him man were vain.

Polo we spoke of often
 And the teams that we would meet,
 Which we hoped, though we hadn't the ponies,
 That by our play we'd beat.
 And then we spoke of the ladies,
 'Twas no sentimental rot,
 But we gave them the honour always
 And respected them quite a lot.

Yes, give me a life of freedom,
 Far from the crowd's wild gaze,
 In an old Assam tea garden
 'Mongst the coolies and their quaint ways,
 And even the drip of the raindrops,
 And the swelt'ring Summer's heat.
 Will seem to me like a godsend,
 Will be to me quite a treat.

399

THE OXFORD
PRESERVATION TRUST

Second
Annual Report
1927-1928

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¹ The Rt. Hon. the Viscount Grey of Falldon, K.G., succeeded during the year the late Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Plan of St. Aldate's from Christ Church to Thames Street
between pp. 16 and 17
2. Rough sketch of suggested new buildings on the now empty site,
belonging to the City of Oxford, South of the extension of the
Broad Walk *between pp. 16 and 17*
3. Rough sketch of view up St. Aldate's towards Christ Church from
the corner of the suggested new buildings on the Southern part
of the now empty site on the East side of the street
between pp. 18 and 19
4. Approved plan for new buildings and shops in Broad Street
between pp. 20 and 21

I

THE TRUST HAS HAD AN EXCITING, BUSY, and fruitful year. The Trustees never forget that the road which they are travelling has been smoothed by the labours of their predecessors.

On this occasion it seems desirable to put on record the history of the origin of the Trust. We therefore quote the following from an article contributed to the *London Mercury* (edited by Mr. J. C. Squire) for March 1928 by Sir Michael Sadler:—

. . . . The Oxford Preservation Trust has had the good fortune to find allies both in the colleges and in the city. It inherits a tradition of public spirit. Two of its members, Dr. Pember and Professor Adams, were members of the far-sighted group which saved Cumnor Hurst and much of the *Scholar Gipsy* country from a rash of build-ings. Another, Colonel Fennell, gave to the city, as a park which bears Walter Raleigh's name, the lovely wooded slope at the foot of which lies the ancient church of Hinksey. Many years ago Raper of Trinity and Warden Anson of All Souls kept for public use for ever the green plain at the top of Shotover, across which Queen Elizabeth rode when she bade farewell to Oxford. Their project was made more complete by the wisdom of Arthur Johnson and his friends in buying for the University the forest slope of Shotover Combe. *Praeparatio evangelica* was effective in the Press for two years before the Trust began. Mr. B. S. Townroe did good service. The preservation of the beauties of Oxford will owe much to *The Times*, *The Observer*, *The Morning Post*, *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Manchester Guardian*, *The Spectator*, *The Sunday Times*, *The Yorkshire Post*, and *The Scotsman*.

In October, 1926, impressed by the menace to the charm of the city and its surroundings, the Warden of New College (the Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher) asked a small group of friends to meet for consultation in his Lodgings. His purpose was to ascertain whether an effort could be made to preserve the beauty of Oxford and its environs. Those who took part in these conversations were Dr. Joseph Wells (at that time Warden of Wadham and Vice-Chancellor of the University), Dr. Francis Pember (Warden of All Souls and now Vice-

THE OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

Chancellor), Sir Walter Buchanan-Riddell (Principal of Hertford), Professor W. G. S. Adams, Colonel R. W. Fennell, Mr. Lionel Curtis and myself. The urgency of the case disclosed itself in the course of these conversations. For the last year and a half we have met in the Warden's study almost weekly in term. Help has been given to us by Mr. W. Holland-Hibbert (Estates Agent of New College), and subsequently by Mr. Philip Kerr (Secretary of the Rhodes Trustees) and Mr. E. F. Millar. From these conversations the Oxford Preservation Trust arose.

We were driven to the conclusion that action must be taken at once if certain regions in the neighbourhood of Oxford were to be safeguarded from possible injury; and that the great national interest attaching to the task would justify the establishment of a permanent body, widely representative and liberally supported with funds. Its aim is to help in so guiding the development of Oxford as to preserve and increase the beauty of the city and of its surrounding neighbourhood. It takes the form of a company, limited by guarantee. Its memorandum and articles of association constitute a body of trustees representing the University and the City. The Trust has the disinterestedness of a charitable foundation: individual profit is excluded. Its chief objects are as follows:

To preserve for the benefit of the public the amenities of the City of Oxford and its surroundings, and for that purpose to acquire land in the vicinity of Oxford; to co-operate with the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty and any other body of a non-commercial character having interests similar to the objects of the Trust; to encourage public co-operation in the protection of objects of natural beauty and interest, and to assist the development of rural community life.

A clever writer who is the Oxford correspondent to the *Saturday Review* says that we have started too late. Happily, like the cuckoo in *Thyrsis*, he despairs too soon. The Trust has caught the tide. But as we got deeper into our task we found it more many-sided than at first we knew. Oxford is growing. Its growth may be guided but should not be grudged. The work of the Trust is not to hamper Oxford but to help it. The beauty of Oxford is one of the treasures of the world. Within her borders some things must be kept at any cost untouched. Points of view from the low hills encompassing her must be preserved in order that the eye may still 'travel down to Oxford's towers'. The

THE OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

gravity of her ancient streets must be safeguarded from vulgar thoughtlessness; the scale of her old buildings must be borne in mind by those who build anew. The part which plainness plays as a foil to her magnificence must not be forgotten. Colleges may justly be called upon to count the conservation of the city's beauty as in itself a profit to the education for which they are trustees. The claims of the community outweigh the moral rights of corporations. But Oxford is not a museum piece. It is a living thing. In Oxford the poorer families need better and healthier homes. A few months ago a college servant was told by his doctor that, unless he could move from his damp and dismal house, his large family was doomed to tuberculosis. The man sought anxiously everywhere for a house above flood level which he could rent. Nothing could be found except houses beyond his means to buy. The Housing Committee had hundreds of applications higher up on the list than his. A skilled workman engaged by Mr. Morris was obliged to buy a house at Abingdon; nothing nearer was available. Within a circuit of many miles of Oxford, Oxford workpeople are lodging in every village. Health and humanity call for new houses in and near the city. The duty of the Trustees is to help in making the new Oxford airy, pleasant and comely: not to grudge new building but to guide it.

