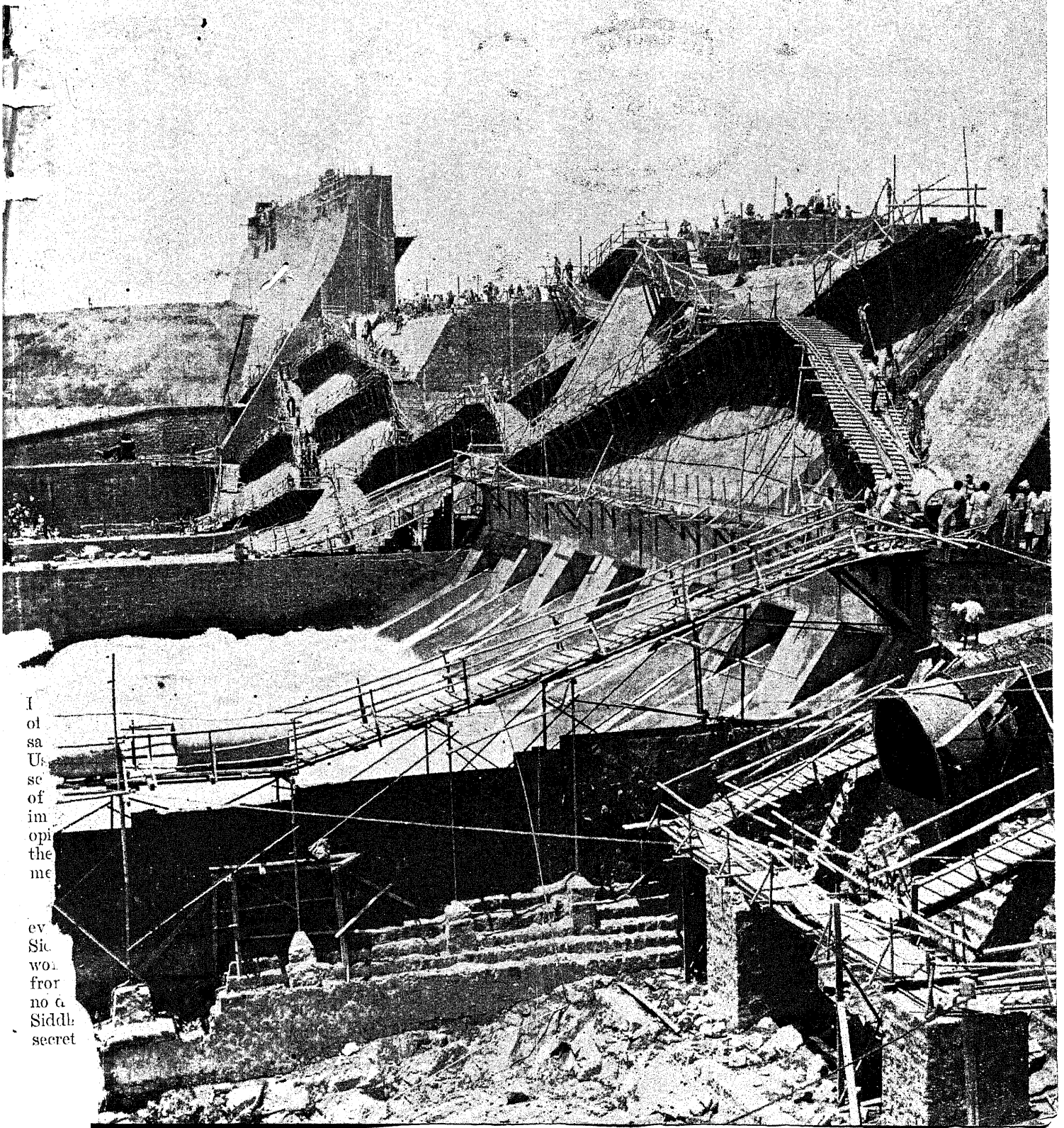


MADRAS INFORMATION

APRIL 1958



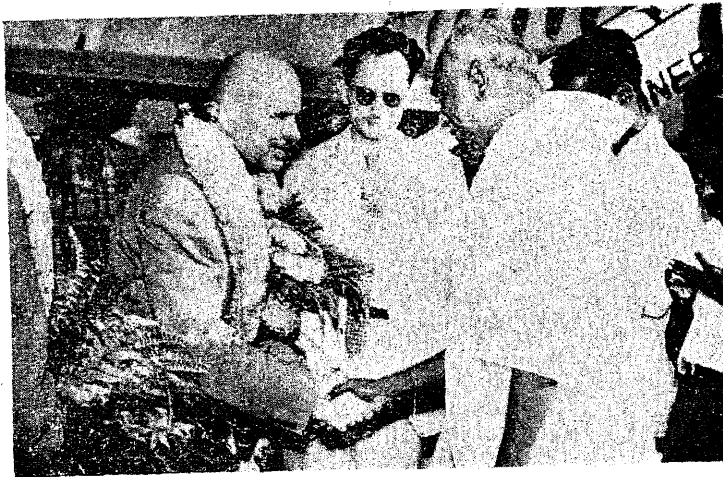
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Rumanian premier in MADRAS



Chivu Stoica, Premier of Rumania, visited the City of Madras on 16th March. He was greeted on arrival by the Chief Minister and the Governor. He inspected a guard of honour at the Air Port.



During his two days' stay in the City, Mr. Stoico visited the Government Museum and he was presented with a memento of his visit at a State banquet on March 17th.

Bidding Farewell on 18th

*"We Seek to Serve
and
Not to Compete"*



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Cover page:

*Vaigai Project is fast progress-
ing. The photograph shows
a recent view of the dam
under construction.*

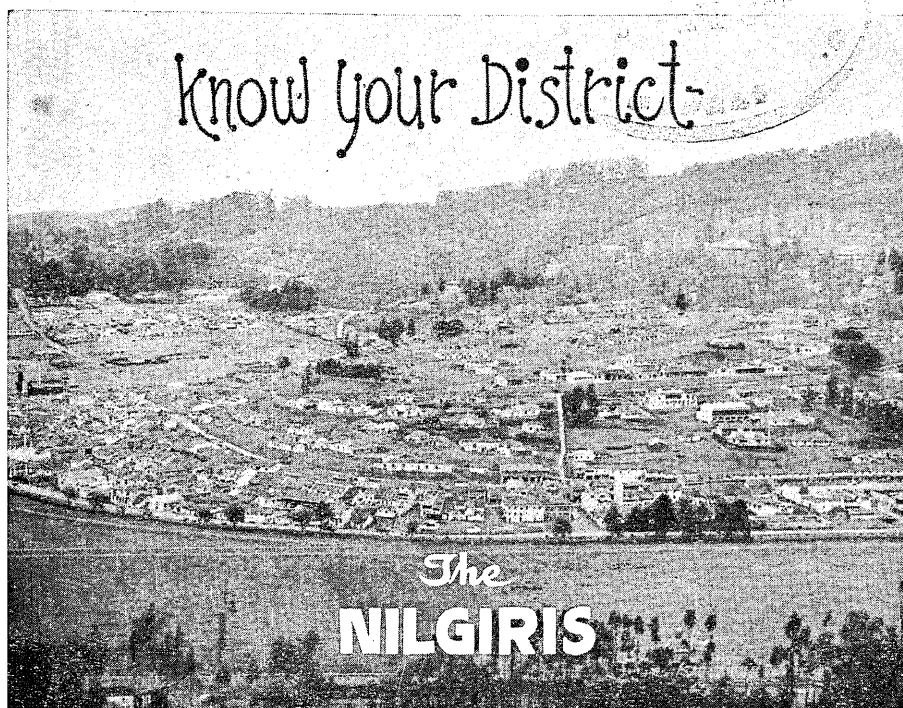
MADRAS INFORMATION

Vol. XII, No. 4

April 1958

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
1. Know Your District—Nilgiris ..	2
2. Art and the Development of Child's Mind.	6
3. Houses for the People of Madras ..	8
4. Rural Co-operatives in Japan ..	11
5. The Todas	14
6. Australian Wattles in the Nilgiris Plateau.	16
7. Office Wear	20
8. In the Month of March	23
9. Book Review	30
10. Resettling Exservicemen	31
11. Rainbow Trout	34



The Queen of Hill Stations in the South.

The Nilgiris District lies between $11^{\circ} 8'$ and $11^{\circ} 55'$ of the northern latitude and $76^{\circ} 2'$ of the eastern longitude. Its boundaries on all the four sides are :—North : Kerala State, Mysore State and Coimbatore District ; East : Coimbatore District ; South : Coimbatore District and Kerala State ; and West : Kerala State.

It has an area of 982 square miles and consists of three taluks of Gudalur, Ootacamund and Coonoor.

The entire district is hilly. It may broadly be divided into two natural divisions, namely, (1) The Nilgiris plateau about 35 miles long and 20 miles broad, formed at the junction of the Eastern and Western Ghats, at an average height of 6,500 feet above M.S.L. and (2) the south-east Wynaad, which is also a table land lying about 3,500 feet lower than the plateau. It rises abruptly from the plains below in the south and south-west ; and it is divided into two parts by a mountain range running north and south, of which the highest peak is 'Doddabetta' (8,650 feet) which is five miles east of Ootacamund. Three other peaks close to the 'Doddabetta', which are about 8,000 feet in height, are the Club Hill, the Elk Hill and the Snowdon. The Benne and Mudumalai forests in the north of Wynaad are dense forests.

Rivers.

The district is drained by a number of streams, taking off from between almost every pair of undulations. All of them eventually drain either into the Moyar flowing eastwards to the north of the district or into the Bhavani, flowing to the south of the district.

The largest river in this district is the Pykara. It is dammed in three places, and water is taken down by penstock pipes to the power-house at Singara in Masinagudi revenue village ; and electricity is generated for supply to a number of districts in this State. Another power-house has also been constructed at Moyar at a distance of about 11 miles away from Singara, and electricity generated there by the waters let off at Singara. The lower reaches of Pykara river is known as Moyar.

Segur is another important river which joins the Moyar on the northern border of this district.

The other important river is the Kundah river ; and work is in full swing to harness the waters of this river for hydro-electric project.

The Katery river in Coonoor taluk on which is constructed the Katery

power-house, which generates and supplies electricity to the Cordite Factory at Aruvankadu, joins the Coonoor stream and flows into Bhavani river.

Forests.

More than half the area (577.885 square miles) of the district consists of forests. An area of about 45 square miles of the reserve forests and the private forests in Gudalur taluk are of mixed deciduous monsoon type, and contain teak. The eastern slopes of the Ootacamund plateau contain sandal and deciduous scrubs. The other parts of the Ootacamund taluk and the reserve forest in Coonoor taluk consist of grass land and shola.

Climate and rainfall.

The first three months of the year are almost rainless. In April and May, good showers occur. From June to August the south-east monsoon sets in. Though it is strong in Gudalur taluk, yet it weakens, as it proceeds eastwards. In October, the north-east monsoon breaks out, and is strong in places, east of Doddabetta range. Gudalur taluk gets the maximum amount of rainfall (124.35 inches a year), while Coonoor gets the minimum (61.3 inches), Ootacamund taluk gets as much as 64.39 inches rainfall. The maximum and minimum temperatures are 75° and 33° F., respectively. Ootacamund is one of the premier hill stations in India and is also a sanatorium attracting, during summer, a large number of visitors. Besides, Coonoor and Kotagiri are health resorts.

Soils.

There are four varieties of soil in this district, distinguished as black, brown, yellow and red. All these soils are stiff, and require lime in large doses to make them light and to render the organic matter in the ground suitable for plant food. Swampy black soils are not usually taken up for cultivation ; but during unusually dry and rainless years, they are cultivated.

Irrigation facilities.

As the entire district consists of undulating hills, it is difficult to harness the waters of the streams for irrigation purposes and there are no recognized irrigation works. The paddy cultivation in Gudalur taluk is done with the aid of rains, and that in Coonoor taluk by diverting the water from Moyar river. The district is not liable to famine.

Food and Commercial Crops.

Potato is the important main food crop. Tea, coffee, rubber and cinchona are the plantation crops of this district. In addition to samba wheat, fruit trees and vegetables of cold climate are extensively grown in Coonoor and Ootacamund taluks. Paddy is grown in patches in Wynaad, in Masinagudi and Sholur villages of Ootacamund taluk and in Thengumarahada of Coonoor taluk. Ragi and samai are grown as a main crop in Gudalur taluk.

Communications.

Roads.—The district has about 714 miles of road including 142 miles of municipal roads. There are many villages, which have not been connected by proper roads. The village roads are not in good condition.

Railways.—The metre gauge line covers a distance of 20 miles in this district and it runs from Mettupalayam (Coimbatore district) to Ootacamund via Coonoor.

Population.

The population of this district in 1951 was 3.1 lakhs. Of this, the population of the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Classes and other Backward Communities is shown below :—

I. Scheduled Tribes—

	NOS.
Todas	879
Kotas	1,272
Kurumbas	2,773
Irulas	1,786
Kasabas	246
Paniyas	4,652
Kattu Naickens	940
Total	12,548

II. Scheduled Castes .. 52,899

III. Other Backward Classes .. 81,177

The growth of population in this district during the decade 1941-51, as revealed by the census, shows an increase of 48.7 per cent as against 14.4 per cent for the entire Madras State. This is due to the influx of a large number of labourers attracted by the Tea and Coffee estates, and also by the two major Hydro-Electric Schemes, which were in progress. The large extents of land brought under cultivation under 'Grow More Food Campaign' during the peak period of the War also attracted many persons from the plains below.

Vital Statistics.

The figures provided by the 1951 census are—

Average birth rate 33.5 per thousand and death rate 19.4 per thousand. This district has the highest death rate from respiratory diseases. The mortality rate, viz., 2.53 per thousand is also high, when compared with the rate of 1.6 per thousand for the State.

Economic and Social Conditions.

The economic and social structure of this district is varied. Coonoor and Ootacamund taluks come under ryotwari tenure, while Gudalur taluk falls under jenmam tenure. The population in the rural parts of Coonoor and Ootacamund taluks consists mainly of Badagas, whose chief occupation is agriculture. Only the towns, and one or two panchayats, have protected water-supply. The existing facilities in the matter of communications, education, and medical-aid are also inadequate. In the Second Five-Year Plan special emphasis has, therefore, been laid on the provision of water-supply, good communications, additional facilities for education and medical-aid and also for Cottage Industries, to keep the agriculturists employed in the off-season, all aiming at the raising of the standard of living of the rural folk.

National Park.

The Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary.
The Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary is situated on the Gudalur-Mysore road. Its present area is 24 square miles. Visitors both from our country and abroad are pouring in to see the enchanting spotted deer and the magnificent elephants, tigers and bison. There is a forest rest-house at Kargudi and visitors go round the sanctuary on elephant back. It is proposed to extend the sanctuary to cover an area of 120 square miles, and also construct rest-houses at Bence and Mudumalai.

At present there is a 40 miles fair-weather road within the sanctuary. It will be extended by another 40 miles. The entire length of 80 miles will be metalled at an estimated cost of Rs. 9 lakhs and made an all-weather road. Thus the facilities for tourist traffic will be greatly enhanced.

Cinchona trees abound in the Nilgiri Hills.



Tourist Centres.

The Nilgiris district is noted for its beautiful Hill Stations. The following are the important centres :—

(1) Ootacamund—Elevation (7,500' above M.S.L.).

(2) Coonoor—Elevation (6,000' above M.S.L.).

(3) Kotagiri—Elevation (6,500' above M.S.L.).

The location of these places with their salubrious climate attracts during summer thousands of visitors including high personages. In addition, there are various places of interest such as the Mudumalai Game Sanctuary, Pykara Hydro-Electric Works, Singara Power-House, Moyar Power-House, Doddabetta and Mukurti Peaks, Rangaswamy

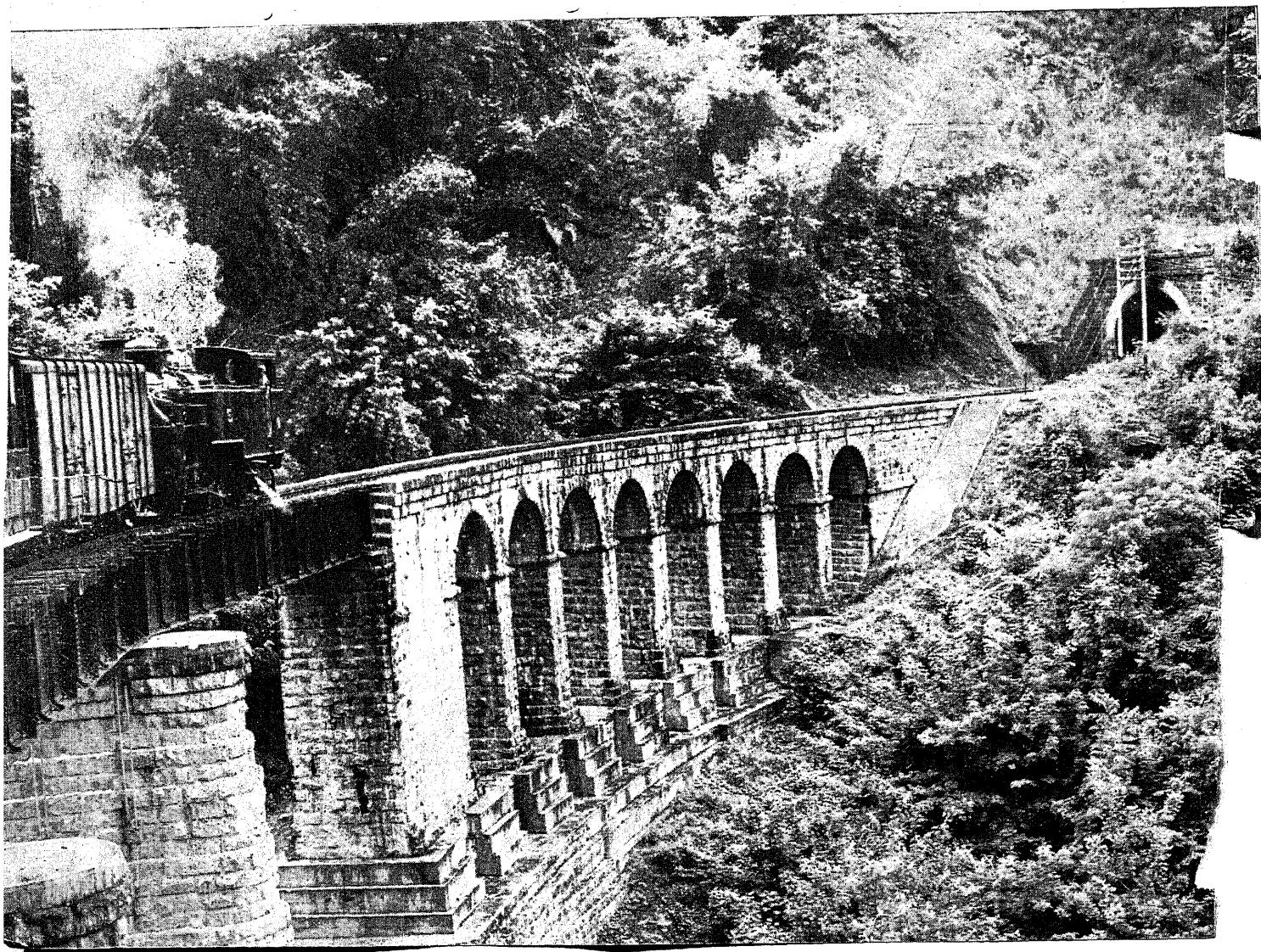
Pillar, Kodanad View Point, Lambs Rock and the Hulical Droog. There are therefore very great possibilities of developing tourist traffic to this district. In order to encourage tourist traffic it is proposed to carry out various improvements to provide suitable facilities to tourists.

Ketti is a very beautiful valley situated to the south of Ootacamund-Coonoor Ghat road. It is proposed to provide seating arrangements at a cost of about Rs. 1,000 for the use of the tourists at convenient spots commanding a good view of the localities all round. Similarly a pavilion and sheds with canopy for sightseers will be erected at Dolphin Nose, Lady Canning Seat, Lambs Rock and Mukurti Dam at a cost of about Rs. 25,000.

