

Service. Indian or European, both should look upon their work as of a missionary character, working for India's good and for India's poor people. A true hand of fellowship should be extended, one towards the other, each with the impression that he is a pioneer in Agricultural Reform. Educated Indians are becoming more and more sensitive. They have always felt it as a sense of their inferiority whenever a difference was shown in the pay of Europeans and Indians doing the same work. Quoting Dr. Bose once again but applying it to the Agricultural Department, we would earnestly urge upon all workers in the field of Agricultural Reform feeling a sense of their solidarity because they were all serving for one cause namely the agricultural and material progress of the country. Consequently we would keep the whole world open and select the best men for doing the greatest work which has yet to be done in India, namely, of making the land yield more than what it has done so far.

Agricultural Co-operation.

Co-operation, as applied to agriculture, is gaining ground rapidly in Southern India. The Board of Agriculture, at its meeting at Coimbatore, laid stress upon this important subject. In some provinces, the Director of Agriculture is also the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies. In others where the two offices are held by separate men, a more intimate working together than mere exchange of opinions and advice, has been sought for. At the instance of Mr. Burns of Bombay the Board passed a resolution, thanking educated landowners on whose lands and with whose help agricultural experiments were conducted from which valuable results were achieved. While assistance from any agency for the carrying out of agricultural improvements and the diffusion of agricultural information is welcome, the real co-operation between the Director of Agriculture and the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies is bound to produce more permanent effect and the resolution passed by the Board at the instance of Mr. Chadwick is most appropriate, namely, that "where Registrars of Co-operative Societies are independent of the Directors of Agriculture, the Board wish to emphasise the importance of the closes

working between the two departments in the formation and development of Co-operative Societies designed to undertake the Agricultural work."

Agricultural Co-operation again was the keynote of the addresses delivered at the second Madras Provincial Co-operative Conference by the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Iyer who presided and Dewan Bahadur Krishnaswami Rao who was chairman of the Reception Committee. Reference was made at this Conference to the propagandist work done by Dewan Bahadur M. Audinarayanaya and Mr. N. Pattabhirama Rao who are touring in mofussil tracts addressing audiences and starting agricultural societies on a co-operative basis, for production and distribution.

At the Tanjore District Co-operative Conference presided over by Mr. R. B. Wood, Collector, the subject was again prominently brought forward and a resolution was passed suggesting the desirability of starting the following types of Co-operative Societies in suitable centres within the district. Co-operative Agricultural Societies ; Co-operative Dairies ; Co-operative Rice Mills, Ground-nut shelling Societies, whole sale paddy supplying societies, Oil mills, etc. ; Co-operative cattle insurance Societies ; Co-operative artificial manure manufacturing societies, etc.

The scope of the co-operative movement hitherto has been to get cheap credit for the cultivators and prevent them from getting into the clutches of money lenders. Borrowing at a cheap rate of interest is not and should not be the only or chief object of the co-operative credit movement. In the words of Hon'ble Mr. L. E. Buckley who presided at the Anantapur District Conference, "The Co-operative credit movement is not a money lending concern in which profits by way of interest is to be looked for. The object of the movement is to promote combination for the purpose of helping one another especially in the matter of advancing money at the time you want it and at a favourable rate of interest, and the main return—the most prominent return for your work—is that you are saved from the clutches of the usurer. There are other incidental rewards that you get ; You learn I hope by knowing others to know yourself ; you learn

to help yourselves by developing habits of economy and prudence; you acquire self-reliance and all this makes you lead better lives." The influence which the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies so far, has produced is great. Experience has been gained in managing societies—the ways to success and the causes of failure. Credit societies do not involve much risk. Agricultural societies require more careful nursing. A band of a dozen co-operators out of a total number of 200 in a Co-operative Society can work wonders if the dozen are prepared to work and not merely help in passing resolutions. It is from small beginnings that agricultural co-operative societies of large dimensions have sprung up in Germany and Ireland. In view of the resolutions passed by the Board of Agriculture and the statements made by responsible members of Government, official help will be largely given for the formation and financing of these societies and for the expert advice needed. It is for us to act.

Notes on some agricultural practices in South Canara.

In Agriculture one improvement sometimes leads to another. The introduction of Mauritius sugarcane into the South Canara District has created a demand for a better water-lift than the one now in use. Probably most people know that the South Canara water-lift is a small picotah, in which the leverage is applied by two or three people holding on to ropes fastened to one end of the cross-piece and leaping backwards into a hole. I saw yesterday a new lift introduced by a cultivator (Roman Catholic Christian) who had seen it in Bombay. Two buffaloes turn a large wooden horizontal wheel with cogs in it. These engage with similar cogs in a vertical wheel. The vertical wheel is attached to a long shaft, extending over a shallow tank, and at the further end of the shaft is a large wheel furnished with kerosine tins fastened to the outer circumference with ropes. In the centre of the wheel is fixed a large wooden trough, into which the water falls from the tins as the wheel revolves. It is said that, in a working day of six hours one acre of sugarcane can be irrigated by this means. The apparatus was very roughly constructed, and the tins were in a very