A few months ago when the Oxford Preservation Trust was starting word was brought to its promoters that some of the business men of Oxford viewed its objects with suspicion. They were afraid that the Trust would be restrictive of the growth necessary to the city's welfare. Mr. Basil Blackwell, the publisher, and Mr. E. W. Attwood, the President of the Oxford Chamber of Trade, were consulted by Mr. Fisher. A private meeting, attended by the Mayor and some of the leading citizens, was held at the Warden's Lodgings at New College. What was said at that meeting widened the horizon. It was clear that the appeal for funds to preserve the beauties of Oxford would gain in force if it had behind it a strong and united body of Oxford feeling. Before that feeling could be expressed, steps must be taken to form it. It was therefore decided to hold a series of conferences with representative groups of Oxford people. These have met at the Town Hall. At one the representatives of Labour urged strongly the need for better houses and helped the promoters of the Trust to realize more clearly the human factor in the problem. At another conference the chief traders, accountants, and land agents of Oxford found that their point of view was realized by the promoters of the Trust and went away reassured. Next, for the first time in the history of the city,

THE OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

representatives of all the women's organizations will be asked to meet the spokesmen of the Trust. After that, the clergy and ministers of religion. After that, the teachers in the secondary and elementary schools. As the last stage, the Mayor will call a Town Meeting in order that the whole city may have an opportunity of giving its judgment on the aims of the Trust. At each step the friends of the Trust have got new light upon the needs of the case.

The Oxford Preservation Trust fills an empty space in the civic life of Oxford. The Committees of the City Council—the Housing Committee, the Property and Estates Committees, the Town-Planning Committee, the Streets and Highways Committee, the Lands and Improvement Committee—have done great work. For Town-planning, Alderman John Carter and Councillor Rogers, F.R.I.B.A., have done far-seeing and courageous service. Two of the city officials call for special mention: Mr. J. F. Richardson (the City Engineer) and Mr. W. H. Castle (the City Estates Surveyor).¹ Both have been of the utmost service to the city and its council in matters of reconstruction and in the strategy of town-planning. The ready help of the Ministry of Health, and especially the insight of Dr. I. G. Gibbon and Mr. G. L. Pepler, have secured for the Oxford City Council far-reaching powers. Within a radius of about two miles from Carfax, which lies in the heart of the city, no one may build with immunity from interference unless his plans have been approved by the Oxford City Council, although a considerable part of the area falling within the ambit of these powers is under the jurisdiction of the Berkshire, or of the Oxfordshire, County Council. As the work of the Oxford Preservation Trust has advanced, co-operation with the members of the City Council and its officials has become more intimate. A sense of the general interest of the community can alone produce the atmosphere in which plans for the improvement of Oxford and its surroundings can thrive. Misunderstandings, estrangements, lack of liaison between the many groups of public-spirited workers would lead inevitably to the missing of opportunities and to blunders in taste. But these same groups, if they work together and feel themselves supported by active-minded men and women in all parts of the community, may perhaps rise to a conception of a growing Oxford which should increase in beauty instead of being disfigured by blind industrialism and by buildings incoherent and incongruous.

¹ Since this article was published Mr. Castle has resigned and his place has been taken by Mr. H. F. Hurcombe, whose interest in the preservation of the beauty of Oxford and its surroundings is strong and deep.

II

The Trust has already bought for public use a wide stretch of the eastern side of Boar's Hill, from which can be seen an incomparable view of the City of Oxford. It has also secured, in the nick of time, 100 acres of meadow land along the banks of the Cherwell in the neighbourhood of Marston Ferry. It has received, by November 7, 1928, in generous donations and subscriptions, £22,268 11s. 1d. Colonel Fennell, with public-spirited generosity, made the purchase of the Marston meadows possible by advancing the money for a time without interest. The Trust now must repay the balance that it owes him (£5,100). It is urgent that the Trust should buy at once about twenty acres more on the summit of Boar's Hill in order to secure the view, dear to Matthew Arnold and enshrined in the *Scholar Gipsy* and in *Thyrsis*, looking over the Vale of the White Horse and the Wessex Heights.¹ These purchases are in the nature of arrears, due to the negligence and want of forethought of earlier generations.

The Trust must also accumulate funds for two future acquisitions, vital to the beauty of Oxford. These are the Headington estate, which is the green background of Magdalen. This, with the tree-fringed hillside meadow to the north, one of the chief beauties of the walk through Mesopotamia to Joe Pullen's oak, have been kept in their pristine beauty by the present owner. The second indispensable future acquisition is Wytham Woods. From year to year there will be other calls, often urgent, upon the financial resources of the Trust. But administrative expenses have been cut down to a minimum, and most of the work is done for the good of the cause.

¹ This, with the generous help of Sir Arthur Evans, has now been done.

THE OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

Help deeply appreciated by the Trust has been given by Mr. and Mrs. John Masefield, who gave in aid of its funds two performances of the *Comedy of Errors* and two performances of H. Porter's (1598) *The Two Angry Women of Abingdon* in their Music Room at Hillcrest, Boar's Hill. Mr. Masefield also gave two Readings of his poetry in the Sheldonian Theatre. Lady Keeble (Lillah McCarthy) has kindly promised to give a recitation in Oxford in 1929, and Sir Nigel Playfair (University College) has been so good as to offer to give a performance in aid of the Trust in London and in Oxford. The play will be acted by Oxford players.

The Trust has had the pleasure of working closely during the year with the Cambridge Preservation Society (Hon. Secretary, H. C. Hughes, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., 1 Tunwell's Court, Trumpington Street, Cambridge). The preservation of the beauties of Oxford and Cambridge is a national concern.¹ Friendly co-operation with the Cambridge Pre-

¹ Another case of joint action on the part of the two Universities has been the letter (printed below) from the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford and the Deputy Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge to *The Times* of Oct. 27th:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We wish to make through your columns an appeal of a special kind on behalf of the Oxford Preservation Trust and the Cambridge Preservation Society.

The rapid growth of the City of Oxford and the Town of Cambridge has brought dangers both to those places themselves and to the surrounding country on which so much of their beauty and charm depends. Every month sees some new and disfiguring encroachment: the need of control is intense and urgent. The organizations for which we speak have done something to direct this inevitable development and to save small areas of special value, but their efforts are crippled for want of adequate funds. We appeal to all Oxford and Cambridge men: even small sums are useful. But we are alarmed by certain immediate dangers whereby irreparable harm would be done to places of beauty and historic interest. We, therefore, appeal specially to those who are able to give larger sums and give them promptly.