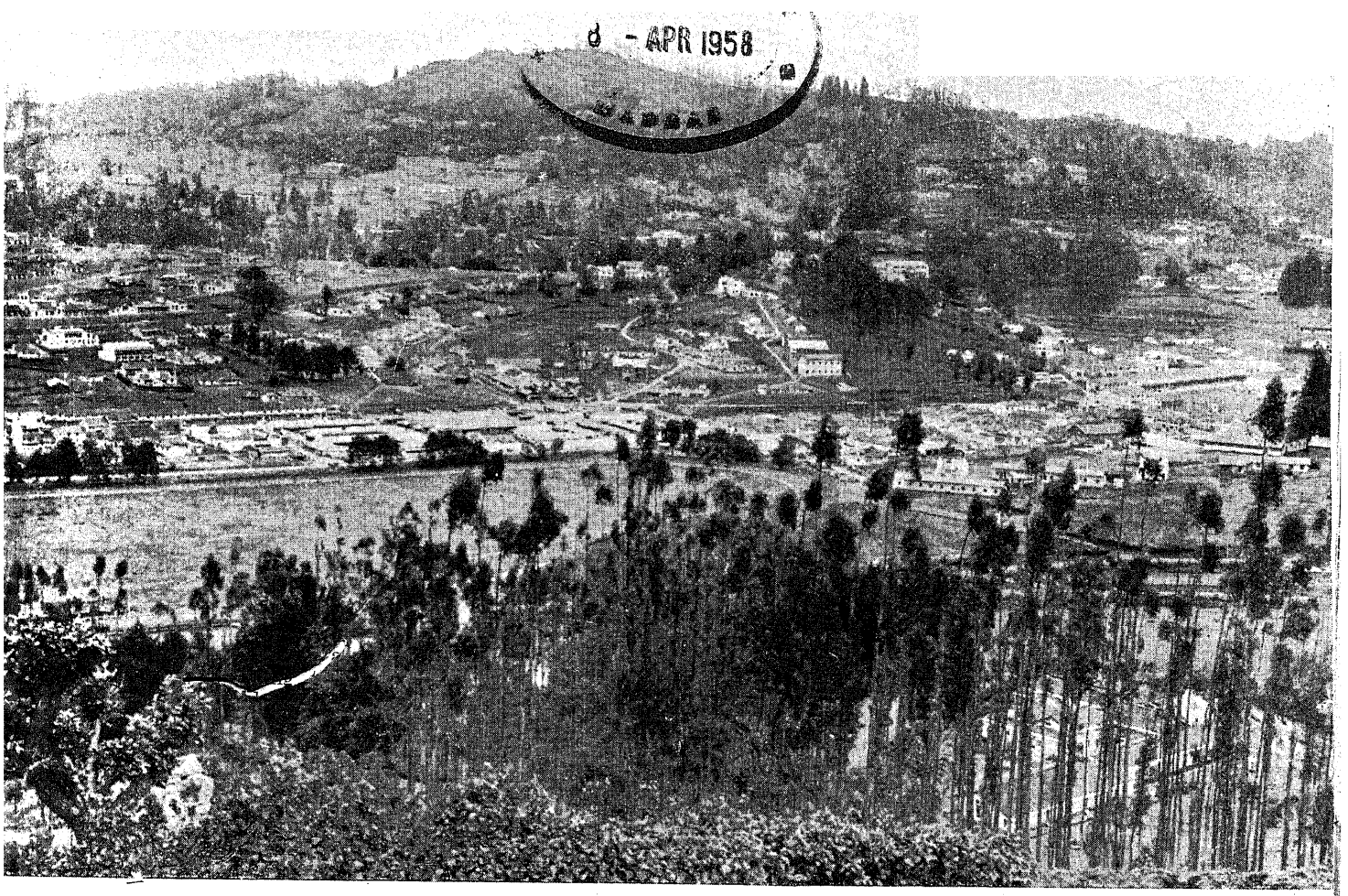
There are places of interest around Ootacamund such as Wood House on the summit of the hill above Raj Bhavan and the Doddabetta Peak—the highest peak in the Southern Region where formerly an Observatory now shifted to Kodaikanal was situated. Kalhatti is yet another place about 7 (seven) miles away from Ootacamund. This is a picnic resort with varied beauty spots and a waterfall. The roads and paths leading to these places are in disrepair. These roads will be repaired and maintained in a condition fit for tourist traffic.

Avalanche, situated about 15 miles from Ootacamund, is famous for fishing. The road leading to this place is not in good condition, and it is not easily motorable, particularly during wet

Picturesque approach to Ootacamund.



8 - APR 1958



A panoramic view of Ootacamund.

weather. This and the Connemara Road will be improved at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,000. The expenditure involved in the formation and the improvement of roads to the other places of interest will amount to Rs. 4,70,000 and provision has been made for this in the Plan.

The Plan provides for an expenditure of Rs. 4.70 lakhs on the construction of travellers' bungalows, rest-houses for the exclusive use of tourists and for other amenities at suitable places.

Great emphasis has been laid on the opening of a Tourist Bureau at Coonoor, similar to the one at Ootacamund. This will cost roughly Rs. 10,000.

The fauna and flora of the Mudumalai Game Sanctuary have, of late, attracted considerable attention. This sanctuary has grown in importance and it is now considered to be a great national asset. It is proposed to extend the sanctuary to cover an area of 120 square miles and to construct rest-houses at Benne and Mudumalai and improve the road system at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.63 lakhs.

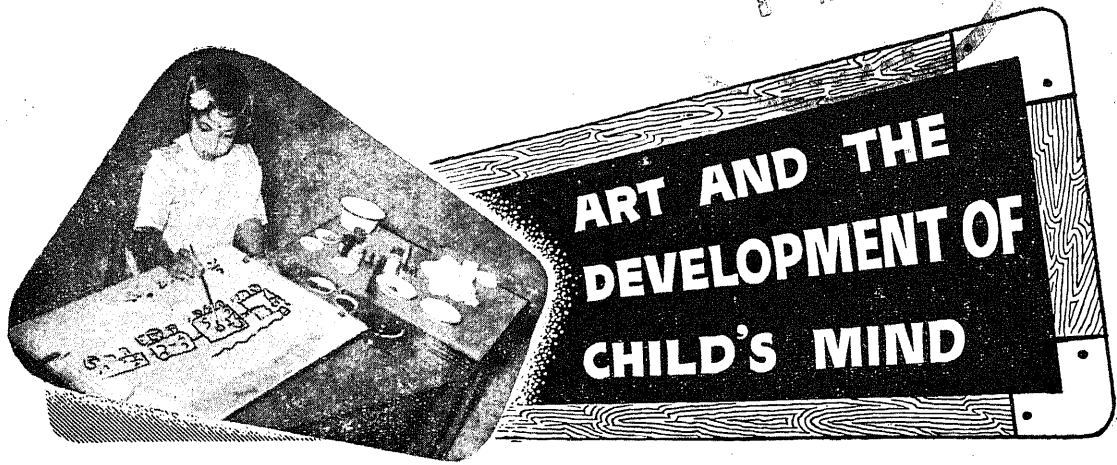
It is also considered worthwhile starting a Tourist Home at Ootacamund with boarding and lodging arrangements for a good number of tourists at an estimated cost of rupees two lakhs. This will certainly enable tourists of even average class to visit the Queen of Hill Stations.

The District Planning Board has also suggested the opening of a Zoological garden and Museum. This will involve an expenditure of the order of Rs. 10 lakhs. But as there are excellent gardens already at Ootacamund and Coonoor, no provision has been made for the purpose in the Plan.

Handloom Board.

The Government have reconstituted the Madras State Handloom Committee with Sri R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries as Chairman and the following 21 persons as Members for a period of three years: The Secretary to

Government, Industries, Labour and Co-operation Department, the Director of Handlooms, the Director of Industries and Commerce, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Director of Khadi, the Principal, Government Textile Institute, Madras (Ex-officio members), Sri M. S. A. Abdul Majid, Madras, Sri K. S. Parthasarathi, Kancheepuram, Sri K. Kulandaivelu Mudaliar, Tindivanam, Sri A. J. Arunachala Mudaliar, M.L.C., Sri C. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Kumbakonam, Sri P. R. Narayanaswamy Iyer, Tiruchirappalli, Sri K. R. Ramachari, Ramanathapuram, Sri V. S. Sankarasubramania Mudaliar, Tirunelveli, Sri A. Mariappan, M.L.A., Sri T. S. Pattabiraman, M.P., Sri M. P. Nachimuthu Mudaliar, Coimbatore, Sri G. V. Doraiswamy Naidu, Coimbatore, Sri G. Daniel, Kanyakumari, Sri S. K. Sundararamier, Madras and Sri T. K. Rama, Madurai. The Director of Handlooms, Madras, will function as the Secretary to the Committee. This Committee is to advise the Government generally on all matters relating to the protection and development of the handloom industry in this State.



By SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM, M.L.C.

The fundamental idea of Basic Education revolves on the need for early psychological training of the child suited to its physical strength, intellectual development and individual aptitude. Basic education thus awakens in the child the 'desire to work' and the 'delight in work'; it trains the eye, the hand and form-sense of the child in a way adapted to its youth full capacity and it proves to be an excellent bridge to the more serious and difficult educational training ahead.

The child at Play.

Little children are never quiet and that is why children should be given work. If we want to see the marvellous powers of imagination, we must

watch children at play. The boy with his blocks builds houses that are very real to him. A broom becomes his horse, a boat made from a newspaper folded in a certain way becomes nothing less than a battle-ship to him. Or take the case of a girl, see how she takes a rag and it becomes a doll and then she imagines it gets sick and needs imaginary pills to get well. These are daily scenes at home which you watch silently and delightfully.

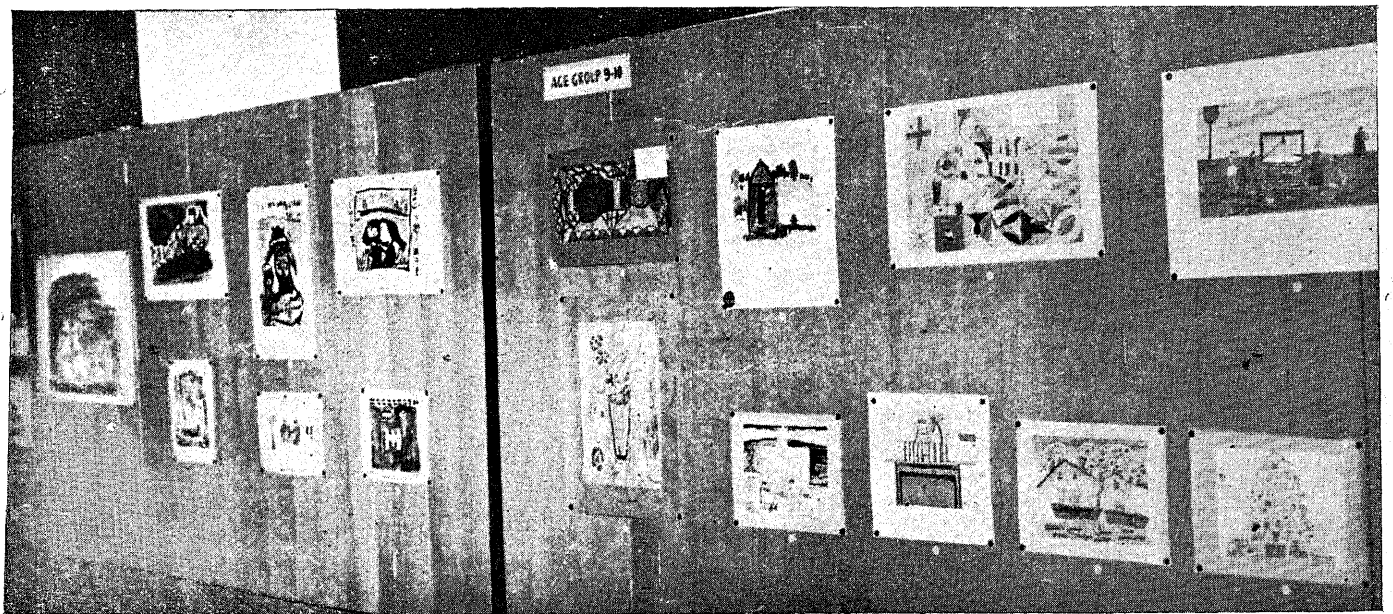
Memory and Imagination.

What a marvellous thing the child's imagination is! There are times when this faculty of children appears to be beyond all praise. It is said that memory is the mirror of the mind, and imagination is the reflection of the mind.

How true this seems as we watch children grow up. They become avid readers of fairy tales and fiction and invest what they read with reality. A few days go by, and these imaginative children crave to invent things or to paint or to write. And now they are adults and discover that to imagine and create is one of the most durable satisfaction man knows. As children they had created a world of their own: As adults they create another world by their imagination, new world above the world of childhood. Craftsmen and artists seek to bridge the two worlds.

Art - the first expression of man.

Art and artists play a vital role in the development of the child. It is helpful to realise that Art began to appear

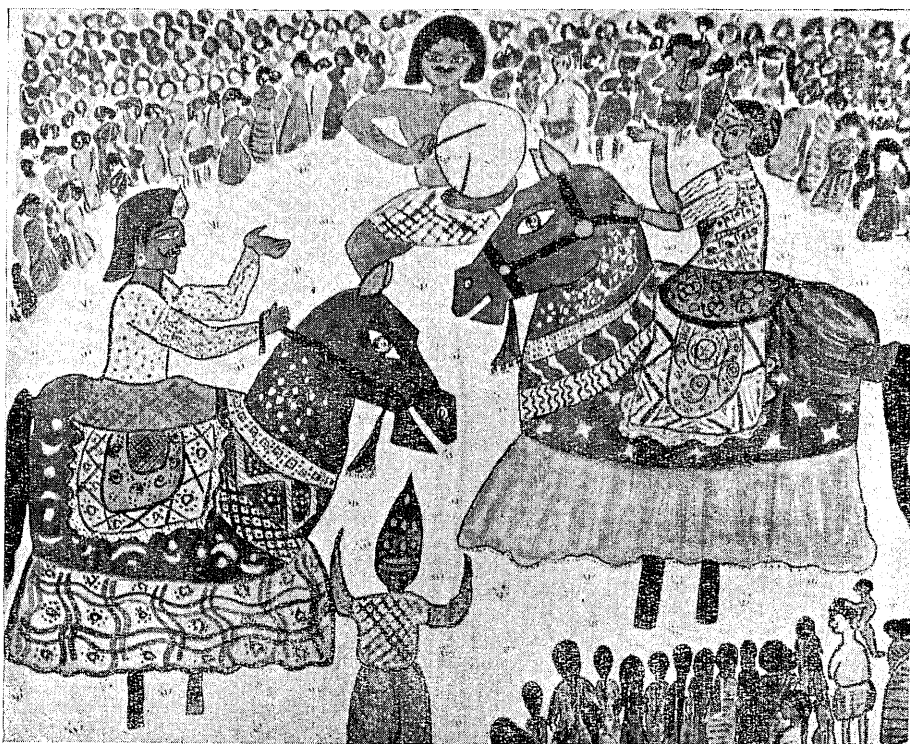


Exhibits of child artists. The panels show the works of the 9—11 age group. The photo on the facing page top shows the work of a child aged above 6 and the one at the bottom shows the work of a child below 6.

almost as soon as man started making anything for himself. Works of art were produced long before man knew to farm or grow corn and they reached stages of great refinement many hundreds, even thousands of years ago. Educational experts will agree that the language we speak and write today is the outcome of the early man's work. The earliest people conveyed their thoughts to one another by pictorial writings. For every idea, they drew, pictures of birds, animals, fish, men, women, etc., which looked pretty. Later, some signs and motives were introduced. I would not, however linger on the past but exclaim with pleasure at the shapely lines of luxurious buildings, motor cars, swiftly moving trains and aeroplanes—one and all, well-planned drawings. The spirit of art stands as a symbol of happiness and harmony. As a moment's reflection will reveal art plays a great part not only in training the hand and the mind of the child but also in the building up of industry, and without industry need I add there is no economic prosperity?

Training in Art.

In these days of Basic education, the art and craft teachers have a significant role to play. They have come to stay in our modern educational scheme. They train the children in drawing,



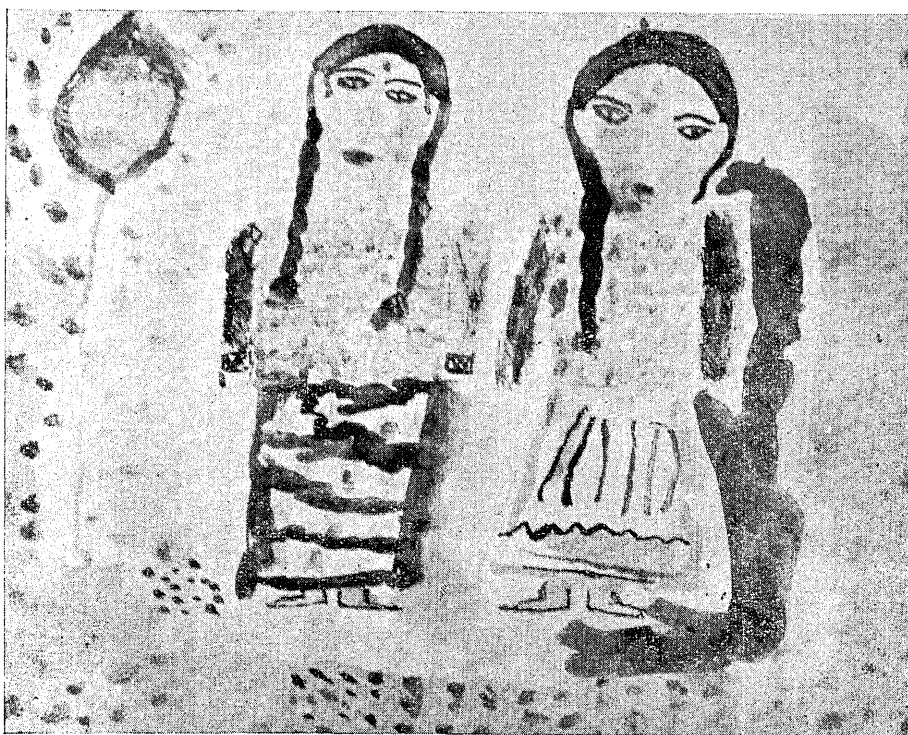
painting, design, geometry, modelling, mat-making, wood-work, cardboard modelling, needle-work, etc. It is up to these Art and Craft Teachers to rear up the children of today in proper atmosphere and awaken in them the 'desire to work' and the 'delight in

work,' which would make the citizens of tomorrow famous engineers, sculptors, architects, mathematicians and scientists apart from real artists like Leonardo da Vinci, the many-sided genius of 15th century.

To train the child to make profitable use of its surplus energy is no mean art. A course in Child Psychology is essential for art and craft teachers. They should study the natural talents of each child and then give him work to do at frequent intervals that will bring those talents into play. Thus you develop those talents and at the same time turn the mind away more and more from the tendency to be wild, reckless or mischievous.

Education with Pleasure.

A child's natural inclination for Drawing is shown by its early endeavours at imitation of objects with which it is familiar. Pleasure in the occupation is not lessened and on the other hand education of the hand and eye is advanced if this disposition is encouraged and the faculty cultivated by a well-organised plan. A child's drawings are, at first, very rude imitations, but more accurate representations may be secured by the aid of guiding lines, the main object being the retention of interest in the occupation and the cultivation of hand movements and eye discernments.





Houses for the people of Madras

By CAPTAIN D. GNANAOLIVU, Chairman, City Improvement Trust.

The year 1956-57 under review is the tenth in the life of the Madras City Improvement Trust. It is one more year of progress and achievement in many directions. This is the second year during which the Trust received only grants and loans from the State and Union Governments, with permission to charge up to 15 per cent supervision charges on all the works entrusted to it, instead of getting an annual subsidy of Rs. 2.5 lakhs from the State Government and another like sum from the Corporation. During the year under report, such supervision charges totalled Rs. 1,37,500. Further, the permanent annual income of the Trust made up of lease rents, house rents and rentals from stalls, shops, etc., which last year increased from Rs. 90,000 to Rs. 1,02,000, got further enhanced to Rs. 1,30,000 during 1956-57.