The total number of payers of super-tax in 1924-25 is given by 'Whitaker's Almanack' as 90,000; a considerable fraction of them must have been educated at Oxford or at Cambridge. If only 1,000 old members of each university gave an average of £100 each the present emergency would be met, and the balance needed could be collected afterwards. It is the ordinary and salutary habit of persons who are generously minded to make contributions to public or charitable objects to provide for their gifts out of income. But we submit that, for such a cause as

THE OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

servation Society was also facilitated by the action of the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Charles Batho, Bart., who expressed his desire that the Vice-Chancellors of both Oxford and Cambridge Universities should be present at a luncheon at the Mansion House which he gave on October 8, 1928, to the Masters and Prime Wardens of the great City Companies and to the Chairmen of the five Joint Stock Banks, in order that speakers from Oxford and Cambridge might lay before the Guilds and Banks the aims and work of their respective Societies and answer any questions which those representing the City Companies and Banks might wish to put. The Trust takes this opportunity of expressing its gratitude to the late Lord Mayor for his hospitality and to Sir William Soulsby, K.C.V.O., for the invaluable aid which he gave in making the arrangements for the luncheon. The following report of the proceedings appeared in *The Times* (October 9, 1928):

At the Mansion House yesterday the Lord Mayor of London gave a luncheon to support the objects of the Oxford Preservation Trust and the Cambridge Preservation Society.

There were present:

The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, the Master of Sidney Sussex, the Warden of the preservation of Oxford and Cambridge, they might, if necessary, consider a departure from their usual practice. Each £100 contributed from capital, whether by realizing securities or refraining from investing surplus income, means but a loss of £5 gross income, and much less when the inroads of taxation are taken into account. Some of the matters calling for instant attention have recently been described in your columns; new ones are coming before us every week. We earnestly appeal to all Oxford and Cambridge men to help us.

Your obedient servants,

FRANCIS W. PEMBER, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

G. A. WEEKES, Deputy Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, Chairman of the Cambridge Preservation Society.

P.S.—Donations may be sent to the Oxford Preservation Trust at Barclays Bank, High Street, Oxford, or to the Cambridge Preservation Society at Barclays Bank, Ben'et Street, Cambridge.

THE OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

of New College, the Master of University, Sir William Pope (Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company), Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield, Mr. F. C. Goodenough (Chairman of Barclays Bank), Alderman and Sheriff Sir William Waterlow, Mr. Sheriff Coxen, Mr. J. J. Withers, M.P., Mr. W. P. Prideaux, Mr. J. E. Few, Mr. Charles Breach (Master of the Vintners' Company), Mr. G. P. Hawkins, Mr. G. Everard Nichols, Mr. H. S. Critchley, Mr. Reginald Cory, Mr. E. F. Millar, Mr. E. Hicks (Master of the Salters' Company), Mr. C. P. Webber, Mr. W. C. Dampier-Whetham, Mr. Hugh Wyndham, Captain G. N. Watney (Warden of the Mercers' Company), Mr. Gerald Williams (Master of the Drapers' Company), Colonel R. W. ffennell, Mr. H. Durnford, Colonel F. D. Watney, Mr. E. W. Attwood, Mr. E. H. Pooley, Mr. C. H. Kemp (Town Clerk of Cambridge), Mr. Harold B. Tuffill, Mr. S. Richards and Sir William Soulsby.

The Lord Mayor said that there was no doubt that the protection of the beauties of Oxford and Cambridge and the surrounding country was a matter in which London should take an important and generous part. To preserve these university centres was not merely a local, but, indeed, a national interest.

The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University described the work of the Oxford Preservation Trust, and spoke of the two large estates on Boar's Hill and at Marston which had been secured in the nick of time for public use and of the properties near Oxford which it would be ultimately desirable to obtain in order to preserve the amenities of the landscape and prevent ill-considered building.

The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University expressed his strong approval of the work of the Cambridge Preservation Society, which had been begun this year during the tenure of office of his predecessor.

The Rev. G. A. Weekes, Master of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and recently Vice-Chancellor, said that the Cambridge Preservation Society had been in existence only a few months, but it had already done much useful preliminary work in surveying the problems before them and taking steps to preserve the beauties of Cambridge as part of the educational heritage of the Empire.

Sir Michael Sadler, Master of University College, Oxford, analysed the receipts and expenditure of the Oxford Preservation Trust, and said that the aims of the Trust were not obstructive to modern industry and commerce (they welcome Mr. Morris's motor works), but sought by co-operation, by fundamental brain-work in design, and well-directed efforts, to retain the beauties of central Oxford, the green belt

THE OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

of park and meadow which surrounded it, and a limited number of distant prospects of the city in the low rim of encircling hills. The subscriptions already received amounted to about £20,000. He emphasized the friendly relations which prevailed between the two Universities and cities in their efforts to preserve the beauties of these two great historic seats of learning.

Mr. Dampier-Whetham, F.R.S., a member of the committee of the Cambridge Preservation Society, gave an abstract of its financial position, and dwelt on the urgent need of further funds to save the threatened amenities of Cambridge and its neighbourhood.

The Lord Mayor said that he hoped the result of that informal gathering would be of material benefit to the great objects they had at heart, which he strongly commended to the generous sympathy and help of the citizens of London.

A large and influential London Committee has been formed to promote the objects of the Trust. This Committee has already done very much for the Trust and will do more. The Chairman is Lord Blanesburgh, the Hon. Secretary the Hon. H. A. Wyndham. The Committee is in the highest degree representative and includes Lord Bearsted, Mr. Philip Guedalla, Mr. John Bailey, Sir Oswald Simpkin, Sir Robert Witt, Mr. A. P. Herbert, Mr. R. Holland Martin, Mr. Ralph Walter, Sir Philip Sassoon, Sir Alan Anderson, Sir Hamilton Grant, Lord Donoughmore, Colonel Sir Robert A. Johnson, Mr. H. M. Farrer. The London Committee has communicated with former members of the University and arranged a banquet at the Hotel Cecil on 9th July, 1928. The speakers were the Earl of Birkenhead, G.C.S.I., and the Rt. Hon. Lord Hugh Cecil, one of the Burgesses of the University of Oxford. For advice in the announcement of the banquet, the Trust and its London Committee acknowledge with thanks the experienced and valuable counsel of Mr. Sydney Walton, C.B.E.¹

¹ In one of the papers issued by the London Committee in connexion with the banquet, a statement was made by inadvertence claiming for the Trust credit which is wholly due to the generosity of the Governing Body of Christ Church.

THE OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

We desire to acknowledge the valuable professional help given to the Trust by Messrs. Morrell, Peel and Gamlen, 1 St. Giles', Oxford, by Messrs. Barclays Bank Ltd., Old Bank, High Street, Oxford, and by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., 3 Frederick's Place, E.C. 2.

We are permitted to record an illustration of the way in which the public spirit of a college may further the aims of the Trust, and by prompt action at a critical moment preserve for Oxford amenities which the funds of the Trust was insufficient at the time to allow it to secure.

The famous fritillary meadow, bordering the river to the west of Iffley lock and forming an incomparable foreground to the outskirts of Bagley Wood and the new suburb of Kennington, came into the market (having been saved for some years by the generosity of a private benefactor), and was doomed to early development by a speculative builder. The Trust had no money. But All Souls stepped into the breach. It bought the large fritillary meadow and two others bordering the Thames to the south, with the result that the beauty of the river-side from Iffley Lock to Kennington Railway Bridge is secured.

III

We take the opportunity which the preparation of this report affords of recording five occasions on which, through the courtesy of the Mayor of Oxford, members of the Oxford City Council and its officials, and the owners (including two of the colleges) of the properties concerned, the Trust has had the privilege of offering during the last twelve months suggestions and architectural advice for the suitable and harmonious treatment of sites and buildings in prominent positions in the city and its neighbourhood.

THE OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

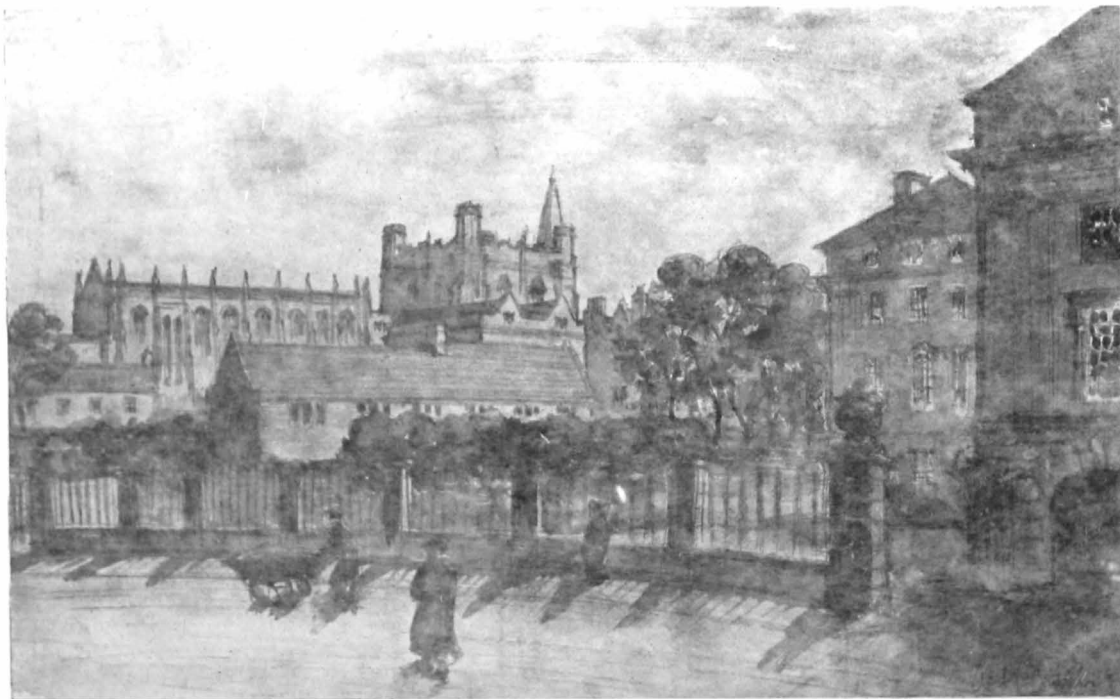
I. *St. Aldate's*. The public spirit and liberality of the Governing Body of Christ Church have effected a signal improvement in *St. Aldate's*. The land belonging to the college which lies between *St. Aldate's* and Trill Mill stream has been cleared and the view thrown open to the Broad Walk. This is an eminent addition to the beauties of the city. The old stables have been pulled down, a new garage has been built to an admirable design by Mr. Cole-ridge, F.R.I.B.A., and a large garden, protected from the street by a grille, now forms the foreground of the view down the Broad Walk. The result of this change is that it is now possible, for the first time, to see the high southern face of Wolsey's great quadrangle, the buildings of which crown the low escarpment up which *St. Aldate's* rises to the city. The mass of Tom Tower on the left of this impressive view is balanced on the right by the Cathedral spire and the belfry tower. The height of these outstanding buildings is emphasized on the west by the deep cut made by the street, and on the south-east by a notch in the silhouette between the façade of the Christ Church laboratory (the incongruous top-storey of which, added about thirty years ago, will, it may be hoped, some time be removed) and the high elms of the Broad Walk.

To the south of the piece of ground which has thus been treated by Christ Church to the best advantage is a large site, the property of the City Council, which bought it in order to remove the old tenements in the interests of the public health. With a view to recouping itself for its large outlay, the Council contemplates the sale of this site on building leases, but in the meantime the vacant area has been put to convenient use as a public motor park. If the site is sold for building, the new structure must stand twenty feet to the south of the boundary line which divides the city property from the new Christ Church garden.

THE OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

It is obvious that the future beauty of St. Aldate's, and therefore the dignity of one of the chief entrances to the city, will depend upon the skilful and impressive treatment of this important site, and that, as the long street will be widened on its eastern side from Floyd's Row to Folly Bridge, the design of the whole frontage should be considered together and be so planned as to give pleasure by its simplicity, its proportions, and its congruity with the noble surroundings to the north and east. The destiny of this site, central, historic, and—to all who enter Oxford from the south—decisive in the impression which it will give of the ability of modern Oxford to harmonize new building with the great monuments of the past, has for some time caused widespread concern both locally and elsewhere. But the brilliant ideas of the City Engineer that the long frontage should have a fine and simple colonnade for foot-passengers and shops, and that the street should be laid out in a bold and appropriate curve, were not divulged to the public till the spring of 1928.