During 1955-56, the total receipts of the Trust were Rs. 37,95,473-9-0, while its expenditure was Rs. 34,82,045-5-7. During the year under review, the total income was Rs. 47,04,520-11-1, and the total expenditure Rs. 42,04,187-4-0. These figures constitute one more indication of the increased activities of the Trust, as an agency of the State and Union Governments, to carry out certain specialised assignments like middle-class and lower class housing, improvement of slums, purchase and development of lands as house sites, research into low cost housing, etc.

House Construction Schemes.

Under the First Five-Year Plan, the Trust Board was entrusted with the construction of 375 houses at a total estimated cost of Rs. 30 lakhs. The houses have been constructed on developed plots owned by it in its various scheme

areas. Fifty-nine houses were constructed on plots owned by the Corporation in Shenoy Nagar Town Planning Scheme area. The cost of the houses is recoverable from the allottees in monthly instalments in a period of twenty years. An advance of Rs. 1,200. is collected from the allottees in three instalments within the first six months, before the allottees are placed in possession of the houses. The remaining amount together with the cost of the building is being recovered in equated monthly instalments spread over a period of twenty years. The construction of these 375 houses has been completed by the Trust and the buildings have been handed over after executing a sale-cum-mortgage deed.

The Trust Board was also given a sum of Rs. 3.24 lakhs under paragraph 4 of the Low Income Group Housing Scheme of the Union Government. This amount has been utilised for purchasing and developing an extent of 174 grounds in three areas, viz., C.I.T. Nagar (Extension), Saidapet; Trust Square, Aiyavaram; and Trustpak kam, St. Mary's Road. Necessary amenities such as roads, water-supply, drainage and street lighting have been provided and plots of suitable size for low income groups have been formed and sold out. The cost of these plots is being recovered in equated monthly instalments spread over a period of three years on a no profit no loss basis. The total cost of execution of these three schemes (Acquisition and development) has come to Rs. 4 lakhs. The balance of the cost was therefore sanctioned by the Government under its provision in the Second Five-Year Plan.

During the Second Five-Year Plan, the Union Government have allotted Rs. 80 lakhs for Low Income Group Housing Scheme. Out of this a sum of Rs. 18 lakhs was utilised for the 375 houses constructed during the First Five-Year Plan and only Rs. 62 lakhs were to be utilised during the Second Plan period (Rs. 24 lakhs under paragraph 4 for purchase and development of land as house-sites and Rs. 38 lakhs under paragraph 3 for construction of houses.)

The Government were therefore requested to place at the disposal of the Trust Rs. 24 lakhs earmarked for purchase and development of house-sites during the Second Plan period in 1957-58 itself to prevent speculation on the part of the landowners. The Government in their Memorandum No. 23869/SIII/57-2, I.L.C., dated 16th April 1957, did not accept the above request of the Trust but pointed out that they have allotted Rs. 7.50 lakhs to the Trust for 1957-58 both for acquisition and development of house sites and for construction of buildings.

It is proposed to utilise this amount for commencing the following schemes, and to apply to Government for additional funds when required:—

Acquisition and development of—

- (1) R.S. No. 65 of Kilpauk (150 grounds).
- (2) R.S. Nos. 4/1 and 4/2A-1 of Mambalam South (490 grounds).
- (3) R.S. No. 3581 of Mylapore and surrounding lands (70 grounds).
- (4) R.S. Nos. 3763, 3765 and 3766 of Mylapore (310 grounds).

Government in Memorandum No. 116062-2, I.L.C., dated 18-11-57, intimated that a probable sum of Rs. 25 lakhs would be allotted to the Trust for L.I.G.H. Schemes for 1958-59 and called for applications. Applications were accordingly submitted for a loan of Rs. 15 (fifteen) lakhs for acquisition and development of land for house-sites, and loan of Rs. 10 lakhs for construction of 167 houses on plots owned by the Trust and also on plots already sold out by the Trust to parties and lying vacant.

Slum Clearance Schemes.

Prior to the execution of slum clearance schemes sponsored by the Union Government, the Trust Board has cleared five big slums covered by

Cox Cheri, C.I.T. Nagar and Mandavelipakkam, Rajah Annamalaipuram and rehabilitated about 2,000 families either in well laid out plots or in pucca tenements constructed by the Trust.

Subsequently the Government of India agreed to finance the slum clearance schemes in the City of Madras under their Scheme for Slum Improvement and Sweepers Housing. As per this Scheme the Union Government will render financial assistance to the tune of 50 per cent of the cost of each scheme as loan and 25 per cent as subsidy, the remaining 25 per cent being given by the State Government as matching subsidy. In addition, the State Government have agreed to give 5 per cent of the cost of each scheme as grant to the Trust towards supervision charges. A sum of Rs. 56 lakhs has been allotted to the C.I.T. for slum improvement works during the Second Five-Year Plan.

In view of the delay in taking possession of lands covered by private slums, it was decided to take up the slums on Government land in the first instance. A complete social and economic survey of the slums proposed to be cleared has been taken and full particulars as to the income level, social status, etc., of the slum families in respect of eleven slums had been submitted to the Union Government. As the Trust had not enough staff to attend to investigation work, such as Physical survey, etc., a sum of Rs. 8,000 was sanctioned by the State Government as grant during 1956-57 and another sum of Rs. 4,000 during 1957-58 out of the subsidy payable by the State Government in respect of the Slum Improvement Schemes of the City Improvement Trust.

The following schemes were taken up during the period :—

- (1) Namasivayapuram slum.
- (2) Thiruvalluvarpuram.
- (3) Thiruvengadapuram.
- (4) Mallikuppam.
- (5) Nochikuppam.
- (6) Kamarajapuram-cum-Pushpanagar.
- (7) Government Channel Lane Hutting Ground.
- (8) Gajapathi Lala slum.
- (9) Lock Nagar.
- (10) Ayodhyakuppam.
- (11) Rajupillai Garden.
- (12) Kattukoil Cheri.
- (13) Vellappa Naicken Thottam.
- (14) Ramakamathpura.

(1) *Namasivayapuram Area Improvement Scheme*.—This slum is situated on Government land in Nungambakkam and measures about 150 grounds. There are 356 huts and 523 families as per the survey conducted by the Trust. It is proposed to form developed plots of size 35 feet by 25 feet and allot one for each family. Necessary amenities such as roads, water-supply, drainage and street lights will be provided.

The Scheme has been approved by the Union Government and State Government. The private lands required for rehousing the slum dwellers have been acquired at a cost of Rs. 45,290. The Government land covered by the slum also has been placed at the disposal of the Trust. The site has recently been levelled with the help of a bull-dozer. Estimates for the formation of roads revetment for the river bank and septic tanks have been prepared. In some cases tenders have been invited and contracts fixed. A sum of Rs. 48,000 has been paid to the Corporation of Madras towards the cost of providing street lighting in the area and another sum of Rs. 250 towards investigation of water resources for the area has also been remitted to the Corporation. All these works including rehabilitation of the slum dwellers will be executed during the next one or two months."

(2) *Thiruvalluvarpuram and (3) Thiruvengadapuram slums*.—These slums are in Puliur area. These schemes had to be dropped as the residents of the assigned plots raised objections to the proposed schemes. Although the Thiruvengadapuram Scheme was approved by the Union Government, in view of the stout opposition of the residents of the area, the State Government have suggested to the Union Government taking up of Ellisapuram slum in its stead.

(4) *Mallikuppam*.—This slum is situated on Government lands in Triplicane Division and covers an area of about 99 grounds. There are about 260 families in the area. The Government have sanctioned this Scheme and the Government lands covered by the slum have been handed over to the Trust.

(5) *Nochikuppam*.—This slum is situated on Government lands on the beach in Triplicane Division, on an extent of about 104 grounds. There

are 362 families living in the area. The scheme has since been sanctioned by the Government and the Government lands covered by the scheme have been handed over to the City Improvement Trust. The Corporation has been requested to furnish estimates for laying water mains, sewer mains and electric mains on the proposed roads.

(6) *Kamarajapuram-cum-Pushpanagar*.—Pushpanagar is a slum on Government land adjoining the Loyola College and Kamarajapuram is situated on Government lands adjoining the Corporation play ground in Nungambakkam. There are 219 huts and 225 families. This scheme has just been sanctioned by the State Government.

(7) *Government Channel Lane Hutting Ground*.—This slum lies on Government lands in Mylapore Division on an extent of about 51 grounds. The area abuts Vidyodaya Girls High School and the school authorities have applied to the Government for the alienation of this land. Hence it is proposed to rehouse all the families on an adjacent Government land. This scheme also has just been sanctioned by the Government.

(8) *Gajapathi Lala Slum*.—This slum is situated on Government lands between Buckingham Canal and Venkatarangam Pillai Street in Mylapore Division and covers an extent of 15 grounds. There are 51 huts and 68 families. This scheme is awaiting orders of the Government.

(9) *Lock Nagar*.—This slum is situated on Government lands adjoining the Government House Estates and measures about 32 grounds. There are 78 huts and 115 families in the slum area. Orders of the Government are awaited with regard to this scheme.

(10) *Ayodhyakuppam Slum*.—This slum is on Government lands in Triplicane Division on an extent of about 150 grounds. There are about 460 families in the area. As there are not enough vacant site to house all these families it is proposed to rehouse them in pucca tenements constructed on the same area. Orders of the Government are awaited on the scheme.

(11) *Rajupillai Garden*, (12) *Kattukoil Cheri*, (13) *Vellappa Naicken Thottam* and (14) *Ramakamathpuram*.—Schemes for the above four schemes [items (11) to (14)] are being framed and submitted to Government.

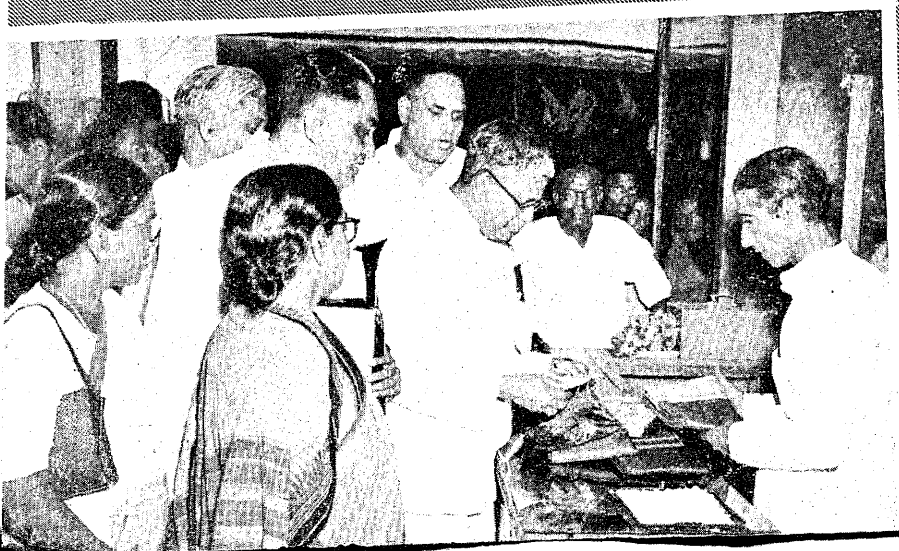
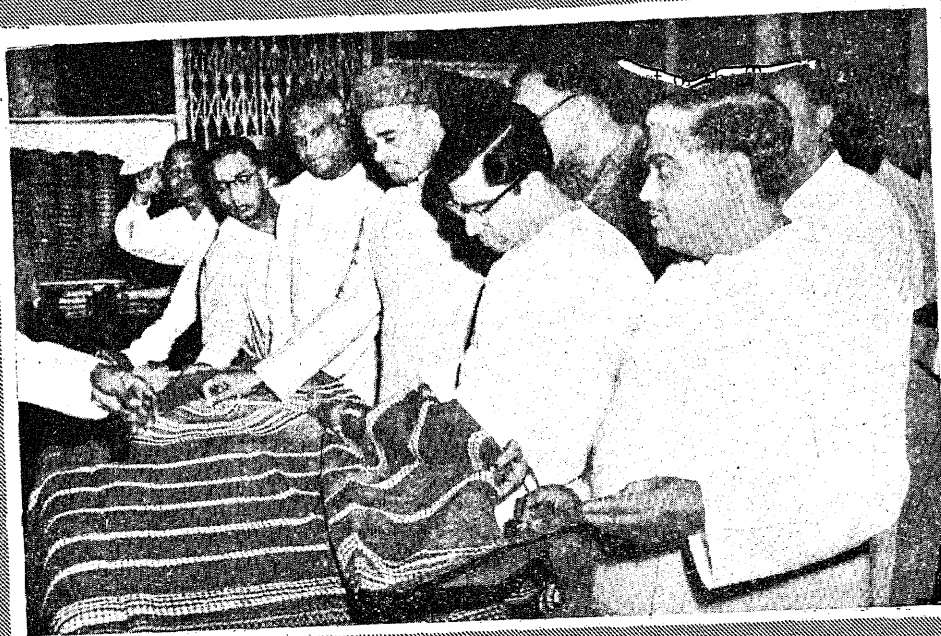


HANDLOOM HOUSE CELEBRATES FIRST ANNIVERSARY

The Handloom House at Rattan Bazaar, Madras, celebrated its First Anniversary on March 6.

The Chief Minister and Finance Minister paid a visit to the Handloom House on that day.

The picture on top shows the Chief Minister enquiring the price of cloth. The photo on right shows the Finance Minister examining a new design.



The Minister for Industries inaugurated a Government Khadi Sales Depot in Mylapore on March 6. The Minister is seen examining a Khadi silk saree at the depot.

Rural Co-operatives in Japan

By SRI P. P. I. VAIDYANATHAN, I.C.S.,

Secretary to Government, Food and Agriculture Department.

A great deal of interest has been aroused in this country on the working of co-operative societies in Japan especially after the report of the Indian Delegation on Co-operatives was published last year.

"More than 95 per cent of the total farm households are members of Co-operatives which supply 39 per cent of the total agricultural finance and hold 65 per cent of the total savings of farm households. 96 per cent of the surplus rice and 85 per cent of the surplus wheat and barley are marketed through co-operatives."

—Extract from the Report of the Delegation.

I happened to be in Japan for a few days in December 1957 and made use of the opportunity to study the working of a few of these Rural Co-operative Societies. These societies are multi-purpose societies in the best sense of the term and a study of their organisation and function might be of considerable interest to co-operators in this State. I am, therefore, giving below a fairly detailed account of the functioning of one typical society.

The Hiratsuka Kaneda Agricultural Co-operative Association is a multi-purpose co-operative society meeting all the needs of the farms of one village. This village is situated about 60 miles from Tokyo and although the economy is rural, it has developed taking full advantage of the market provided by the large city. The total number of regular members is 209 and all of

them are farmers belonging to one village. In addition to these members, there are 65 associate members who are not farmers, but reside in the village. The total capital owned by the society is 3,000,000 yen (Rs. 40,000) and the total deposits made by the regular members of the society is 54,000,000 yen (Rs. 72,000). The gross profits made last year were 5,500,000 yen (Rs. 73,333) but after deducting expenses, payments to reserve fund, etc., the net profit left was 120,000 yen (Rs. 16,000).

Functions.

The functions of the co-operative were described by the society as follows in the order of importance: (1) marketing; (2) credit; (3) supply of agriculturist's requirements; (4) processing of agricultural products and (5) technical guidance to members.

This area produces rice, wheat, barley and fruits and there is a surplus of all these which is sold outside the village. The villager is at liberty to sell to private merchants, but usually sells through the co-operative, as he gets a substantial rebate. The total value of agricultural produce sold by the society last year was 29,000,000 yen (Rs. 3,86,666).

No bad debts!

The society advances short-term credit only and the whole of the loan has to be repaid within a period of one year. Usually, the farmer sells his produce through the society and the loan is adjusted against the price. The total amount advanced to the members last year was 4,500,000 yen

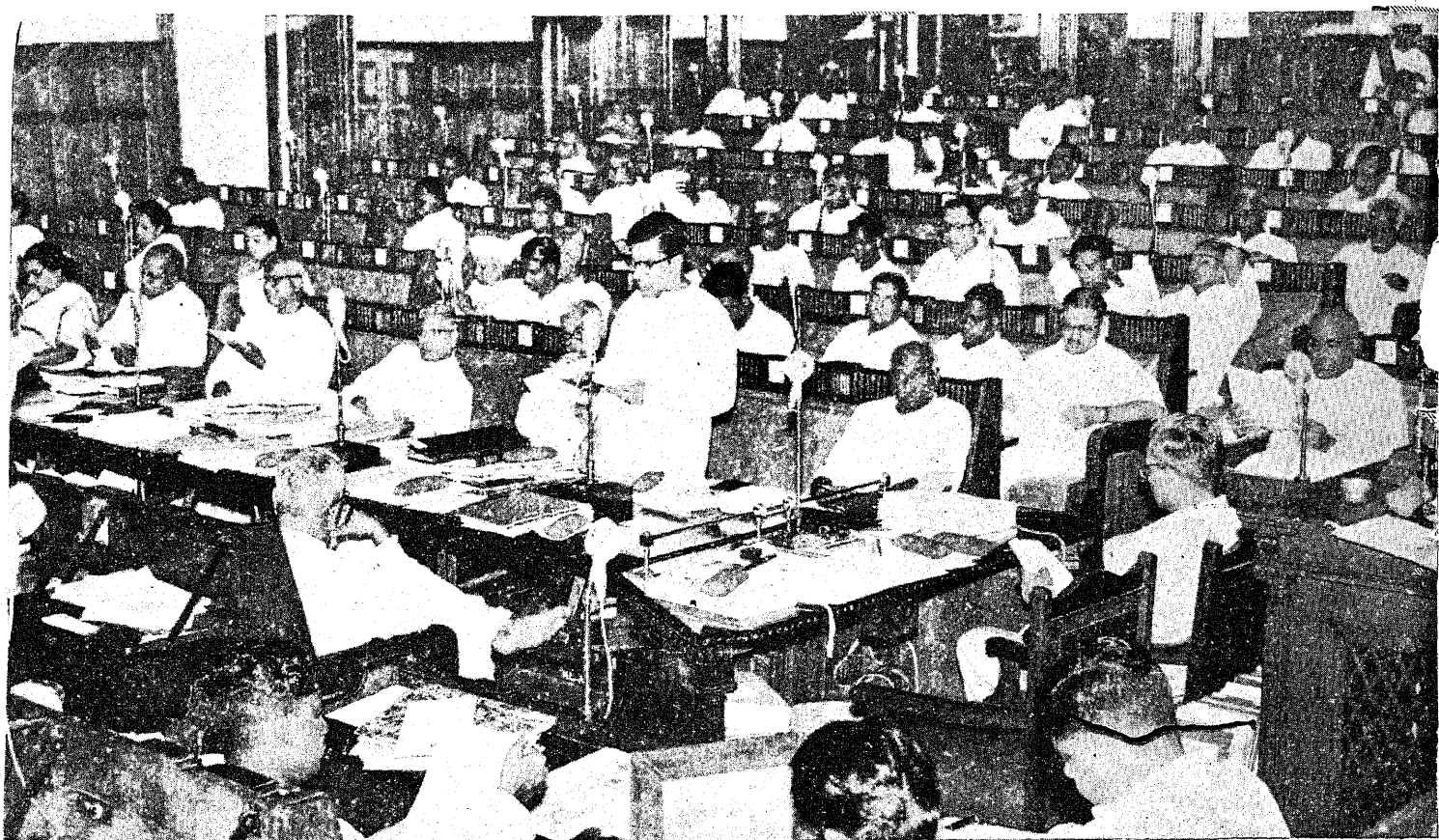
(Rs. 60,000). The average loan advanced to a member was 68,000 yen (Rs. 907). Under the bye-laws of the society, the maximum loan which can be advanced to a member is 100,000 yen (Rs. 1,333). The loans are advanced on the strength of the security of the borrower and one collateral security is always insisted upon. I was told that there are no bad debts and the number of cases in which the collateral society had to be proceeded against was very small, though in a few cases the borrower was given a short extension of time for repayment.

The co-operative society supplies the principal requirements of the farmers and the following was the value of the things supplied last year:—

	YEN.
Fertilisers	5,500,000
Feeds	6,700,000
Agricultural equipment and implements.	398,000
Agricultural chemicals, i.e., insecticides and pesticides.	280,000
Consumer goods ..	1,000,000
Total ..	13,878,000
	or
	Rs. 1,85,040

Co-operatives supply almost everything.