At that time, for reasons into which we need not enter, it became suddenly urgent that the Town Planning Committee of the City Council should have before it a design for the architectural treatment of this site. In the spirit of friendly co-operation which promises well for the future of Oxford, the Chairman of the Town Planning Committee (Alderman Carter) approached the Trust with the inquiry whether it could assist him informally by advice. At the time it was thought that there was only a week for the preparation of a sketch design. The Trust at once approached the Mayor of Oxford (Alderman Gray), through whose good offices and help a small informal Committee, including himself, other members of the City Council, the City Engineer, the then City Estates Surveyor, and representatives of the Trust, viewed the site without delay. The



Rough sketch of suggested new buildings on the now empty site, belonging to the City of Oxford,
South of the extension of the Broad Walk

THE OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

Trust secured the prompt and resourceful assistance of Mr. A. S. G. Butler, F.R.I.B.A., who, after study of the problem on the spot and with the help of friendly advice from the City Engineer and the City Estates Surveyor (who placed at his disposal the results of their own deliberations and local knowledge), completed within three days the sketches which are published in this report. Mr. Butler's fine taste and professional skill enabled him to demonstrate that to build over the whole of the vacant site would shut out for ever the most characteristic charm of the unique view which the action of Christ Church has thrown open to the public, but that it would be possible to sell for building more than half of the site without impairing the beauty of the ensemble if the City Council required the purchaser to adopt an L-shaped plan for the new building and insisted upon a design harmonious in height and style with the other members of the group. Moreover, Mr. Butler's report and drawings showed that the beauty of the new Christ Church garden would be greatly enhanced if the grille, punctuated by stone columns in Mr. Coleridge's design, were carried farther down the street on the property of the City Council to a length corresponding to that of the line of grille to the north of the central gates, and if the part of the City Council site adjoining the Christ Church garden were left as a garden space within the rectangle of the quadrant of the suggested new buildings.

Mr. Butler's report and sketches were at once reproduced at the University Press by the Trust, and copies sent to all members of the City Council, as well as to the Oxford newspapers, which, on this as on all other occasions, showed themselves ready to give their valuable and judicious support to efforts for the preservation and enhancement of the beauty of the city. The report, with the concurrence of the City Engineer, included suggestions for the practical,

THE OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

profitable, and appropriate use of the rest of the long frontage (still uncleared) from Floyd's Row to Messrs. Salter's boat-house, and for the use of the ground behind the colonnaded frontage as a motor-park with convenient ingress and exit. (Mr. Butler's sketches and plans are included in this report.)

At this stage the matter rests; and the Trust hopes that the City Council, when the time comes for action, will think it well to adopt the ideas promulgated in Mr. Butler's report and to determine that the whole frontage on the east side of St. Aldate's should be treated as an architectural whole, in such a way as to take full advantage of the opportunity which has been offered by the public-spirited action of the Governing Body of Christ Church.

II. *Hinksey Water Tower.* The Trustees of Lord Harcourt, with the advice of Mr. Coleridge, F.R.I.B.A., have planned a building estate on the slopes of the hill which rises from Ferry Hinksey to Cumnor Hurst. Some years ago the trustees entered into an arrangement with the Oxford City Council for the supply of water to this new estate. This arrangement makes it necessary to build a high water tower on Hinksey Hill in order that the water supply may be secured by gravitation. The estate commands some of the most beautiful views of Oxford, and the site on which the Water Tower must be built is prominent. Whatever is built on that eminence will be seen not only from parts of Oxford but for miles to the north in the direction of Brill, for miles to the south in the direction of Nuneham, and by all who travel through Oxford by the Great Western Railway.

By the courtesy of those concerned, the Trust had an opportunity of seeing informally the design of the Water Tower, which, when built, will be conspicuous in the landscape. A sketch was made of a tower, depending for its beauty on careful proportion, simplicity and skilful shadow. But the height of this tower would have entailed an expendi-

OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST
BANKER'S ORDER

To Messrs. _____

PAY to the account of the OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST, Barclays Bank,
High Street, Oxford, a Donation of _____

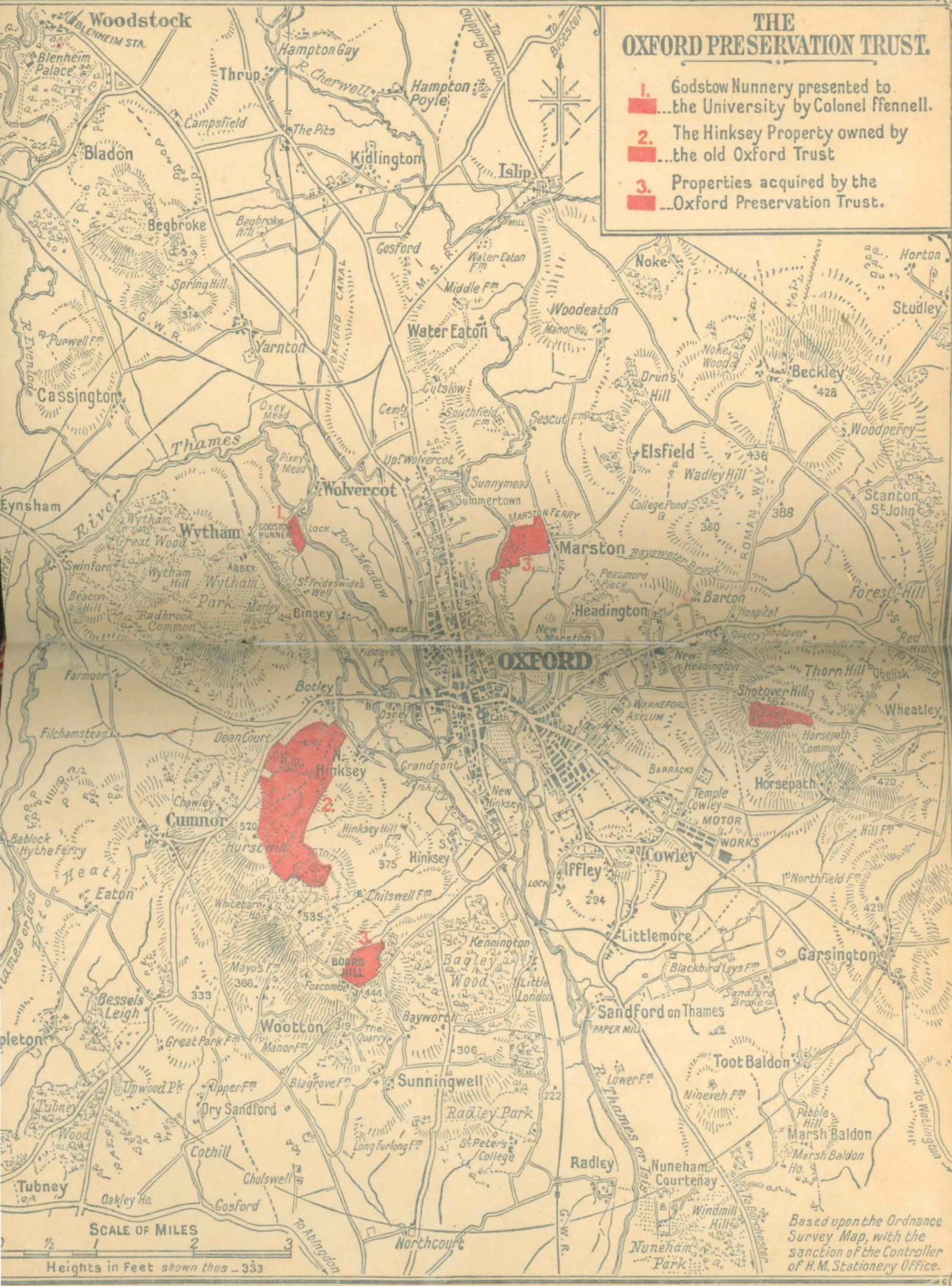
a Subscription of _____ on _____ next and until
further notice.