The following further details may give a better picture of the work done. The society supplies 98 per cent of the fertiliser requirements of the village



Sri C. Subramaniam, Finance Minister, is seen presenting the Budget of the Madras Government for the year 1958-59 in the Assembly on the morning of March 1.

even though some private dealers also operate in the area. About half the fertiliser supplied is Ammonium Sulphate and the remaining half is made up of mixtures supplied by the mixture manufacturers who supply the co-operative society. The feeds are mainly bran for feeding the poultry and pigs which are kept in considerable numbers. The agricultural equipment supplied consists mainly of ploughs, sickles and threshing machines. The consumer goods supplied by the society were mainly cloth and grocery.

The society owns and runs a rice-huller and a flour mill. Hulling of rice and the grinding of corn are done for the members and a charge is levied. The rate for hulling rice was 60 yen (about 12 annas) for a bag of 60 kilograms (132 lb.) and the rate for grinding wheat was 190 yen (about Rs. 1-8-0) for a similar bag. The total quantity of grain handled in the mill in a year was 30,000 bags of 60 kilograms. The total foodgrain surplus of the village is handled by the society. The society handles all the milk produced in this

area. The milk is brought by the farmer to the society where it is weighed and pooled for collection and delivery to the town merchant who takes delivery from the society.

Technical advice.

The guidance the society gives to its members consists in technical advice on solving the ordinary problems like minor pests and use of fertilisers. For this purpose, the society maintains an agricultural graduate on its staff and this officer acts as a liaison between the farmers of the village and the Extension Staff of the Agricultural Department. He solves most of the problems himself and, where necessary, he consults the extension officers. This is particularly useful as the agricultural extension officer has a jurisdiction covering about 2,000 farmers' families and may not be able to reach them all.

Insurance of Pigs.

The society performs some other welfare activities. It maintains a radio set and a television set for the

use of the members. It runs a barber shop for the members who get their hair cut at concessional rates. The society buys small pigs and leaves them in the charge of some of the members for rearing and fattening. The pigling is really given on credit and when it is sold by the farmer, the society deducts the cost and interest. The selling of these pigs is done through the society. There is also a system of insurance of the pigs financed jointly by the farmer and the society and in case the animal dies, the society is not put to any loss. The farmer is also allowed feed on credit on the security of the growing pig.

The co-operative society gets its finance, supplies and other assistance from the Provincial Central Union of Agricultural Corporation which corresponds to our District level society. These societies join up together and form a national society. I was told that this society I visited was one of the smallest in this district, which had 25 societies of this type with a much larger membership. The population of the district was 300,000.

General Purpose Engineering Workshop at Vellore

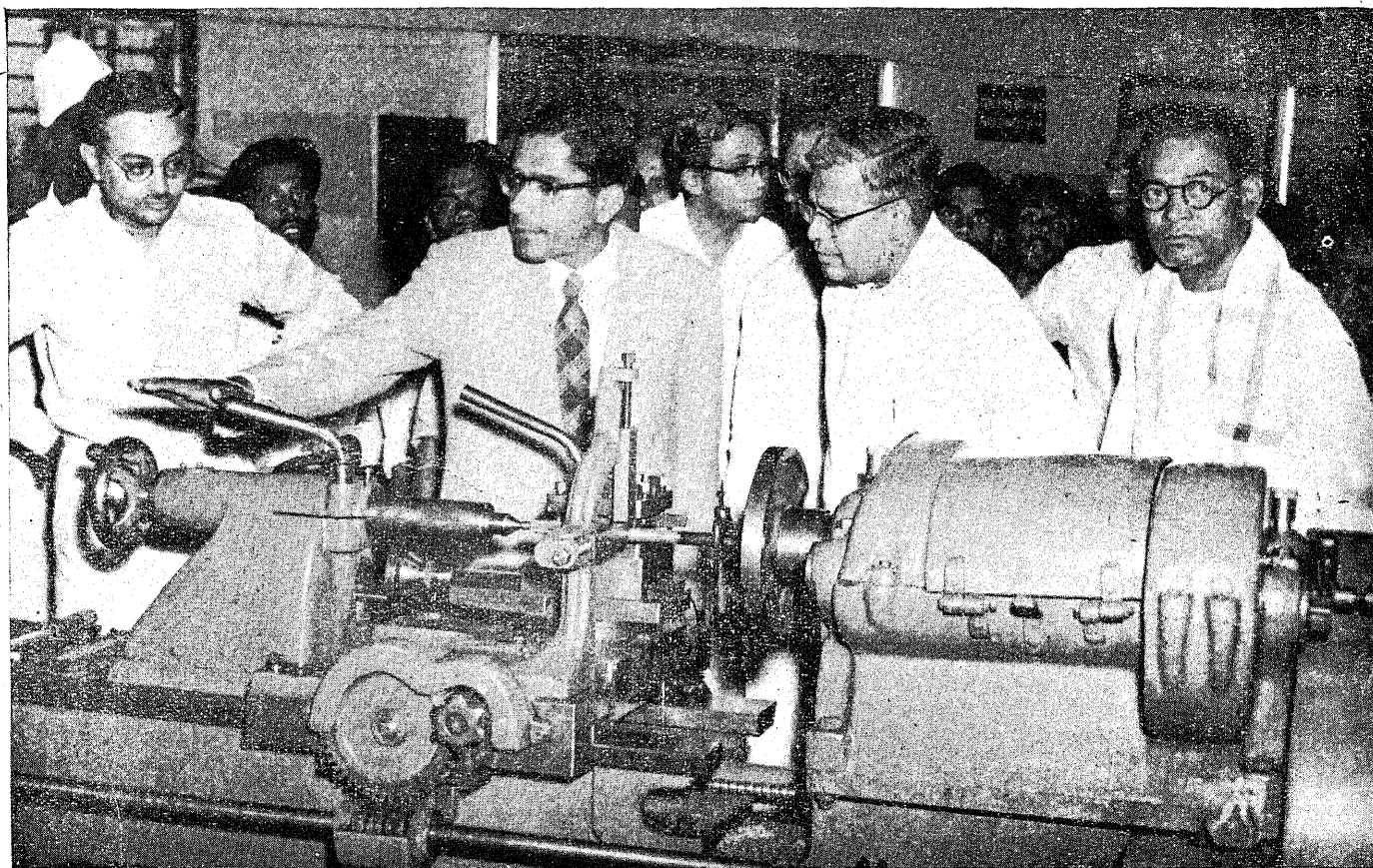
By SRI T. K. PALANIAPPAN, I.A.S., Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.

In the programme drawn up for the development of small-scale industries in this State during the Second Plan period, the establishment of light engineering industries for the manufacture of a great number of consumer goods needed in every-day life is an important one. As all of you are aware, for the successful development of light engineering industries, the more important needs are training and technical advice in the adoption of improved tools, machines and new techniques, supply of raw materials at reasonable cost, and servicing facilities in operations, especially in modern and expensive machinery. To meet these requirements and also to enable the small industrialists of North Arcot district to take up the additional and remunerative lines of manufacture, the State Government have, with the gene-

rous financial assistance from the Union Government, set up a General Purpose Engineering Workshop at Vellore at a total cost of Rs. 4.50 lakhs. The workshop has been equipped with modern machineries such as automatic lathes, copying lathes, milling machine, salt bath furnace, centreless grinder, power hammer, etc., which are not generally available with small industrialists of this district. With the help of these machineries, the small industrialists, for whose benefit they have been installed, would be able to secure better return by improving the quality of the articles produced and by increasing production and lowering the cost. Besides, in the General Purpose Workshop at Vellore, training will also be given to ten candidates for a period of one year and they will be paid a monthly stipend of Rs 30 each.

It will be of interest for the small-scale industrialists of this district to know that, in order to enable them to work on assured orders, it is proposed to open during the next financial year an additional section to this workshop at a total cost of Rs. 2.80 lakhs for the assembly of 6,000 cycles per year. With the help of servicing facilities available in the Government Workshop, the small industries in the private sector will be encouraged to make ancillaries, such as frame and fork parts, chain wheel and crank, axles, handles and frames, pedals, brakes, machined parts and forgings, carriers, stands, etc. The Government Workshop will arrange to supply the required raw materials at cost price as also dies, punches, tools, jigs, fixtures, cut components, etc., and

(Continued on page 36.)



The Minister for Industries inaugurated the General Purpose Engineering Workshop at Vellore on 9th March.

The Todas

The Todas were the original lords of the Nilgiris plateau. This is evidenced by the fact that even to-day the Badagas pay what is called *Gudu* as tribute to Todas and the Government is paying them a quit-rent for the lands taken away from them.

The Todas or the OL, as they call themselves, are the most widely known among the aboriginal tribes of India, by reason of their highly ritualised buffalo cult and their practice of fraternal polyandry. They are found in the taluks of Coonoor and Ootacamund, in the Nilgiris district of the Madras State.

The Toda hamlet consists of not more than four or five houses, the dairy, the temple and the buffalo pen.

Toda Dwellings.

The Toda house is half-barrel shaped, the like of which we see among no other tribe in India. It is a two-roomed house, measuring 8 feet by

16 feet with a semi-circular roof made of grass, bamboo and rattan and walls of thick wooden planks. To enter the house one has to crawl on all fours through a small door, 3 feet high and 2 feet wide.

The Clans.

The entire Toda community is divided into two major endogamous clans, the Tarthar and the Tevili. Each clan is further subdivided into several exogamous units. Thus each Toda hamlet is inhabited by families of the same clan or Sib. The lands in the hamlet belong to the clan and no individual has any right over them. But buffaloes can be owned by individuals. The ghee and butter-milk of the dairy are divided among the villagers who can sell the surplus ghee. The tribute called *Gudu* which Todas receive from Badagas is also divided among the community. When the father dies,

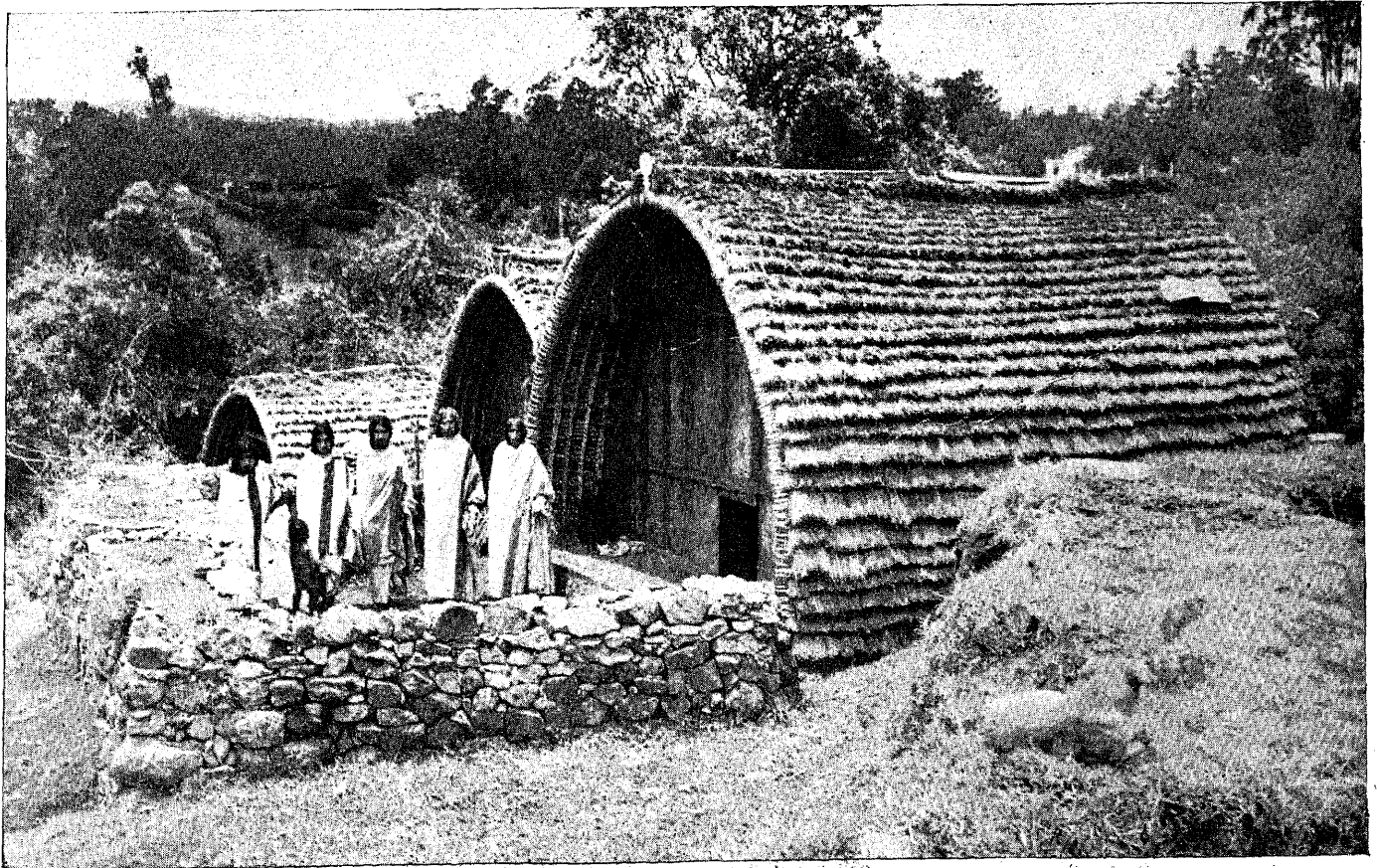
his personal properties are divided among the sons only, and not among the daughters.

Dairy Temple.

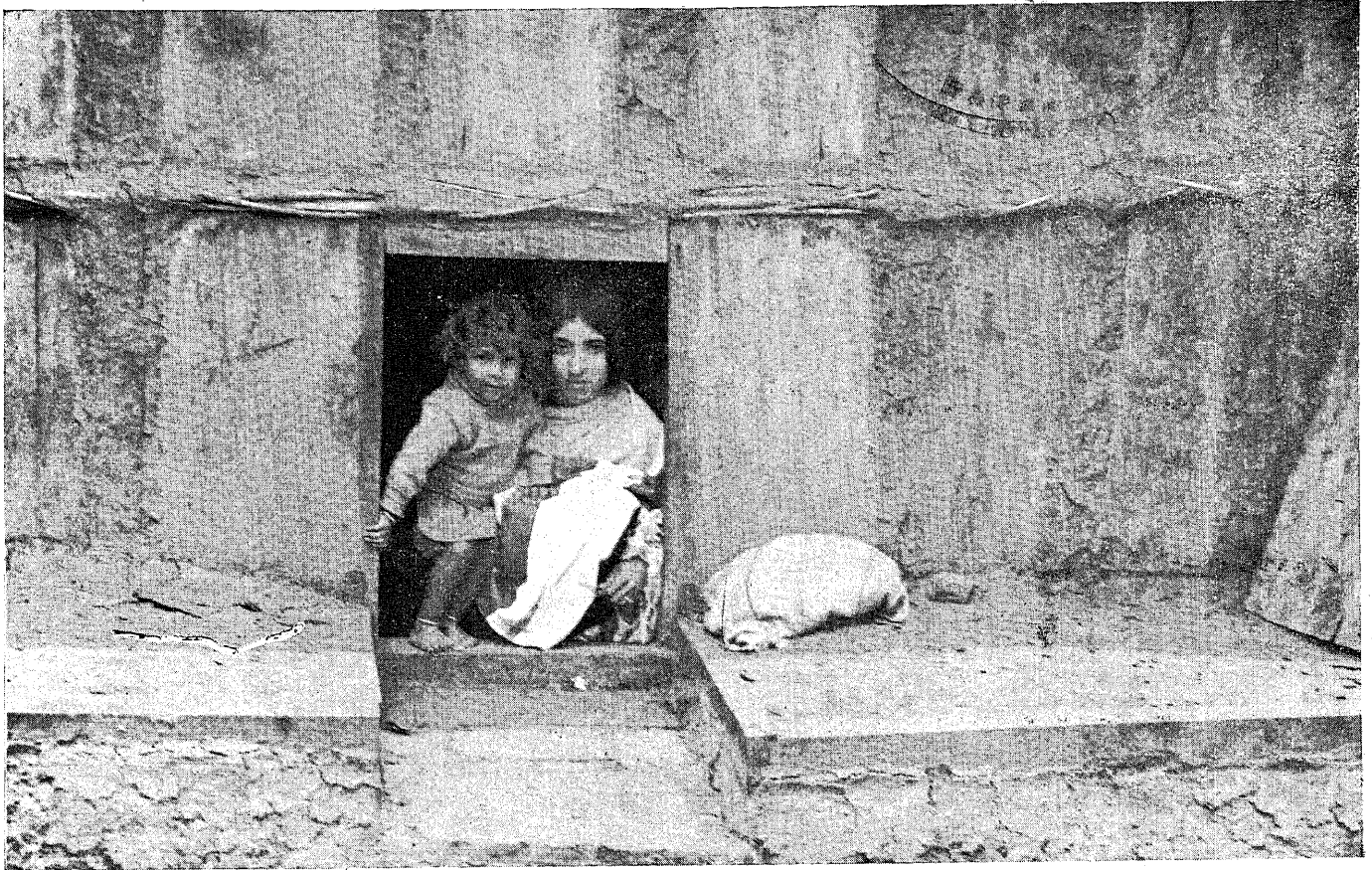
The most sacred of all the dairies is the TI, belonging to the Farthar clan, the more important of the two clans among the Todas. Attached to the TI dairy are a herd of sacred buffaloes and pastures. The dairy is in charge of a dairyman called Palol, who is assisted by a boy. The Palol is ordained as such and he has to lead a celibate and an austere life, avoiding all intercourse with the outside world, and with women who are forbidden to come anywhere near the dairy temples. When ~~churning~~ churning the milk, the priest repeats a prayer.

Marriage Customs.

The practice of fraternal polyandry among the Todas has been motivated by the desire to keep the family property



A view of the Toda dwellings and the people.



The entrance to a Toda house.

intact. The absence of sufficient number of girls of marriageable age in the community, brought about by the deliberate practice of female infanticide is the cause for the practice of polyandry among them, in which the wife of one brother becomes the wife of all her husband's brothers living as well as those to be born. But polyandry is now almost yielding place to monogamy, because female infanticide has also been legally banned.

Funerals.