Date _____

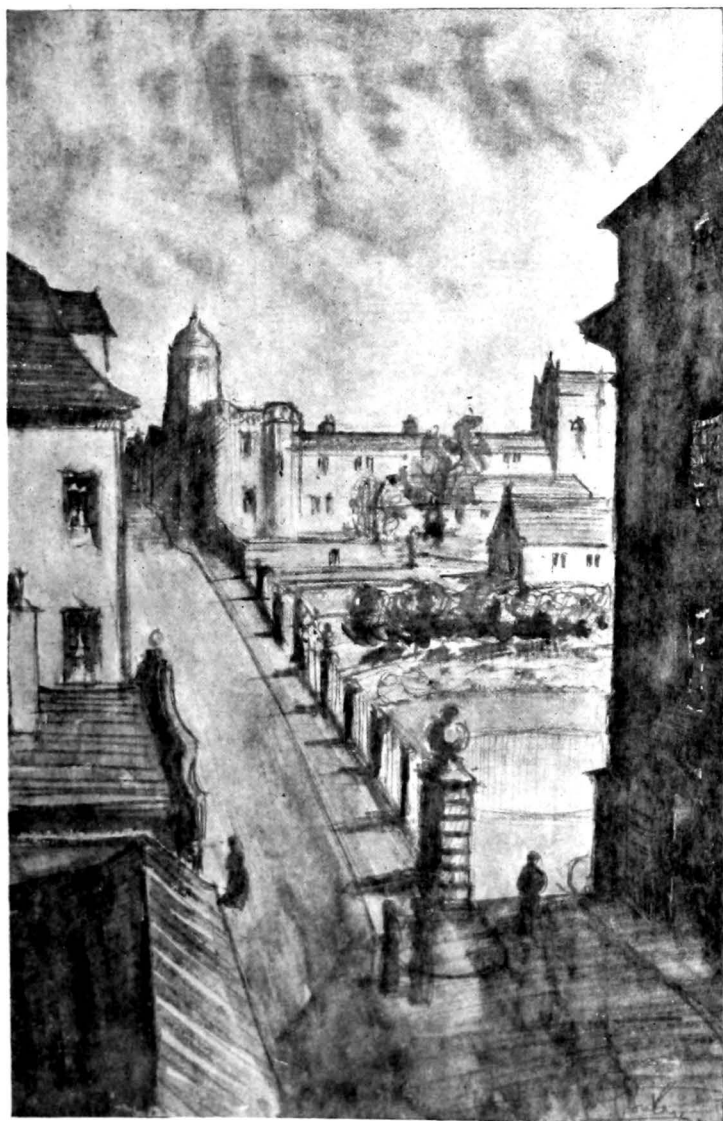
Signed _____

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1. Godstow Nunnery presented to the University by Colonel Ifnell.
2. The Hinksey Property owned by the old Oxford Trust
3. Properties acquired by the Oxford Preservation Trust.



Based upon the Ordnance Survey Map, with the sanction of the Controller of H. M. Stationery Office.



Rough sketch of view up St. Aldate's towards Christ Church from the corner of the suggested new buildings on the Southern part of the now empty site on the East side of the street

THE OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

ture larger than that on which the City Council calculated in framing the estimate accepted by the Harcourt Trustees. At one time it was hoped that the trustees might have been willing to contribute the additional sum which the construction of such a tower involved. The Trust wishes to acknowledge the courtesy with which the Harcourt Trustees considered its representations and the care with which their agents (Messrs. Nicholas) and Viscountess Harcourt entered into the importance of making the tower an addition to the beauty of the Oxford landscape. The Harcourt Trustees found themselves unable to spend more on the laying out of this estate than they had originally determined. But the City Engineer, whose labours and public spirit the Trust gratefully acknowledges, had already designed a tower which, though lower than the Trust would have liked, will serve its purpose without, it is believed, disfiguring a noble and famous prospect.

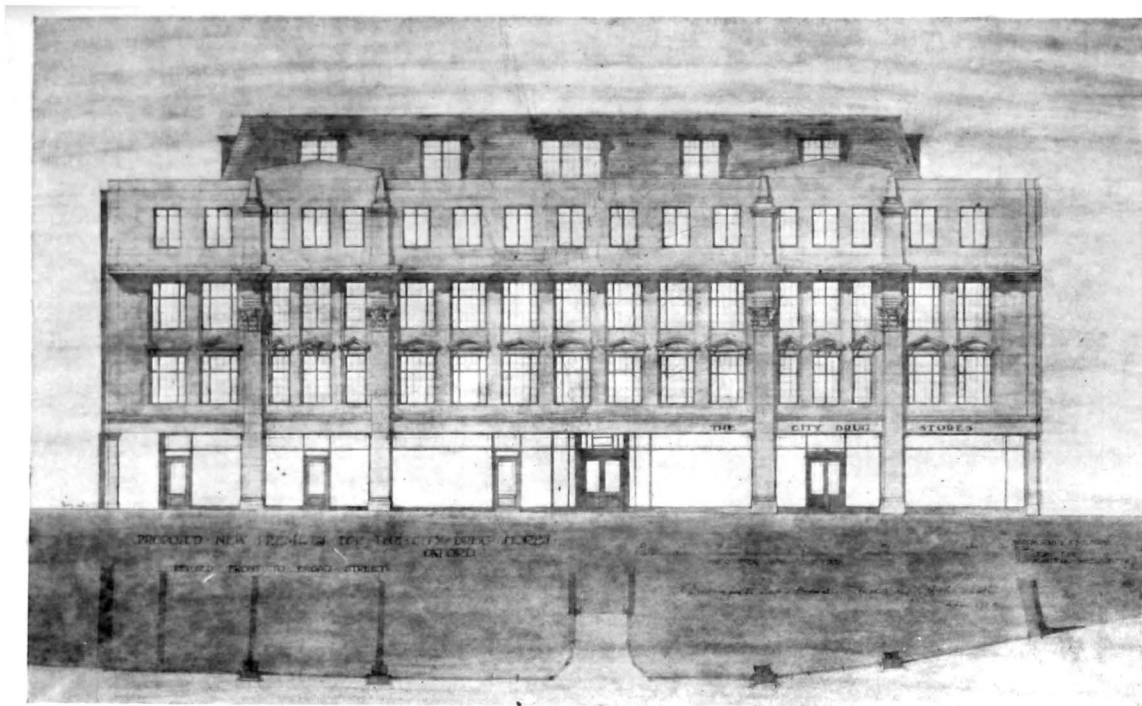
III. *Broad Street.* Some years ago the City Council let out on building lease to Mr. Pearson a large section of the southern frontage at the west end of Broad Street, opposite the eighteenth-century part of Balliol College. Mr. Pearson's intention is to build on this site a number of shops with offices in the upper storeys, and his architects (Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, of 35 Maddox Street, London, W. 1) prepared plans, skilfully designed in their interior disposition, to meet the purpose which Mr. Pearson had in view. These plans came before the Town Planning Committee of the City Council for consideration, and the Committee felt that, in view of the importance of the site, the question of the design of the elevation was one of capital importance.

Broad Street, though its former beauty was (in the judgment of some) a little impaired by Mr. Waterhouse's new buildings of Balliol, is one of the most attractive and interest-

THE OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

ing parts of Oxford. Its form makes it what the French call a 'place' rather than a street. The City Council owns the frontage from the west corner of the Turl to the north end of the Cornmarket. Within the next twenty years the whole of that frontage will be rebuilt. The houses which at present stand there produce a pleasant impression because they are simple, inconspicuous, well aligned, slightly irregular in skyline, and not incongruous with the beautiful buildings which give distinction to the eastern part of the street. The site let on building lease to Mr. Pearson is an integral part of this long frontage, the whole of which should be considered together and treated in such a way as to be in all its parts architecturally harmonious and in congruity with what is beautiful in its surroundings. The Trust had an opportunity of making representations to the Town Planning Committee on the subject of the importance of the site and on the points which it would be desirable to keep in view before approval was granted to designs for the treatment of one part of a frontage which should be regarded as an integral whole. The Trust availed itself of this opportunity, after again consulting Mr. A. S. G. Butler, who came to Oxford and made a careful study of the site, of the height of the surrounding buildings, and of the points (in Magdalen Street as well as in Broad Street) from which the new frontage will be conspicuous.

But the Trust was anxious not to cause misunderstanding in the mind of Mr. Pearson, to whom the site had been long assigned and who had taken great trouble to secure plans internally suited to his purpose. At this juncture Mr. Webber, a member of the Trust and a personal friend of Mr. Pearson, gave his good offices, arranged interviews with Mr. Pearson, and explained that the Trust was anxious not to involve him in heavy additional expenditure, though the custody of a site of this historic importance carries with



Approved plan for new buildings and shops in Broad Street

THE OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

it a special responsibility to erect on it a building worthy of its position and not discreditable to the commercial enterprise of modern Oxford. Mr. Pearson courteously considered the point of view submitted to him by Mr. Webber and Sir Michael Sadler, and, provided that the matter was dealt with without delay and that any alternative design for the elevation preserved the internal arrangements secured by the plan which, under his instructions, his architects had prepared, and did not entail additional expense, acquiesced in the Trust's asking Mr. Butler to co-operate as consulting architect with his (Mr. Pearson's) architects and to prepare with their knowledge for his approval and for submission to the Town Planning Committee a fresh design for the frontage of the new building. With great promptitude and skill, Mr. Butler discharged this commission. Friendly relations were established between him and Mr. Pearson's architects. Mr. Butler prepared a design (illustrated in this report) in conformity with the conditions which Mr. Pearson imposed. Finally, the new elevation, which bears the names of Mr. Butler as consulting architect and of Messrs. North, Robin & Wilsdon, was submitted to the Town Planning Committee and approved by them and by the other committees involved. Work on the new buildings in Broad Street is now beginning.

We have given the details of these negotiations in the belief that those who are interested in the welfare of Oxford will appreciate the spirit of friendly co-operation which has been displayed by all parties interested in a matter the delicacy of which was as great as its civic importance.

IV. *Fifteenth-century Doorway in Castle Street.* Almost within the memory of living men Castle Street, which is part of the ancient thoroughfare between Carfax and the Western Gate of Oxford, was one of the most beautiful streets in the city. Its glory has departed. But there are

THE OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

still relics of the buildings which in old days gave it interest and beauty. Among them is the fifteenth-century doorway of the Pavior Arms, which bears on its arch the arms of Doily and Osney Abbey. A friend communicated to the Trust his fear that this interesting doorway was doomed to destruction in a contemplated rebuilding of the publichouse. A member of the Trust visited the site and found on inquiry that plans for a complete reconstruction of the house, including the frontage, had not only been prepared but had actually received the approval of the City Council. A representative of the Trust then approached the owners of the house, Messrs. Morland & Co., Ltd., of Abingdon, and was received by them with great courtesy. Messrs. Morland had not known that the plans which their architect had prepared in accordance with the bye-laws of the Licensing Committee of the city entailed the destruction of an ancient doorway which has at any rate considerable historic, and some heraldic, interest. They proceeded to give instructions that the plans should be revised, with a view to preserving this fragment of medieval Oxford. The Trust desire to acknowledge with gratitude the courtesy of Messrs. Morland and also the patience with which their architect (Mr. Gardner, F.R.I.B.A.) and the City Engineer put up with the claims made upon their thought and time.

V. *Electric Power Poles.* As part of the national scheme sanctioned by the Government, the Western Electricity Supply Company is casting a network of cables over the countryside to the west and south and north-west of Oxford. At first hearing of this enterprise, a lover of the meadowlands of Berkshire and Oxfordshire is disposed to lament the intrusion of these reminders of modern scientific change into the lonely loveliness of the Upper Thames Valley and its adjacent hills. He feels that the poles which carry the cable will disfigure the landscape and fears that they will be

THE OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

discordant, just as Ruskin thought that the Barrow-in-Furness chimneys would destroy the tranquillity of the view from Brantwood.