Todas cremate their dead. The funeral that is performed soon after death is called "first day funeral". The dead body is kept in a newly erected hut, and many buffaloes are sacrificed, their number depending on the status of the deceased. Along with the dead, jaggery, husked grain, husked barley, some rupee coins, sticks, a long pole, bamboo vessels, a bow and three arrows, a knife, an axe and a palm leaf umbrella are burnt. The men folk undergo purificatory ceremony after the funeral. The hair

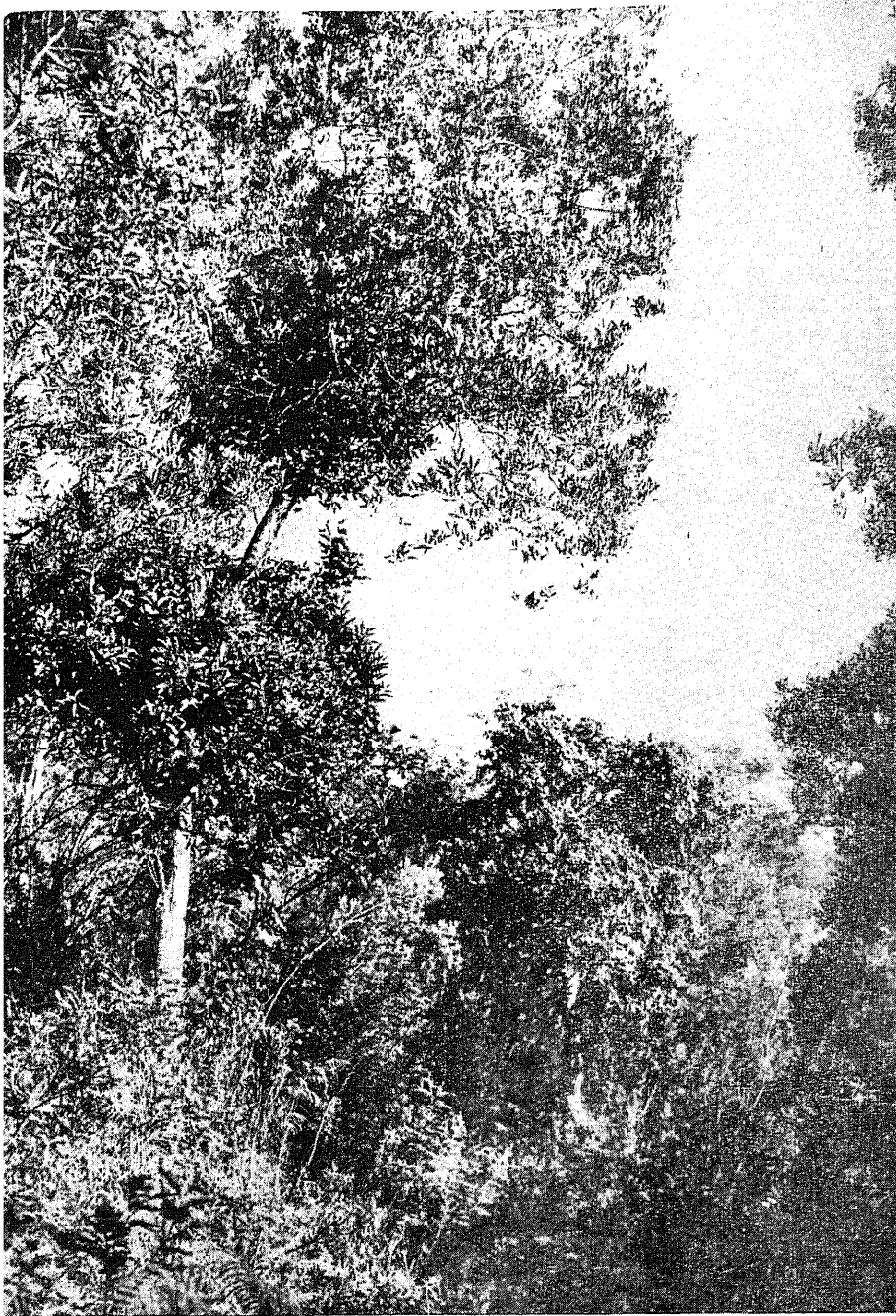
of the deceased is collected and kept as a relic till the "dry funeral" which may take place some months later. This seems to be a commemorative and propitiatory festival, and is attended by the Todas in their full strength, attired in their best garments, displaying the highly embroidered Putkuli. Buffaloes are again sacrificed, rice is distributed, men dance and make themselves merry. The hair of the deceased, which is kept wrapped in a Putkuli, is burnt and the ashes are buried under a stone in a specified place. There is no prayer at all at the funerals. The Todas do believe in life after death but not in the spirits of the dead as being capable of doing either good or harm to the living.

Todas speak a dialect which is allied to Kannada and Tamil. For a Tamil, the Toda dialect when spoken by the Todas in their peculiar way seems to have a Tamil ring about it. For instance, "Punetkalvol" refers

to the entrance passage in the dairy temple which the priest alone can use. In Tamil it will be "Punita Kaal Vazhi". "Kalmelpudithi" refers to the salutation by Toda women offered to elderly Toda males. The women takes the foot of the male in her hands and raises it to her forehead. It is a corrupt form of the Tamil equivalent "Kaalai thalaimelpidithu vai". A study of the Toda dialect by Indian linguists will yield results, establishing the close affinity of the Toda dialect to the Tamil language.

Design Centre for Wooden Toys

The Government have sanctioned a scheme costing Rs. 10,250 for the establishment of a Design Centre for the manufacture of wooden toys at Madras. This Centre is meant to introduce new and attractive designs among the artisans engaged in the manufacture of wooden toys to suit the market demand.



A Wattle tree.

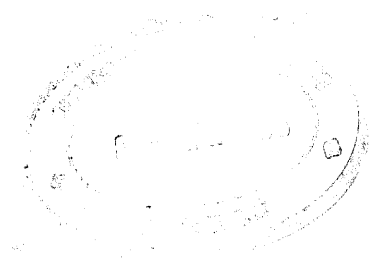
Introduction.

In the economic progress of a country, trees and plants and products derived from them do play a great part and more so in a country like India which is just raising its head above and trying to become an equal partner amongst the nations of the World. Useful exotic plants of commercial value play a greater part in influencing the internal as well as the external economy of a nation. The introduction of Australian Wattles (thornless acacias) into India during the middle of the last

century is a case in point, though at that time, they were introduced only for meeting the growing fuel demand of the prosperous Hill stations, in the Nilgiris, but now they are valued more for the tannin content in their bark.

Tanning Industry.

From time immemorial, Madras is having a flourishing market in tanned leather and this is mainly due to the natural availability of *Cassia audiculata* and *Terminolia Chebula*, the important tan-bark and fruit practically throughout the State.



Australian Wattles in the Nilgiris Plateau

By

SRI V. S. KRISHNASWAMY, M.A.,
I.F.S.,

Chief Conservator of Forests.

There are two main types of tannage :—

- (1) Mineral tanning (with chrome salts) ; and
- (2) vegetable tanning (tan barks and fruits).

In addition to avaram bark and myrobolams, we have many others of some minor importance, namely :—

- (1) *Acacia arabica* (Karuwelam).
- (2) *Cassia fistula* (Konnaipattai).
- (3) *Cleistanthus collinus* (Oduvan).

(4) *Soyimida feberifuga* (Somi).

(5) *Ventilago madraspatana* (Vem-badam patti).

When there is a steadily increasing demand for the Indian tanned leather, the demand for the tan bark increases and, unless this demand is satisfied, the production of tanned leather may go down and we may lose a good foreign trade. So, in order to satisfy the demand, the tanners of Madras State began to import large quantities of these barks and fruits from the neighbouring Andhra and Hyderabad States. Indian tanners began to import tan barks from foreign lands, especially Africa. This import increased from 200 tons in 1922-23 to 14,000 tons in 1934-35. The price per ton was ranging between Rs. 85 and Rs. 95. Then these imports steadily increased and prior to 1947 India imported on an average 40,000 tons of bark at a rate of Rs. 130 to Rs. 150 per ton and at one time during the Second World War it rose up to Rs. 750 per ton. Every

year, on an average, the Indian tanner manufactured about 10 to 20 lakhs of vegetable tanned hides and 5 to 10 lakhs of chrome tanned hides. These imported tan barks are called wattle barks and the percentage of tannin contents in them is found to be very high. Due to the Second World War and when the trade relations with Africa became strained, the necessity for growing these on a large scale became important.

Introduction of Wattles in the Nilgiris.

The Australian wattle as they are familiarly called were first introduced through private enterprise in the Nilgiris by about 1840. They were cultivated in the tea gardens and cinchona plantations as a nurse crop and for serving as wind belts. Due to intensive competition from imported barks of South Africa, the local tan barks could not be exploited economically on account of the high cost of labour at Nilgiris and they fetched a very low price. By 1939, nearly a century after their

introduction, attempts were made by Government agency to plant them in a systematic and scientific manner for exploitation of the bark. Till then, as pointed out earlier, they, in some way, catered to the local fuel demand.

Green and black wattles.

The question of growing these important trees under scientific management was taken up by the Madras Forest Department in the Nilgiris. To begin with, systematic plantations were raised with the green wattle (*Acacia decurrens*) and black wattle (*Acacia mollissima*). Subsequently, it was found that the black wattle was superior on account of its high tannin content (33 to 34 per cent) and the desired finish and colour it gave to the leather after tanning. The green wattle was also found to possess the same percentage of tannin but it gave an undesirable red colour to the finished leather which was not favoured by the industry.

(Continued on page 27.)



Acacia (Wattle) saplings.

6 - APR 1958



Glamour in handloom

The Handloom Fashion Parade was held on March 15 in the courtyard of Rajaji Hall. This was sponsored by the American Women's Club at the request of the Seva Samajam Boys and Girls' Home Resources Committee. American, European and Indian women participated in it.

The photographs on these two pages show the women in their different costumes.

Top.—The traditional dresses of Assam and Coorg (extreme left and extreme right). The intricate and delicate designs are possible only in handlooms. East meets West (middle).

Bottom.—The Finance Minister addressed the gathering (left). Western models in Indian fashions (middle). A view of the gathering (right).



Office Wear

By E. U. DAMODAR, M.A., I.A.S.

When we, the people of India, gave to ourselves this Constitution and, with it, certain Freedoms, little did we realize that the freedom to express ourselves sartorially would be exercised in such a thorough-going fashion and with such abandon.

In the Secretariat, where, in the bad old days, aspirants to advancement pleased, or thought they pleased, the white and brown sahibs through well-



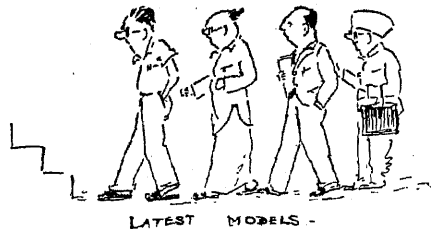
tailored tussore suits, snow-white semi-stiff collars, an assortment of club-ties topped by the topee, the fez or the laced turban, you now found that, with few exceptions, much of the foreign-looking appendages had been shed. A few of the erstwhile fashionables who could afford it, adopted the closed coat in a fit of reversionist fervour. The orthodox no-changer, to whom, even under the old regime, the closed coat was normal wear, contributed to the general "to h—l with the past" attitude by discarding the dignified turban and adopting an outsize boat-shaped collapsible cap to keep intact the *kudumi* [and cover the shaven dome.

By slow degrees the *chappal* came into vogue. Toes hitherto compressed to conform to the inside shape of an "English" shoe, gave unto themselves the freedom to spread out and feel the air of their native land.

Came the bush shirt. Born in the hinterland of Africa out of necessity, it pushed its way into the Indian Army and through it, to the civil population, complete with belt, buckle and four pockets, a coat and a shirt in one. To

the tailor it is known by many names denoting degrees of difference—Bush, Beach, Panama, Slacks, American, and so on. So far as we are concerned, we could call it 'Popocatepetl' or 'Acharapakkam' or 'Triplicane' or 'Veerannamaistry'; but the generic pattern is known to the common man as the bush shirt; some call it the bush coat, unmindful of sartorial niceties.

It was natural that this urge for sartorial independence should be there. We were at an early stage of our sartorial evolution, the stage at which we questioned restraints that we never understood. Yet, our preferences for easy wear for body, head and foot, represented no more than a trend. The need for regimentation of some kind was not felt. The nation had not

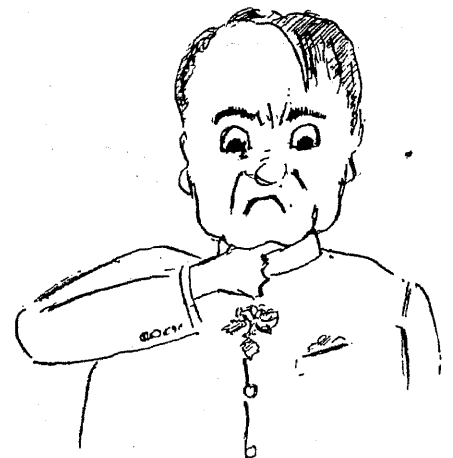


spoken. It was not in the habit of speaking—on such matters, I mean. We did not, as we should have, and as other nations do, suggest a conclave of top-class tailors to fashion something that would be suitable (a) for All-India under standard conditions of temperature and pressure, (b) for the north at 110 and 37 degrees F, (c) for the south where the sun shines almost all the year and (d) for the rainy regions on the West Coast and Assam. But, no; we did not want all that. Plain living and high thinking was our motto—the seminudes on our temple pillars are proof. Thank Heaven that the Plain-living-High-thinking race is fast disappearing, looking for peace to the montane regions of the Himalayas, leaving us earthy mortals to do some high thinking on plain living, on plain

and cheap clothes, clothes that would wear well and look cheerful with colours that please.

But, we had no ideas. Some of us gave thought to the idea of a standard dress. Some of us. That meant nothing to the common man or the common-office-goer. And so, while we played about with fancy gear in the first flush of our freedom, the falling off of standards of decency—even of cleanliness!—attracted the attention of an over-worked Prime Minister, who promptly "suggested" that the proper wear for Indian officials in Delhi may be the buttoned-up short coat, with a concession in favour of the bush shirt during summer, provided the colours were not loud. There was no compulsion behind it. There is no compulsion even now.

But "Pharaoh had spoken" and we common folk—the fellahin so to speak, long accustomed to cry "Jai" or "Zindabad" as a suffix to anything uttered from on high, followed the "suggestion"—mark you, the "suggestion"—with such perfect loyalty that some of the big ones in the Delhi Secretariat not only strangled themselves with "choker" collars but even sported rosebuds in the second buttonhole!



One of the big ones.

Not for us to reason why. But, hurrah for the sunny south and our blue skies ; We have no winter to bother about and therefore no "choker" collars. We can carry on with summer wear round the clock and the calendar. We can still fashion our summer wear. And that, gentlemen, is the purport of this article.

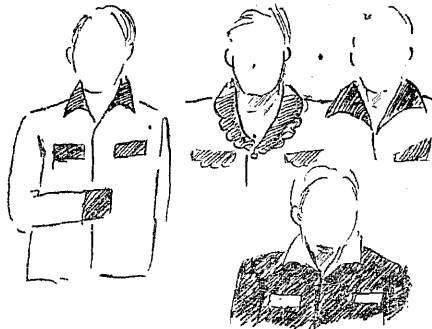
Do we know what we want? Yes, if the result of an examination of a cross section of our Secretariat is any index. Such an examination yielded the following interesting information.

Orthodox 'kudumied' gentlemen in coat, dhoti and cap.	3
Coats and trousers with or without neck-tie.	15
Shirts and dhotis—no cap	15
Shirts and trousers without coat..	42
Bush shirts and trousers ..	13
Total ..	88

We have voted out the coat. We want easy wear. Already a few official invitations say "Dress Easy" (sic) whatever that may mean. It is therefore a matter of time before this 'easy-wear' trend expresses itself in a preference for utility, economy and smartness in other words, the basic bush shirt, leaving scope for improvements.

The bush shirt sets at rest many problems. It is a coat when it pleases you to call it that ; a shirt when you feel that way. On occasion you could tuck it into your trousers, fasten a tie at the neck, pull your coat over and feel occidental, that is when you wish to appear so. You could wear it over your dhoti, throw an *angawastram* cross wise over it and attend a "squatting" wedding party without being conspicuous. You could doff it in a jiffy and don it in another to face a sudden visitor with assurance instead of having to rush for things like dressing-gowns. You could go to village camps in it and address meetings feeling confident. You could, on return from office or field inspection, relax in an arm chair without having to shed ties and unbutton collars. You could go to bed in it. Its virtues are many.

At the moment, however, the patterns on the market are limited. The tailors have followed either the severe one-shade type or the other extreme of material displaying bathing beauties, news-paper cuts or surrealistic or cubic designs. For office-wear we cannot have pictures that distract the serious worker. But we do want colour contrasts. A Superintendent whose supervisory gaze falls on unrelieved white can develop cerebral anaemia through sheer monotony. A white

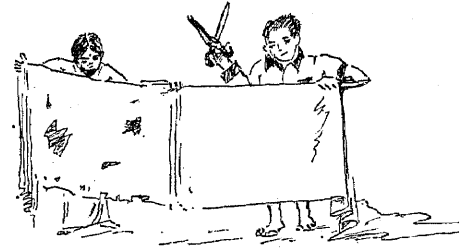


To relieve monotony

body with collar, cuffs and pocket edges in brown, pink or sky-blue ; body in colour and the cuffs, collars and pocket edges in white ; body in some shade and the cuffs, collars and pocket edges in another shade ; the combinations are legion.

There is this other advantage, that cuffs, collars and pocket edges which fray need not mean your discarding otherwise serviceable shirts. These could be replaced at negligible cost by bits of coloured cloth from a "Remnants Sale". That could make the poor man happy.

On the design also, we should aim at variety—endless variety. The collars may be Shakespearean or Shelleian. They may have scallops ; they may have frills, or lace, permanently fixed or detachable. For ideas, once the movement off the beaten track has begun, you may safely depend on your tailors.



The Wife's saree

And, before I part, let me tell you a secret : Your wife's (or sister's) torn sari can come in very handy for these cuffs, collars and pocket edges. The saving here may perhaps buy her another sari.

Summary of the Report of the Madras Public Service Commission for the year 1955—1956

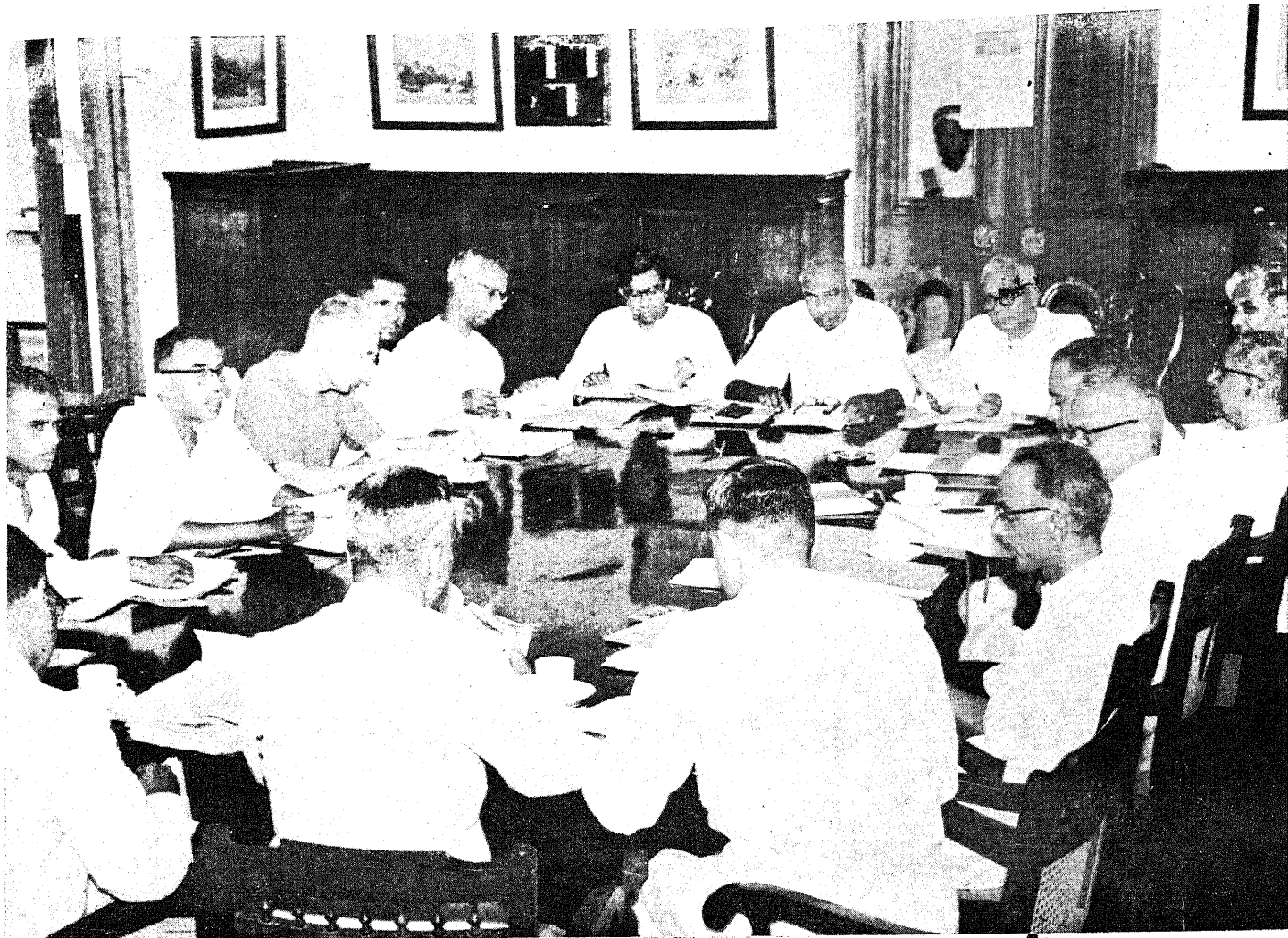
Twenty thousand four hundred and nine candidates applied for admission to the special and departmental tests held by the Madras Public Service Commission in May and November 1956 as against 18,506 in June and November 1955.

Six thousand six hundred fifty-four candidates were admitted to the examination for appointment to the Ministerial Services of which 1,843 were selected for appointment.

The examiners of the special and departmental tests were of the opinion that the performance of most of the candidates was, in general, not satisfactory.

The Commission held competitive examinations comprising only an oral test in the shape of an interview for direct recruitment to 65 classes of posts in the State and Subordinate Services. Competitive examinations comprising both a written and an oral test for recruitment to posts classed as non-technical in the State and Subordinate Services (Groups I, II and III) were also held.

The Commission advised the Government on 25 appeals, 21 memorials or petitions, 25 proposals for disciplinary action, 9 cases relating to reimbursement of the costs of defence incurred by public servants and 6 references relating to grant of injury pension.



Gramdan Movement in Madras State

Problems relating to the Gramdan movement in Madras State and concrete proposals for the effective implementation of welfare schemes in the Gramdan villages were discussed at the first meeting of the State Gramdan Board held on March 12, 1958, at the Secretariat. Sri K. Kamaraj, Chief Minister, who is the Chairman of the Board, in his inaugural address, exhorted the officials and non-officials associated with the Gramdan movement to evince special interest in the proper administration of the Gramdan villages. He pointed out that the success of this country-wide movement depended to a large extent on the record of work turned out by the Madras State Gramdan Board, inasmuch as they were breaking new ground in this State so far as these Gramdan works were concerned.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Home and Agriculture, Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance and Education, Chief Secretary to the Government, Additional Secretary and Joint Secretary to Government, Public (Planning and Development) Department, Secretaries to Government in the Finance Department and Legal Department, Collectors of Madurai and Chingleput, Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the non-official members of the State Gramdan Board, viz., Sri K. Arunachalam, Sri S. Jagannathan, Sri R. Guruswami, Sri R. R. Keithan, Sri K. P. V. Giri and Sri S. R. Subramaniam, attended the meeting. It was disclosed that there were now 224 Gramdan villages in Madras State (195 in Madurai district, 10 in Tirunelveli district, 9 in Ramanathapuram district, 4 in Coimbatore district, 3 in Salem

district, one each in Tiruchirappalli, Chingleput and Tanjore districts) and that so far 7 Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies have been registered.

The recommendations of the Gramdan Survey Committee were examined in detail by the Board. Proposals to constitute Gramdan Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies and Gramdan Panchayats in the other Gramdan villages, for the proper administration of the lands and introduction of better farming methods, with a view to utilise the facilities afforded by the Co-operative movement, were analysed and the legal, administrative and other aspects of the proposals were examined. The State Gramdan Board which has been constituted by the Government, with the Chief Minister as the Chairman and the Joint Development Commissioner

In the month of March. . .

March 1st : Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance presented the State Budget in the Legislative Assembly. Sri R. Venkataraman, Leader of the House, presented the budget in the Council.

The Governor inaugurated the annual Flower Show in the My Lady's Garden.

March 2nd : Srimathi Lourdhammal Simon, Minister for Local Administration in charge of Fisheries, inaugurated Pearl Fishing at Tuticorin.

March 3rd : Madras Electricity Board's Financial Statement for 1958-59 was submitted to the Government.

March 6th : Handloom House celebrated its first Anniversary. The Chief Minister, Finance Minister and others participated.

March 8th : The Legislative Assembly approved the Budget after the Finance Minister's reply.

March 10th : Legislative Assembly takes up discussion of the State's Memorandum to the Centre on Official Language.

Vice-Admiral Sir Stephen Carlill, Chief of Naval Staff paid his farewell visit to the City Naval establishments.

March 11th : The State Assembly approved the States' stand on Official Language.

Talk at Officers' level between the States of Madras and Kerala was held at the P.W.D. Office, Chepauk, on expediting the works for utilising Neyyar waters from the Kerala State for the benefit of Kanyakumari district.

March 16 : Foundation stone for a hostel for the Agricultural College Students, Coimbatore, was laid by the Home Minister.

Mr. Chivu Stoica, Premier of Roumania arrived in the City on a 2-day visit.

as the Secretary, has been requested to go into all Gramdan problems comprehensively and deal with them, in consultation with the departments concerned.

A note prepared by the Collector of Madurai district regarding the progress in the registration of the Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies was considered by the Board and the Financial statement relating to the seven Sarvodaya Co-operative Societies so far registered, was scrutinised. Views were also exchanged on the functions and powers of Sarvodaya Panchayats with reference to certain provisions of the Bhoodan Yagnya Bill. The organisational set up for implementing the development programmes, discharge of prior debts, increasing the production of land, providing better amenities to people, etc., were some of the other subjects discussed by the Board.

Khadi Sales in February

193,636—08 yards of Khadi worth Rs. 4,11,557-41 and 1,141—12 yards of silk worth Rs. 14,870-85 were produced by the Khadi Department through various agencies in the month of February 1958.

Rs. 3,41,892-96 worth of Khadi was sold in retail and wholesale during the same month.

Employment Situation in the Madras State— January 1958

The employment situation in the Madras State though static in the districts of Madras and Madurai and slightly deteriorating in North Arcot, Salem and Tiruchirappalli recorded a relative progress in January, 1958, compared with the situation in the preceding month.

In January 1958, the District Employment Officers in the State have succeeded in placing 1936 applicants which figure is 159 less than that for December 1957. Registrations, however, were 13,525 which were 551 more than those of the preceding month.

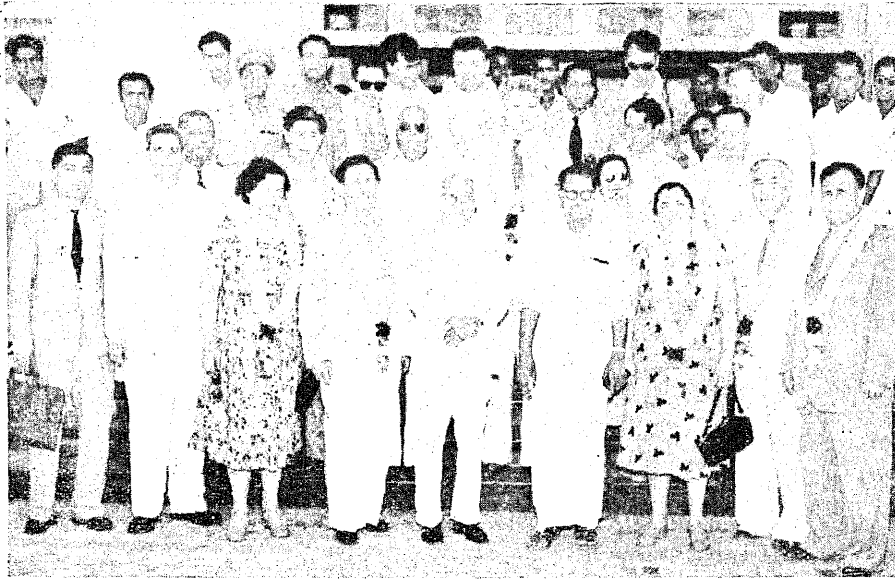
Nearly 770 employers used the District Employment Officers for the recruitment of their staff and workers.

At the end of January 1958, 84,191 applicants remained on the registers of the District Employment Officers in the State. Comparatively, the number of employment-seekers is gradually increasing.

Shortages in the categories of qualified technical and engineering personnel, supervisory as well as artisan, medical

and health staff and trained teachers of all grades remained a statewide problem. The supply of clerks outstripped the current demand for them.

Arrangements to implement a scheme for the collection of Employment Market Information on a continuous basis are being completed. Mr. John H. Devey, of the International Labour Organisation and Expert on the Employment Market Information Programme visited Madras and Coimbatore during January and had discussions with State Officials on the importance and the utility of a continuing programme of collecting Employment Market Information and advised the officers of the Employment Organisation on the arrangements for implementing the programme. The Occupational Information Programme involving scientific process of job analysis is progressing steadily at the office of the Director of Employment, Madras. The opening of a Youth Employment Service and Employment Counselling as part of the National Employment Organisation has been sanctioned by the Government.



The Parliamentary Delegation from Russia arrived in the City on a visit on 27th February. They were received at the Meenambakkam Air Port by Dr. P. V. Cherian, Chairman of the Legislative Council, and Dr U. Krishna Rao, Speaker of the Assembly. The photo shows the visitors with the Chairman and the Speaker and the Leader of the Communist Party in the Assembly.

FOREIGN VISITORS TO THE CITY

A Twelve-man Armed Forces Delegation from China visited the City on February 20. They were entertained to a tea-party in the evening of February 21 by the Home and Finance Ministers on behalf of the Chief Minister who was away in Delhi. The photo shows the members of the delegation with the Governor, Srimathi Medhi, Finance Minister and Home Minister.



A Conference with a Difference—

Teachers Confer at Kadambathur

Teachers in 76 Elementary Schools and one High School in the Kadambathur Block area met for a conference on February 20th at Kadambathur. Problems of the Schools in that area were discussed and solutions to them were found.

This one-day conference was the brain child of Sri N. D. Sundaravadivelu, Director of Public Instruction, Madras. This special Educational Conference is the first of its kind in the State to be in keeping with the purpose of the Pagal-medu Conference convened by the State's Chief Minister in May 1957.

The conference afforded an opportunity for the Director to know firsthand, the problems facing each school from the teachers themselves, and to find solutions for them. Besides the Headmasters and teachers, the Personal Assistant to the Collector and Special Officer, District Board, Chingleput, Correspondents of most aided schools, Block Development Officer and his Extension staff, the Additional District Health Officer, the District Publicity Officer, the R.C.A. Project Team, Poonamallee, the Representatives of Agriculture Department, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Sri N. Ekambara Mudaliar, M.L.A., Sri V. S. Arunachalam, M.L.A., and others attended the Conference. It was possible to tackle the school problems successfully, thanks to the co-operation of the above departments. The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, in his opening address, detailed out the purpose of the Conference which was in nature different from other conferences in so far as projects and schemes were to be given a start at the Conference itself.

As a preliminary to the Conference, a general survey of all the schools were taken, from which it was gathered that 38 schools needed better accommodation, 56 schools needed more furniture, there was no garden in 21 schools, lack of fencing and water facilities in 41 schools, no playground in 32 schools, no sanitary facilities in 70 schools and

absence of full enrolment in all the schools. The Board High School, Kadambathur, needed additional accommodation, levelling up of the existing playground, extension to playground and provision of adequate sanitary conveniences.

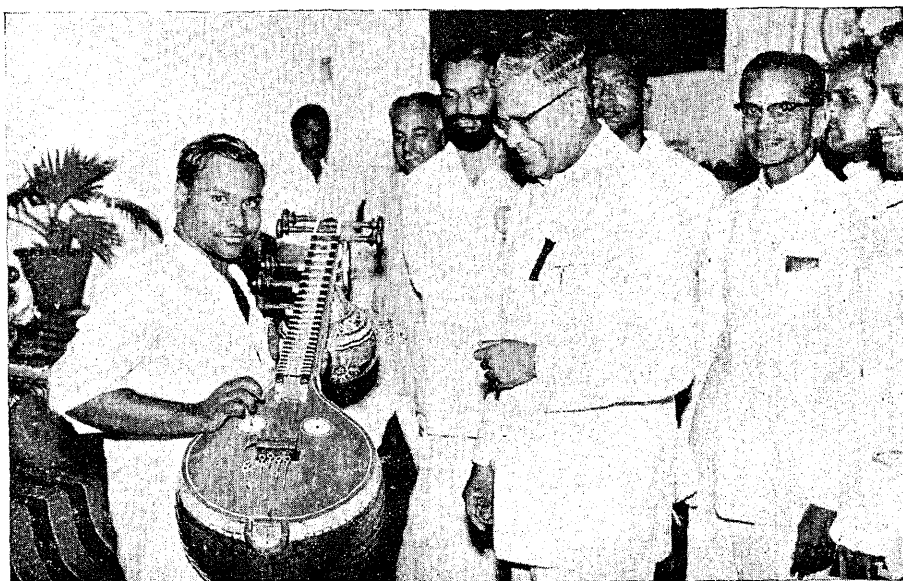
Summing up the proceedings of the Conference it is to be stated to the credit of all the schools that about Rs. 13,000 were received in cash or in kind for effecting improvements in schools. This amount does not include the donations received by the Board High School, Kadambathur.

As a result of the Conference, it is proposed to put up additional buildings or to effect repairs to buildings in 16 schools. Eighteen schools propose to supply additional furniture or equipment or maps and charts or other teaching aids. Eight schools propose to put up latrines and urinals. Six schools have taken up the supply of dresses. Thirty-three schools have taken up the supply of books and slates

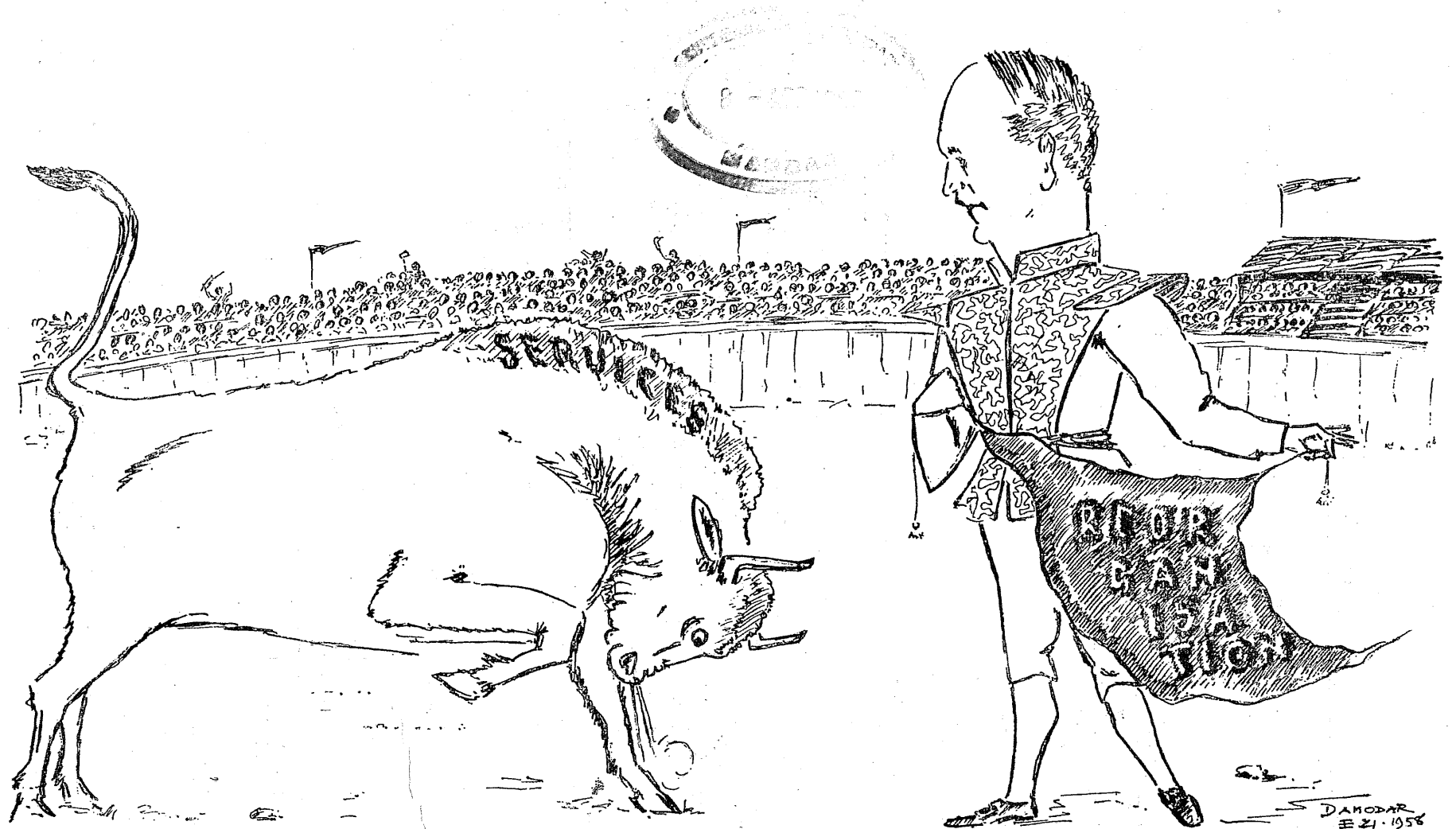
including the supply of library books. Twenty-one schools propose to improve the garden and gardening facilities. Six schools propose to supply time-pieces and clocks. Five schools propose to whitewash the school building. Four schools propose to introduce Bee-keeping. One school proposes to start poultry farming. Twenty-two schools have taken up the supply of vessels and drinking water utensils to the noon meal centre. Sixty-one schools propose to enroll children additionally and 24 schools propose to acquire perambokke site for playground and gardening.

The schools are expected to put through these projects before they close for the summer holidays. This should be possible inasmuch as the projects were chosen by the schools themselves.

The Conference revealed that true co-ordination between departments is possible when persons responsible meet and get down to work instead of stopping at the discussion level.



The Minister for Industries opened the Government Industrial Unit Exhibition organised by the Department of Industries and Commerce at Coimbatore on February 22. The Minister is evincing great interest in the veena.



THE MATADOR

SRI T. N. S. RAGHAVAN I.C.S., *First Member, Board of Revenue, Madras, (formerly Special Officer for Reorganisation of Services, Madras State.)*

(Continued from page 17.)

Area available for cultivation and financial implications.

So the cultivation of black wattle is being encouraged in the Nilgiris district and in the Palni Hills of Madurai district and an area of about 15,000 acres in the Palnis and about 3,500 acres in Nilgiris are available for raising these plantations. Schemes are already in force for growing these plantations extensively in the coming decade. Up to 1954 an area of about 4,000 acres was planted with wattle at a cost of Rs. 3,20,000. Of these only 238 acres were exploited which yielded a revenue of Rs. 2,27,880 (bark and fuel). For raising 238 acres the department incurred an expenditure of Rs. 12,000 and this gives an idea about the economical soundness of the scheme. Assuming an yield of about 5 tons of bark from an acre of plantation, we must have 6,000 acres to be felled annually to meet our average annual demand of 30,000 tons (assumed figure) and for a nine-year rotation we must have 54,000 acres under wattle.

The four important wattles.

The characteristics of the following *Acacia* species introduced into the Nilgiris in the middle of the last century by one Captain Dun are given below :—

- (1) *Acacia dealbata*,
- (2) *Acacia decurrens*,
- (3) *Acacia melanoxylon*, and
- (4) *Acacia mollissima*.

Acacia (Willd).—This belongs to the family of *Leguminosae Mimosae*, a very large genus containing a number of species of trees and climbers. This genus finds its greatest expression in Australia and Africa. India also has a good number of species most of them being thorny.

Acacia dealbata (Link).—This is otherwise known as the silver wattle deriving probably its name from the silvery appearance of its foliage. This is a small evergreen tree with handsome branchlets and foliage. In its own home, Tasmania, it reaches a height of 150 feet and a girth of 10 feet but in Nilgiris where it was introduced in 1932 it does not grow beyond 50 feet. The flowers are yellow and fragrant. The tree has no commercial value as timber. The fuel is of very poor quality. The tannin content of the bark is between 5 to 10 per cent. This bark is generally adulterated with green wattle bark.

Acacia decurrens.—This was introduced in the Nilgiris originally for solving the fuel problem. From 1853 systematic planting of this species was started but this was discontinued in 1869 when the Bluegum (*Eucalyptus globulus*) took its place. Now it is almost a weed in the Nilgiris and is growing in waste lands having inferior soil conditions excepting swamps. It is frost hardy and it is not known to suffer from any pests and diseases and it spreads very rapidly from root suckers.

Acacia decurrens (Willd).—This is popularly known as the green wattle of commerce and this also was introduced into Nilgiris about the same time as *A. dealbata*. It was at one time considered as a variety of *A. dealbata*. Along with *A. dealbata* and *A. mollissima*, this was planted out indiscriminately everywhere in Nilgiris for fuel. *A. mollissima* and *A. decurrens* though botanically very similar are really different species. It was once thought that *A. mollissima* was a variety of *A. decurrens*. The leaves of *A. mollissima* are dark green while that of *A. decurrens* a light yellowish green. The leaflets are short and closely spread in *A. mollissima* while they are a little long and widely spread in *A. decurrens*. At Nilgiris systematic plantations of *A. decurrens* were started only after 1939. Though originally valued for its tannin content, which is slightly more than that of *A. mollissima*, subsequently this was not preferred as it imparted a slightly red tinge to the tanned leather. But recent research has shown that this colouring matter can be eliminated by suitable changes in the tanning process or by suitable addition of other tanning materials. Anyhow its planting on a large scale has been given up in favour of *A. mollissima*.