Two colleges, over whose land the company proposed to carry cables, asked the Trust to advise on the question whether overhead wires on poles would punctuate the scenery with spots of ugliness. After getting into communication with the chief engineer of the company, the Warden of New College and the Master of University College went, accompanied by the chief engineer, to the tracts of country to which the inquiries from the colleges referred. In the first place Mr. C. W. Braithwaite took them to Hinksey, where they saw the line of poles which had already been put up by the company. The poles are 40 feet high. In a straight run, one pole will bear the strain of the cable; but at each angle in the route the poles need to be doubled. The representatives of the Trust were agreeably surprised to find that at a little distance the single poles fade into the background and are little noticeable against woodland. A visit to the country between Eynsham and Yarnton, across which the cables will be carried, disclosed the fact that in one place the poles would look unsightly if planted along the skyline of a low hill studded with ancient hawthorn, which is probably a survival of the fringe of Wychwood. The engineer agreed, and suggested that the route of the poles might be deflected to a lower level and put behind the hill so as not to be seen from the high road. The representatives of the Trust appreciated the courtesy with which the engineer received their suggestions and the desire which he evinced to avoid disfigurement of the landscape. They came to the conclusion that straight lines of poles will, as a rule (especially if skylines are avoided), be less noticeable than angular disposition of the electric standards, because the doubling of the poles (to meet the strain at the turns)

THE OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

emphasizes the presence of the standards. But they reached (rather unexpectedly to themselves) the conclusion that the eye will quickly get accustomed to these new notes in the landscape, and that the scenery, though it will not be improved by them, will not be seriously marred. They dismiss as impracticable the idea that the cables should be laid underground, over scores of miles of pasture. The rural districts need electricity for light and power, and it would be a disservice to national interests to require on aesthetic grounds the burying of the cables at a cost which would put the price of electric current beyond the means of most inhabitants of the country districts. But the Trust feels more concern at the advent of the huge steel standards which, unless it is misinformed, the Government has in mind to set up along the trunk lines of its transmission of power and some of which will, in the not distant future, tower above the Oxfordshire fields.

Before we pass from this section of our report we desire to remark that, in the five cases mentioned above, negotiations, though requiring much time and calling for very prompt activity, have not involved heavy cost to any one. Mr. Butler, who regarded what had to be done as a public service, did his part of the work (and no one would have done it better or more expeditiously) for a very moderate fee, and the printing of the illustrated reports involved small expense. But the negotiations have had the welcome result of strengthening the friendly relations between the City Council, the owners of the properties involved, and the Trust.

IV

We proceed to make a brief reference to four other gratifying events in the history of the Trust during the year.

- (i) The Mayor (Alderman Gray) consented to call, and

THE OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

to preside at, a series of meetings in the Town Hall, at which the Warden of New College and the Master of University College made statements of the aims of the Trust to the members of the various professions and to the leading business men of the city. Mr. E. W. Attwood, President of the Oxford Chamber of Trade, undertook the labour of convening these meetings, at some of which (especially those to which the business men and the representatives of the Oxford Labour Associations were invited) crucial questions of policy were pressed home by members of the audience, not all of whom had come to the meetings with easy minds as to the possible effects of the operations of the Trust on the freedom of commercial enterprise and on the housing problem of Oxford. The speakers who represented the Trust learned much on each occasion from the experience and candour of their critics, who, in their turn, expressed themselves as reassured and as prepared to further the aims which the Trust has in view. We desire to add that, in the conversations which led up to the arrangement of this important series of local meetings, the advice of Mr. Basil Blackwell carried great weight.

(ii) Though the beauty of Oxford is a national possession the preservation of it is mainly a local concern; and those who are invited to subscribe from a distance towards the cost of its operations rightly expect that Oxford itself should do its share in contributing to the expense. Oxford does not want to live on doles from outside, but, while discharging its own part of the duty, feels that it may fairly ask all past and present members of the University, former citizens, and the multitude of those who enjoy the beauty and interest of the city, to help Oxford in preserving the unique and essential features of its charm. During the past year three leading Oxford citizens, all members of the Trust—Mr. Attwood, Mr. Critchley and Mr. Webber—have given much time to

THE OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

personal visits to citizens in solicitation of contributions to the funds of the Trust. The encouraging response which has been made to their labours is shown on another page of this report.

(iii) Though the bulk of the work of the Trust must be done in Oxford, and though it falls on the resident members of the Trust (who represent both the city and the University) to be constantly on the *qui vive*, the Trust has gratefully accepted the generous kindness of the Rhodes Trustees in giving accommodation for its registered office in Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W. 1. But when this decision was taken it was felt that there would be need for some easily accessible centre of information in Oxford itself, where visitors and residents could get papers about the work of the Trust. This need has been met by the liberal and thoughtful kindness of Mr. E. W. Attwood, who has made available for the work of the Trust the Painted Chamber in No. 3 Cornmarket, which he has recently restored in a manner worthy of its probable associations with Shakespeare, and which is conveniently placed in the centre of the city.

(iv) In order to make the purposes of the Trust more widely known, it was decided to issue a series of illustrated postcards giving views of the city and showing the beauty which the Trust desires to preserve. The Master of University College, to whose care the matter was entrusted, has received generous help and encouragement from the owners (including the Provost of Oriel, Mr. J. R. H. Weaver of Trinity College, Mr. William Nicholson, Mr. E. H. New, the Delegates of the University Press, and *The Times* newspaper) of the pictures and of the copyright of the photographs which it was decided to reproduce. The thanks of the Trust are also due to Mr. John Johnson, Printer to the University, who, with his colleague Mr. Eldridge, head of the

THE OXFORD PRESERVATION TRUST

photographic department of the University Press, has been indefatigable in carrying out the wishes of the Trust; to Mr. H. J. C. Alden, who has undertaken the labour of arranging for the sale of the packets of cards to the retailers; and to the managers of the hotels in Oxford for the part they have borne in this branch of the Trust's propaganda.

The Trustees take this opportunity of expressing their thanks to the subscribers for their liberal gifts and promises of continued support. Without their help little could have been done. But more is needed. And the Trustees are glad to know that some benefactors intend to bequeath money towards the £230,000 still required for the attainment of the indispensable objects of the Trust.

In conclusion, the Trustees desire respectfully to express their obligations to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for the interest which he has taken in the work of the Trust. His support as an Oxford man and his august patronage have brought encouragement to the very large and widening circle of the Trust's supporters and friends.

Signed by order of the Trustees
H. A. L. FISHER
M. E. SADLER

7th November 1928

*Form of Bequest of a sum of money to
The Oxford Preservation Trust.*

I GIVE to the Oxford Preservation Trust whose registered Office is at No. 17 Waterloo Place, London, S.W. 1, the sum of £ (free of duty), AND I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer or other proper Officer of the said Trust shall be a sufficient discharge to my Executors for the same.