This tree grows comparatively faster than black wattle in the early stages and is slightly more frost resistant. It produces a straight clean, knot-free bole. This grows to medium size and attains a height of 90 feet and 15 inches in diameter. It is not attacked by any pests or diseases. The tree seeds profusely and seeds are distributed throughout India.

Acacia melanoxylon (R.Br.).—This is commonly known as the Australian Blackwood and is a middle sized evergreen tree which reaches a height of about 100 feet and girth of about

6 feet in Nilgiris. Its dense olive green foliage consisting mainly of *Phyllodes* and not of true leaves, give a graceful appearance to this tree. This also was introduced by the same person at the same time, as the other wattles, with the same purpose of solving the fuel problem of the Ootacamund hill station. Regular plantations of this species were started by 1853 and continued till about 1869 when they were stopped and Bluegum was planted instead. Even now big avenue trees are seen all along the principal roads in the Nilgiris. The tree seeds profusely and the seeds are distributed throughout India.

Seed weights.

Two thousand and thirty-four seeds go to weigh one ounce. The germinative capacity is about 85 per cent and the plant percentage is 78. Plant per pound of seeds works up to 25,384.

Pests and diseases.

This tree is attacked by *loranthus* but this damage is not of much importance. It has a very low coppicing power. Natural regeneration by seed is rare but reproduction by root suckers is common. The timber is not valued in India. In Nilgiris it is used in temporary constructions. It is generally used as fuel and converted into charcoal. At present this is not much in demand.

Acacia mollissima (Willd).—This is the well known black wattle of commerce and it also comes from Australia. This tree was introduced into Nilgiris during the middle of the last century and as it is a prolific seed bearer, fresh seeds are distributed throughout India. As pointed out earlier all these wattles were introduced only for solving the fuel problem of the Hill Station. When Bluegum was introduced in 1869 the wattles lost their economic importance as fuel. Regular plantation of *A. Mollissima* on a planned scale for exploitation of bark was started only in 1939 by the Forest Department.

Importance of the species.

The Second World War, and the restrictions imposed on imports of tan barks from South Africa, gave an impetus for Research and it was found that *A. Mollissima* yielded the largest percentage of desirable tannin and so the Forest Department concentrated their attention on the artificial regeneration of this species to the exclusion of other exotic acacias. Up to 1954 the Forest Department planted an area of

about 4,000 acres with this species. The rotation is kept at 9 years and a plan is being made ready for extending these cultivations in favourable localities for production of tan bark.

Habit of growth, climate, rainfall and soil.

This tree is found to thrive well between elevation of 5,500 feet and 7,500 feet in the Nilgiris and between 6,000 feet and 8,000 feet in the Palni Hills. The mean daily shade temperature for the year is 57°F and the average maximum shade temperature is 75°F and the average minimum is 35°F. Rainfall varies between 50 inches to 80 inches with over 100 rains days in the year. The trees grow very luxuriantly between 7,200 feet and 8,000 feet and this elevation is the limiting factor for growing this tree in our State. The soil in Nilgiris is red clayey soil of gneissic origin rich and deep in some places and shallow and poor in other parts. Calcium is markedly absent in the soil. The tree comes up well in grass lands and abandoned cultivated lands. Excepting in swamps the tree comes up well in a variety of soils.

Pretreatment of seed.

Seeds should be pretreated by soaking them in boiling water. Water 5 times the volume of seed is taken and is brought to boiling point. It is then removed from the fire and the seed is poured into the water and stirred well. Seed is allowed to cool with the water for 12 hours. Then the seeds are removed and washed 4 or 5 times in clean cold water for removing the gummy mucilage. Then they are dried in the shade. Pretreated seeds give 53 to 60 per cent germination as against 5 per cent from untreated seeds.

Time of sowing and plantation technique.

Seeds are sown before the 15th of October in standard nursery beds which are well dug and mixed with earth obtainable from the rain forests of the localities. Germination (shola earth) takes place in about 10 to 15 days after sowing. Shade is provided for protecting the seedlings from excessive heat. And when the seedlings are 3 inches to 4 inches they are uprooted with as much earth as possible with minimum disturbance to roots. Then some shola earth is added and the entire seedlings is wrapped up in moss and tied with fibre. The mossed plant is

allowed to grow for 4 to 6 months or until the seedlings are between 9 inches 12 inches high when they are planted out in the field. During this time they are protected from drip as well as excessive heat. Mossed seedlings kept in the nursery beds are distributed once in a fortnight to prevent the seedlings striking roots in the ground. Six months old mossed nursery raised transplants are used in artificial regeneration in a new area for the first time. They are planted out in the field between May and July 15th in the Ootacamund Range and between June and August 15th in Coonoor Range. Planting is done only after the advent of the south-west monsoon and it is done on rainy days in moist weather. At the time of planting 2 oz. of N.P.K. mixture or the special wattle manure is added to the soil and planting is done in 1 foot cube prepared pits. Casualties are replaced as and when necessary. Three seedlings are done in the first year and 2 in the second year to a radius of about 2 feet around the plant. Seedlings which are less than 12 inches in height are liable to frost damage in the first year. So during the frost season namely between October to February, seedlings less than 18 inches high will be protected with bracken, ferns and grass. This is removed after February, frost occurs both in Nilgiris and in the Palnis but it is milder at the latter place. This tree does not coppice well but it bears seed from early life and seeds lie dormant in the soil even up to 6 years without loss of viability and they germinate when the plantations are clearfelled. After clearfelling at the end of 9 years, a gentle fire is run over the area just before the monsoon. This results in thousands of natural seedlings coming up in the entire area. These are thinned in lines and the second rotation crop thus obtained.

Seed weight.

The seed weighs 1,785 to an ounce and the germinative capacity is 57 per cent and the plant per cent is 15. From a standard bed of 40 feet by 4 feet by sowing a pound of seed 3,600 plants may be obtained and this will be quite sufficient for raising a plantation of 3 acres at an espacement of 11 feet by 11 feet including replacement of casualties. (For this espacement actually only 360 plants are required per acre.)

Direct sowing.

In the Palnis successful plantations were raised by direct sowings in patches at an espacement of 9 feet by 9 feet but now the tendency is to transplant mossed seedlings.

Rate of growth.

The rate of growth is rather slow in the first year especially of seedlings raised by direct sowings. Thereafter the growth is fast up to the fifth year and then it gradually declines.

Removal of bark.

In 9 years in medium qualities area the trees may attain a height growth of 50 feet and a girth of about 20 inches and the yield of dry bark per acre may be 5 to 6 tons. Unfortunately the tannin content of the bark and its quality from trees of various ages has not yet been worked out. Experiments on stripping and drying of bark are under way. Foreign practices are that the trees are girdled in the mid stem and bark peeled by hand. All bark that could be possibly removed is removed before felling the tree. Bark found on stem and branches with a girth of about three inches or one inch diameter is merchantable. Fresh green bark, if not used for tanning immediately should be air dried at once without exposing the inner side and then stored. Stripping of bark may usefully be done in summer and if the weather is not conducive the bark should be sent to the plains without loss of time for proper drying. It should not be allowed to get wet or exposed to rain lest the quality should deteriorate. It is chopped or crushed and packed and sold.

Yield of fuel.

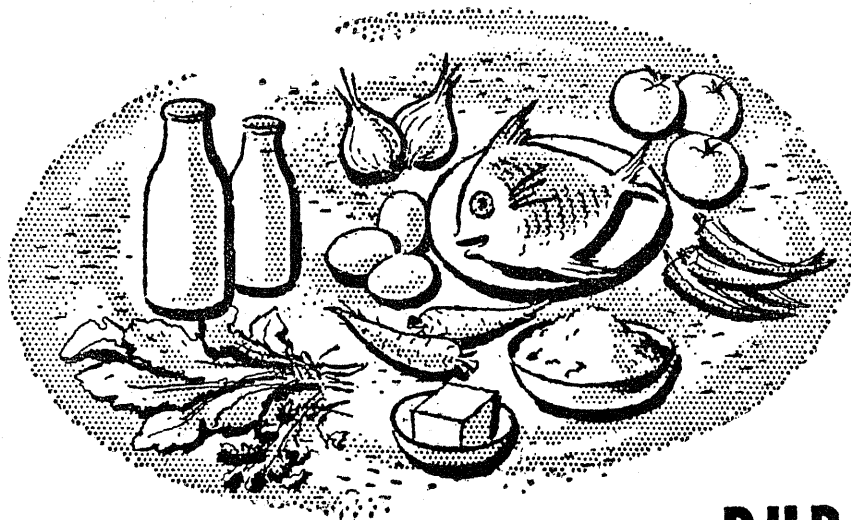
In addition to the bark fuel also is obtainable from these plantations. The yield of fuel varies from 15 to 40 tons per acre based on site quality over a rotation of only nine years.

Pests and diseases and fire protection.

Excepting gummosis which does not seem to have any ill effect, this tree does not suffer from any pests or diseases. It is liable to be killed by fire. As there are fire hazards both in the Nilgiris and in the Palni hills every year, the plantations are to be fire traced and no dry materials left in the plantation especially between the end of the first and the starting of the second rotations. The species is shallow rooted and liable to be uprooted during

(Continued on page 33.)

Balance your **DIET...**



and your **BUDGET**

IN these hard days, a balanced diet and a balanced budget seldom go hand in hand as a matter of course. But, with care, they can. Take your diet, of which fats are a necessary and valuable part. India's cattle cannot provide anywhere near the amount of milk products needed to give every adult and growing child their basic need of two ounces of fat per day. And even if it were possible, good ghee and butter would be beyond the reach of the average person's purse.

Now take your budget. All over the world, diet-conscious people faced with the rising cost of living are cooking with wholesome vegetable fats—margarine, shortening and vanaspati—as a good means of keeping meals

nourishing and tasty. Besides being good for our health, these vegetable cooking media are economical—a double advantage to the family budget.

Dalda Vanaspati is made from the purest vegetable oils, to which are added 700 International Units of Vitamin A per ounce, the same Vitamin A content as that of good ghee. In addition, Dalda contains 56 units of Vitamin D per ounce. Hygienically manufactured according to Government specifications, Dalda comes in sealed, double-lidded tins. More and more housewives are turning with confidence to Dalda, and relying on it to put *extra nourishment* into food cooked with it.



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Bharathanatyam—An Art and a Science

By SRI S. D. S. YOGI

*BHARATARNAVA means the ocean of dance. Bharata is a composite word of three syllables representing three basic essentials of dancing. Bha is bhava or aesthetic emotion, Ra is raga or mode of melody, tha is thala or rhythmic time-measure and Aranava is the ocean of these essentials. This ocean swells up with foaming waves of pleasing physical movement—the book is full of them—expressing deep psychic emotions and sensibilities.

Nandhikeswara is the author of this aranava. In any ancient system of thought his is a name to conjure with, it spells romantic revelation of new truths. There is scarcely any subject this attendant on Siva has not touched and enriched. His works by themselves would form a library of cherished wisdom. He has dived deep into mysticism, mantra, yoga, metaphysics, ritualism, physics, chemistry, metallurgy, magnetism, mechanics, medicine, grammar, astronomy, astrology, physiognomy, palmistry, music, rhythm, sculpture, architecture and the art of dance. I have with me a little palm-leaf manuscript, named Nandhi Nool, which helps you to read the life of a person from the lines on his or her forehead and neck. I mention this only to show the mentality of this genius which has covered untrodden ground and culled strange, unheard of mysteries.

According to ancient texts there were sixteen schools of dancing evolved by sixteen seers, viz., Sambhu, Gowri, Brahma, Madhava, Skandha, Nandhikeswara, Duttita, Kohala, Naradha, Yagnavalkya, Brihaspathi, Matanga, Ravana, Hanuman, Arjuna and Usha, the daughter of Banasura. In this list Nandhi stands in between Gods and men. It is, as though, divine wisdom flowed through him to human levels of knowledge. He is more ancient than Bharatha himself. Thandu, who taught Bharatha the art of Thandava, is none else than this Nandhi. However, all Kailasam schools of thought are attributed to this great seer. Kootha-Nool, another unpublished work on Natya, does not mention Bharatha-muni, but calls Nandhi, one of the originators of the art of dance.

We hear that Panini had to get his grammar approved by Rishaba Deva, this Nandhi. Adhima, the first Siddheswara of North India was a disciple of Nandhi. To the South-India, especially the Tamilian, Nandhi is a sacred name. He is the guru of our great guru Thirumula. Thiru-a-vadu-thurai mutt claims direct descentance from Nandhi through Thirumula. Many of our siddhas belong to this genealogy. It is for the sake of Patanjali and Vyakrapadha, the disciples of Nandhi, that Siva danced his divine dance at Thillai. It is he who is represented as the bull of wisdom for ever facing the lord in all our Siva temples.

This is admittedly a digression—but not without purpose. The introduction to the book does not concern itself much with the author, his times, his place in dance traditions, his life, etc., and hence I have tried to present a glimpse of the personality behind the book.

Thanks to the Sangeet Natak Akadami many unpublished manuscripts have seen the light of day. With the help of the Akadami, Abhinaya Darpana (Tamil version) of Nandhikeswara has already been published by Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Iyer's Library, Adyar. This was and is the text book of dance in South India. It is in memory of this great Nandhi that 'Nandhi', 'Nandhi-pooja' and 'Nandhi-vakya' are introduced in our dance and dramatic programmes. Now, Bharatharnava by the self-same Nandhi is issued from the Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore, sponsored by the same Akadami. Thus, there are two dance-works of Nandhi before the public.

Abinaya-Darpana or the mirror of dance, is just a small mirror reflecting a portion of the art, the language of gestures and their application, while Bharatharnava, the ocean of dance, is, as the name implies, a larger work with a fuller scope. But out of the 4,000 stanzas the present edition presents only the available 1,200 slokas. So, we have just a little over a quarter of this ocean. Still, this quarter is considerable and contains much that was hitherto unknown.

The book has neither a prologue, nor an epilogue. It begins abruptly with the usual hasthas (hand gestures) and ends equally abruptly with pushpanjali (offering of flower). One feels that the last chapter should precede the first. Even the additional matter, from the Bhandarkar Oriental Library manuscript attached as an appendix, does not fit in anywhere with the available text. It stands apart as a fragment thrown from somewhere in the unexplored depths.

Yet, the book is unique. The 'hastas' are more elaborately dealt with. Many new uses are found for them. While Bharatha enumerates only 9 sthanakas (standing poses), this book gives 31, while the charis (leg movements) are less in number. The nartanas given here are found nowhere else. The special features of the book are:—the way in which Nandhi combines bhavas, rasas, hasthas, angikas, thalas, sthanakas, charis, jathis, karanas and angaharas into wholesome and harmonious movements of dance, the miscellaneous uses for hasthas rarely found anywhere else, the enumeration of the 108 thalas not usual in dance works, each natya or nritya jathi being accompanied by its proper jathi, and the presentation of certain new forms. In short the book is a mine of new information and richly repays perusal by art lovers.

While a separate index of items treated is given at the end of the book, in Sanskrit, Tamil and English the contents need not have been so elaborate. It covers 60 pages, most of which might have been used for a more critical and comparative introduction. The jumbling together of Sanskrit, English and Tamil terms for each item is not necessary. The Sanskrit original and the English and Tamil translations if given separately would have been more readable. A few mistakes have crept in. The English translations of Mayura Hastha reads, 'If in Kartari Hasta, the ring-finger and the thumb are joined together', while in the Tamil translation instead of the ring-finger, the little-finger butts in. In spite of these, this is a book which can be whole-heartedly recommended to all lovers of art.

* BHARATARNAVA of Nandhikeswara. Edited by Sri K. Vasudeva Sastri, Research Professor, Saraswati Mahal Library, Tanjore, and published by Sri S. Gopalan, Saraswati Mahal Library, Tanjore. Price Rs. 15. This publication is sponsored by the Sangeet Natak Akadami, Delhi.

Resettling Ex-Servicemen

Madras Government's Progress

After the close of the Second World War, the Government of India set up a Resettlement Directorate to find work for persons demobilised from military services. One of the ways in which the ex-servicemen were sought to be rehabilitated in our State, was by the organisation of co-operative societies exclusively for them. Such co-operative can be broadly classified into three types, viz., (1) Co-operative Motor Transport Societies, (2) Co-operative Land Colonization Societies and (3) Co-operative Workshops. The Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund Committee constituted by the Government of India has been affording financial assistance to run these societies.

Co-operative Motor Transport Societies.

For such of those ex-servicemen as had worked, while in active service, as motor drivers, cleaners, fitters, etc., a scheme for the formation of Motor Transport Societies was sanctioned and 13 Co-operative Motor Transport Societies exclusively for these ex-servicemen were formed in 1947 in the Composite State of Madras. The Transport authorities were requested to give special consideration to them in the matter of granting route permits without prejudice to the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act and Rules.

The financial assistance afforded by the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund Committee, Madras, the help given by the Ministry of Defence by supplying vehicles at concessional rates and by the Director-General of Army Disposals, New Delhi, by supplying the materials for the construction of M.B. sheds at nominal cost greatly helped the societies in the initial stage.

Transport of goods was originally the main line of activity of all these societies. Besides the general public and sister co-operative institutions, several departments of Government like Civil Supplies, Public Works, and Forest entrust their transport work to these societies. All the societies have since undertaken passenger service also, as this line of work is found to be more remunerative than lorry service.

There are at present seven societies owning 93 lorries and 41 buses in the districts of Madras, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli with a membership of 363 persons on the rolls and a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2.06 lakhs. All these societies are running small workshops of their own for attending to minor repairs, battery-charging, welding, spray painting, etc. The salaries and allowances paid to members during 1956-57 worked out to Rs. 2.47 lakhs. Every effort is being made to increase their fleet strength and provide employment to more members of skilled and unskilled ex-servicemen.

The amount of loans granted up to date by the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund Committee to the seven societies working in this State is indicated below :—

Name of the society.	Amount of loan.
	RS.
1 Coimbatore Ex-servicemen's Co-operative Motor Transport Society	1,77,826
2 North Arcot Ex-servicemen's Co-operative Motor Transport Society	1,37,835
3 Madras Ex-servicemen's Co-operative Motor Transport Society.	2,34,843
4 Tiruchirappalli Ex-servicemen's Co-operative Motor Transport Society.	2,13,761
5 Salem Ex-servicemen's Co-operative Motor Transport Society ..	1,64,764
6 South Arcot Ex-servicemen's Co-operative Motor Transport Society	1,37,823
7 Tirunelveli Ex-servicemen's Co-operative Motor Transport Society	2,52,837
Total ..	13,19,689

Wherever the P.W.S.R.F. Committee was not able to finance these societies in recent times, the State Government has given financial assistance as in the case of the Tirunelveli Co-operative Motor Transport Society, to which a loan of Rs. 1 lakh was granted for the purchase of new vehicles. The societies are rendering good service to their members by giving them employment and to their customers by giving them satisfactory service.

Land Colonization Societies.

Land colonisation co-operative societies composed exclusively of ex-servicemen have been organized with a view to settle those ex-servicemen who had an agricultural bias. Cultivable waste lands were alienated by Government to these societies. The societies were given exemption

(1) from assessment of land revenue for the first five years, and

(2) from water cess, if any, for the first two years.

An ex-serviceman settling in these colonies was generally given an economic holding of 5 acres of wet land or 10 acres of dry land. Grants and loans have been given to the societies for reclamation, purchase of bulls, cultivation, etc., from the funds contributed by the Central Government, State Government and the P.W.S.R.F. Committee. The Central Government pay Rs. 500 per colonist, the P.W.S.R.F. Committee pay Rs. 475 as grant and Rs. 325 as loan per colonist for carrying out various kinds of capital works such as reclamation, provision of irrigation facilities, construction of huts for the colonists, formation of roads, etc., and the State Government bear the cost of land and that portion of the cost which is not recovered from any of the contributing agencies. So far, grants to the extent of Rs. 2,82,400 and loans to the extent of Rs. 1,74,500 have been sanctioned to the 7 land colonization societies in this State. The State Government have also made available staff free of cost for the day-to-day administration of these societies.

There are 647 members on rolls in the seven land colonization societies for ex-servicemen in the State at (1) Meyyur Gudapakkam, Chingleput District; (2) Manivalandan, Salem District; (3) Dr. Rajan Nagar, Tiruchirappalli District; (4) Thirumangalakottai, Tanjore District; (5) Jambuvanodai, Tanjore District; (6) Nallavannankudikadu, Tanjore District; and (7) Kulasekaram, Kanyakumari District with a paid up share capital of Rs. 2.29 lakhs. Out of 6,529 acres of land alienated to these societies, 2,653 acres have been reclaimed. Mainly fooderops are raised on these lands. Some of these societies have provided their members with subsidiary occupation, such as poultry farming, kitchen gardening, dairying, etc. Loans are also advanced in deserving cases to members of these societies for the purchase of milch animals, so that they may take to dairying as a subsidiary occupation.

Co-operative Workshops.

Co-operative Workshops otherwise called "Medium Scale Industrial Co-operatives" have been formed for providing employment to ex-servicemen, who received training in 'Civimil' centres and employed on technical jobs while in Defence Services. There are four ex-servicemen workshops, viz., the Kumbakonam Metal Workshop, the Tirunelveli District Co-operative Timber Workshops, the Katpadi Co-operative Timber workshop and the Reid Co-operative Timber Workshop in this State under the administrative control of the Department of Industries, Labour and Co-operation. As the ex-servicemen did not have the required skill to undertake the manufacture of articles straightaway, they were given training under the Government of India Technical Training Scheme. Stipends were given to the trainees besides financial assistance to the workshops for conducting the training. Sixty per cent of the capital expenditure of the workshops was met by the P.W.S.R.F. Committee and forty per cent by the State Government. So far, besides a contribution of 1.16 lakhs by the P.W.S.R.F. Committee, the Central Government and the State Government have spent Rs. 3.46 lakhs towards the capital cost of the workshop. These workshops have been provided with lands, buildings and

machinery at the cost of the State Government who have guaranteed the repayment of principal and interest borrowed by the workshops towards their working capital to the extent of Rs. 6.62 lakhs. In 1952, the P.W.S. R.F. Committee sanctioned a loan of Rs. 28,000 to the Tirunelveli Timber Workshops for the purchase and installation of circular saw machine to increase its production capacity. The workshop has installed the machine. Recently both the Central and State Governments have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1,40,000 to the Tirunelveli Timber Works and the Kumbakonam Metal Workshop towards purchase of additional machinery at the reorganization of the workshops. To provide continuous employment for the workers, Government have asked the Heads of Departments to indent on the workshops for their requirements of furniture and metalware. Government have also permitted the District Boards and Municipalities to obtain their requirements of articles manufactured by ex-servicemen societies. The cost of some of the supervisory staff employed by the workshop as Secretary, Accountant, etc., is met by Government. Thus the workshops for ex-servicemen are assisted by Government towards providing capital expenditure working capital and staff besides securing sheltered markets for them.

The number of workers, the amount of wages paid to them, the value of production and sales in these workshops for the years from 1953-54 to 1956-57 are indicated below:—

Year.	Number of members.	Wages.		Production.		Sales.
		RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	RUPEES IN LAKHS.	
1953-54 ..	620	0.71	3.50	3.53	}	*
1954-55 ..	612	0.99	4.81	5.11		
1955-56 ..	600	1.38	6.37	6.71		
1956-57 ..	140	0.70	2.85	4.00†		

* For seven workshops for one year.

† Up to 31st March 1957 for four workshops.

Soldiers' Board Organization.

The Madras State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board at Madras and the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards at the Headquarters of each district administered by the Government of Madras cater to the general welfare of the ex-servicemen and their dependants. The assistance rendered in this field of welfare work may be broadly classified as financial and otherwise. Effective co-ordination has been set up between the civil and military authorities in order to extend all possible assistance to the families of service personnel, the ex-servicemen and their dependants.

When the soldiers, sailors and airmen are in service, it devolves on the Soldiers' Boards to safeguard the interests of their families, protect them from any exploitation by unscrupulous persons and secure for them free legal advice on law suits. On release from the Forces, the ex-servicemen are helped in various ways by getting their accounts settled at the Units where they served, by initiating claims for Family and Disability Pensions where necessary, and by arranging for their resettlement and employment.

Financial assistance takes the form of training and rehabilitation of the disabled, medical treatment at the hospitals and sanatoria, educational concessions for the children and direct dependants of ex-servicemen, immediate relief grants and monthly benevolent grants for those who are in indigent circumstances. Besides, the ex-servicemen suffering from Tuberculosis or Leprosy who are undergoing treatment in sanatoria are given pocket money every month. They are also provided with transport charges for admission to and on discharge from the sanatoria. Deserving cases are also given transport charges to visit their families once a year. Ex-servicemen who are in employment but who are facing financial distress are given short-term loans. Financial assistance of the kind stated above is being extended from the Madras State Ex-servicemen Personnel Benevolent Fund administered by the Financial Sub-Committee. During the year 1956-57, ameliorative measures to alleviate the

distress of ex-servicemen involved an expenditure of about Rs. 11,000. Besides, nearly Rs. 30,000 have been obtained from the various Army, Benevolent Funds of the Armed Forces and disbursed to the grantees. A sum of about Rs. 25,000 has been spent for training disabled ex-servicemen at the Queen Mary's Technical School, Kirkee, in trades suitable to them so that they may eke out their livelihood by occupying themselves usefully. Arrangements have also been made to send every year four disabled ex-servicemen from the Madras State to the Queen Mary's Technical School, Kirkee, for training in various trades.

The District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards in the State have dealt with 58,841 petitions from ex-servicemen, families of serving soldiers, sailors and airmen and dependants of deceased personnel and heard the representations of 18,738 persons. The Board issued 530 eligibility certificates for educational concessions to children and dependants of ex-servicemen and 337 bonafide certificates to the ex-servicemen for assignment of lands.

Due to the efforts of these Boards, 89 amputees were fitted with artificial limbs at the Limb Centre, Poona, free of cost. Pensioners were also assisted to obtain photographs at concessional rate and the Secretaries attested such photographs and sent them on to the Treasury Officers concerned for incorporation in the respective descriptive rolls for the purpose of identification. Military decorations and other awards were presented to the ex-servicemen. About 1,239 ex-service persons were placed in employment by the Employment Exchanges.

Ex-services Centres have been established at the District Headquarters of Tirunelveli, Madurai, South Arcot, Tanjore, Coimbatore and North Arcot to enable ex-servicemen who come to the District headquarters on business or otherwise to have rest and recreation at these Centres built at a cost of Rs. 40,000 each from the War Fund raised during the last war. A Soldiers' Club was also constructed at Krishnagiri, Salem district, at a cost of Rs. 26,000 and maintained for the benefit of the largest number of men recruited for the Armed Forces from the Krishnagiri taluk during the last war.

Success of Sugarcane Development Work in the State

That the average yield of sugarcane has increased by nearly 21 per cent due to the intensive sugarcane development work in the State, is the assessment of the Director of Statistics after a crop sampling survey by the random sampling technique. The intensive sugarcane development work was started in 1949 and is confined only to the development centres in the following districts, and the average yields (in tons per acre) are shown with the normal yields in brackets: South Arcot (29) 33.53; North Arcot (27) 28.05; Coimbatore (25) 45.38; Salem (34) 37.39; Tiruchirappalli (25) 32.56; Madurai (normal yield not available) 26.95.

Eleven development units are working in these districts to demonstrative and introduce improved methods of sugarcane cultivation. The special staff in these units, under the direction of the State Cane Specialist assisted the ryots in the preparation of land with improved implements and in the

selection of pure, vigorous and disease-free sets and pretreating the seed materials with Areton before planting. Special emphasis was laid for the adoption of the following improved practices:—

(i) Raising of green-manure crops before or in situ and incorporating the same in the soil;

(ii) application of concentrated manure in the form of cake and ammonium sulphate on the basis of 1:1 to supply 200 lb. to 250 lb.;

(iii) to provide judicious irrigation at the early stages and to reduce the number of irrigation prior to harvest;

(iv) propping of sugarcane;

(v) remedial measures to eradicate smut and borer diseases; and

(vi) raising *Glyricidia maculata* on bunds of cane fields.

(Continued from page 28.)

severe gales. Hence one chain of wide wind belts of bluegum are raised once in every ten chains of plantations. As *Acacia mollissima* is the most important species it is desirable to obtain pure strains of these seeds. For this arrangements have been made at Nilgiris. But this contingency does not appear to have been felt in South Africa. Probably there is hybridization there.

Latest research results.

The wood is not useful as timber and as fuel it is only second to bluegum. But latest researches at Dehra Dun have proved that the wood is a potential raw material for paper and rayon industries and the question of establishing a paper or rayon mill near Nilgiris is under active consideration.

Conclusion.

A century of existence has almost acclimatized this useful exotic and now a stage has been reached when plantations of these species may be raised with confidence.

Elections for Class II Panchayats

Elections for Class II Panchayats in the State will be held by secret ballot system this year. Till now elections for these panchayats were held by show of hands only. The first election will be held on 7th April 1958.

There are 6,000 such panchayats in the State and elections will be over by April, 1959.

King of Game Fishes :

The Rainbow Trout

Nilgiri Hills in South India are noted for their natural beauty, invigorating climate and a variety of other attractions such as hunting, horse-riding, sight-seeing, boating and fishing. Rivers and streams of over forty miles in length in these hills are the source of great attraction for tourist anglers.

In the beginning, Nilgiris had no indigenous fishery worth the name. But the Fisheries Department imported from Europe four new species of cold water fish and acclimatized them to Nilgiri's climate. They are (1) Golden carp, (2) Tench (3) Mirror Carp and (4) Trout.

Though golden carp and Tench were the first fish to be bred they were not favoured by the public. Mirror Carp which has been introduced in the hills in comparatively recent times has bred most prolifically and spread itself in all lakes. But, Trout alone is liked very much by anglers and fish-eaters.

Trout is aptly described as the '*King of game fishes*'. It is beautiful to look at with its rainbow colours and spots. Anglers are prepared to trek miles along the streams to look for it because of its sporting qualities, hardy stamina and delicate taste. Both in Europe and the United States of America, Trout fishing is popular as a recreation. It is estimated that 10 million pounds of trout are caught annually in North America.

Therefore, early European settlers, planters and tourists as well as the Fisheries Department wanted to introduce Trout into the cool and clear streams of Nilgiri plateau to enhance their charm and utility.

The Brown Trout.

The first attempt to import Trout ova and fry from abroad was made by Dr. Francis Day in 1863 and was soon followed by several others. They tried Brown Trout in vain which could not get acclimatized to the new ecological conditions of the Nilgiris. The same story of unsuccessful efforts by enthusiastic amateurs continued for about 4 decades. In 1909 Sir F. A. Nicholson,

the Founder—Director of the Fisheries Department in Madras approached the Government to obtain the services of a pisciculturist. Sir Arthur Lawley, the then Governor of Madras, taking a personal interest in the matter, wrote to the Government of Ceylon and secured the services of Mr. H.C. Wilson. The expert had thus replaced the amateur.

The very same year Mr. Wilson chose an ideal spot at Avalanche near Ootacamund and constructed a scientific hatchery. This marked the beginning of the scientific culture of this popular game fish which attracts so many anglers to the "Blue Mountains" during summer.

And then came Rainbow.

The next step of Mr. Wilson was to give up *Brown Trout* in favour of the *Rainbow Trout*. He imported ova and stock fish from Ceylon and successfully stripped the male and female fish, fertilised the eggs and artificially hatched, them out in the hatchery at Avalanche. He let loose fingerlings into many streams. In 1911 the Avalanche, the Emerald valley, the Krurmund, the Mekod and the Pykara rivers were thrown open to trout fishing for the first time. In successive years, more streams were stocked and trout fishing was extended to the Mukurti, the Billitkadahalla, the Bavanipuzha and the Glenmorgan lake.

There are handicaps in the natural propagation of Trout. Trout eggs take 27 days to hatch, during which period they are exposed to their enemies and change of temperature. Only a very few fry survive. Therefore, left to itself Trout is unable to populate fully all the streams. So Fisheries experts have found out an artificial process to hatch out and rear the fry successfully.

For artificial breeding the first requisite is a pair of sexually ripe Trout. Mature Trout are collected in the shallow creeks of Mukurti lake, and gently pressed sideways till milt and

eggs readily ooze out into a basin. After giving time for fertilisation, the unfertilised opaque eggs are picked out and the rest are packed in ova boxes and taken to Avalanche hatchery.

At the hatchery the eggs are transferred from the ova boxes to the glass grills with feather brushes. The glass grills with rows of 4,000 arranged eggs are then placed in wooden troughs. A continuous supply of pure Oxygenated water is essential for the growth of the eggs. In 23 days eyes are formed on the eggs. After 6 to 8 weeks the fry are fed on puppy biscuits and boiled and crushed eggs of fowls. Later, they are removed to nursery ponds where they are fed on boiled Crab meat or minced sheep liver. Afterwards they are transferred to stock ponds and reared for even 3 years and released finally into streams and rivers. At this stage they will be strong enough to withstand predators. Otherwise as tender fry 99 per cent of them would go down the throats of larger fish and otters. The hatchery and attached ponds are enclosed in a wide fence in a pleasant glade in the woods. High hills shelter them from winds. The stock and fry ponds reproduce, as far as possible, the conditions met with in Nature. Flowering plants droop over the sides. Ferns grow in every crevice while luxuriant growth of grass trials over the top and gives a green background to a lovely spot. It is a beautiful spot for any visitor to enjoy. But coupled with the complaint of lesser fish and smaller size, a feeling is developing that this foreign fish, that came with the British has gone away with the British. But pisciculturists hope that this notion is belied and this beautiful fish, flirting in the crystal clear glittering waters of this beautiful hill station, adding colour to its colourful surroundings will continue to be cared for at least in streams and lakes that lie close to Ooty, Coonoor, Willington and Kothagiri, so that people may have a fine time angling them.

Thus, Trout—a completely foreign fish—was not only made to live in the Nilgiris but also made to breed artificially so as to replenish the streams with young Trout from time to time. Till 1926 the Fisheries Department protected the valuable Trout fishery and catered to the needs of anglers. Never was a stream over-fished and never an angler complained of paucity of small size of Trout in streams. In 1926 Trout

fishery was handed over to the management of the *Nilgiris Game Association*.

In recent years many reservoirs have been formed in the Nilgiris. Of these, the Maravakandy, Kattery and Pykara reservoirs are big ones. All these and many more waters have already been brought under the piscicultural programme. The Pykara river and dam are only 12 miles from Ooty on the Mysore trunk road, and so within the easy reach of a tourist—angler. As Trout forms a great attraction to visitors, the Department has stocked the Pykara Reservoir with game fishes. Apart from sport, the public will get fish food.

The Ooty lake, of 80 acres in extent, yields an income of more than Rs. 1,000 per year from angling alone. Besides, 600 pounds of fish are caught every month by the anglers. This clearly shows that the Pykara Reservoir will yield good revenue.

The scientific development and exploitation of the fisheries of all Reservoirs, lakes and Trout streams in Nilgiris by the Technical personnel of the Fisheries Department will provide food, pleasure and profit for the local population and attract more tourists to the "Queen of Hill Stations".

Award of Prizes for the best books.

The Government have accepted the suggestion of the Tamil Academy that the best publications in English and Hindi and other important Indian languages dealing with Tamil language and literature and also translations in other languages of the best works in Tamil should also be awarded prizes. At present, books are classified into 20 groups and the best books in each group are awarded prizes.

Madras State Transport— Kanyakumari

Fifty-three buses out of a total fleet strength of 75 were operated by the State Transport in the existing routes in the Kanyakumari district in January.

The monthly mileage covered was 2,52,008.2, and 8,43,894 passengers were carried; the monthly total collection ran up to Rs. 2,35,523.11 nP.

Special buses carried 62,801 passengers and brought a collection of Rs. 8,828.49 nP.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research

The Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Memorial Prizes for Agricultural Research

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has, with a view to creating an incentive for research workers and to recognising outstanding research work done by them in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry and allied subjects, decided to institute 11 prizes of the value of Rs. 5,000 each. These prizes will be known as "The Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Memorial Prizes for Agricultural Research" and one prize will be awarded annually for outstanding research work done in India in each of the following subjects:—

- 1 Agronomy.
- 2 Agricultural Engineering.
- 3 Agricultural Chemistry.
- 4 Agricultural Botany.
- 5 Agricultural Zoology (including Fisheries).
- 6 Horticulture.
- 7 Animal Breeding.
- 8 Animal Nutrition (including Physiology and Bio-Chemistry).
- 9 Animal Diseases.
- 10 Dairying.
- 11 Agricultural and Animal Husbandry, Economics and Statistics.

2. These prizes will be in the form of gold medals or cash or both and the first prize in each subject will be awarded for outstanding research work done in the country either individually or jointly, during the calendar year 1957, i.e., 1st January to 31st December 1957, and thereafter for such research work carried out during each subsequent calendar year.

3. The award of each of the prizes shall be based on significant advances in human knowledge in a particular subject as revealed by books, monographs or papers published in the name

of the candidate or any other unpublished account of the outstanding research work done or discoveries and inventions made by him. The selection of a candidate for the award of a prize will be made on the recommendations of a Judging Committee consisting of eminent scientists appointed for the purpose by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The award of a prize may be made to more than one research worker and the prize money divided amongst them in such proportion and manner as may be decided by the Council.

4. All research workers, engaged in research work in India, in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry and allied sciences are eligible for competing for these prizes. Applications should be submitted *in quintuplicate*, in the prescribed form, which can be had, free of cost, from the Additional Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi. Candidates working in Research Institutes, etc., should submit their applications through the Head of the Institute/Department, etc. Others may submit their applications direct.

5. All applications should be sent in a sealed cover and addressed to the Additional Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi, so as to reach him not later than the 30th April 1958. The cover of applications should be superscribed as under:—

"Application for the award of the Rafi Ahmed Kidwai Memorial Prize for Research in . . .". Applications received after the 30th April 1958 will not be considered.

(Continued from page 13.)

also undertake heat treatment, electroplating, enamelling and assembling. As a measure of assistance, the State Government have, with the concurrence of the Central Government, agreed to charge the small units only the cost of materials, contingencies, labour and supervisory staff towards the servicing work, without interest on capital and depreciation. Technical advice will be given free of cost. I do hope that the small units and entrepreneurs of this town will take full advantage of the facilities provided by the Government solely for their benefit and thereby not only enhance their own income, but also contribute substantially to meet at least a part of the requirements of cycles and cycle parts of this region.

I take this opportunity to bring to your notice that an equally important scheme in the field of tanning and leather will be functioning shortly in this district near Ambur. This scheme costing Rs. 4.82 lakhs is intended to provide facilities for preserving raw hides and skins in cold storage and also finish the half-tanned or rejected leather

available in this district which is well-known for leather industry. By this process of full conversion and utilisation of rejects, the tannery of this district will be able to earn a better return for their products and also the much-needed foreign exchange for the country. Besides, a larger number of units under handicrafts and village industries are functioning in this district and many more will be opened during the next year. I have no doubt that the industrialists and artisans of this district will avail themselves of the facilities afforded by the Government and do their best for the rapid development of industries in this district.

Metric System of Weights and Measures

The Government have decided that the metric system of weights and measures should be introduced in four districts, i.e., Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot and North Arcot from 1st October 1958.

The Government have also approved the appointment of a Special Officer

under the Board of Revenue for taking measures for the introduction of metric system of weights and measures in this State. He will co-ordinate the work connected with the introduction of the metric system in the various departments of the Government.

Exhibition of Propaganda Films

Free licences for the exhibition of feature films in educational institutions, industrial and business establishments and in open-air theatres granted in Form 'F' of the Cinema (Regulations) Rules, 1957, will hereafter carry a condition that no admission fee shall be charged. An amendment to the Rules to this effect has been directed to be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Such cinema exhibitions are given free licence on special occasions and seasons as a means of propaganda on education, health, etc., and as such Government feel that no fees should be collected in such cases.

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