nearly two million pairs will be produced this year, and that implies the production not only of vast shares of leather but of leather better than India has been accustomed to produce. Woolen factories are busy for socks. Factories all over the country, as well as tens of thousands of village families are busy on blankets and netting and near and a hundred other products. Food too has to be collected, packed and transmitted. The talk of one order for 20 tons of tinned fish, in one pound tins, that was met in 48 hours. Of the starter’s requirements, to-day, Mr. Eshleman said, more than 85 per cent can be produced in India. The problems to be grappled with are legion: problems of material, labor, design, transport. But what is being done means a large distribution in towns and countryside of money in wages and purchases, and a large market for cotton and other prime commodities in India which in considerable measure compensates for the wartime loss of outside markets. A fifteen minutes’ talk could draw attention to only a little of what trade organizations in India are doing to meet the call of the time, but it gave proof that they are competently answering the call, as producers and distributors.

A NEW HOPE.

(The Sunday Statesman, Sept. 28.)

According to Colonel G. Covell, Director of Malaria Institute of India, experiments in Delhi Province and in Coorq and Madras Presidency encourage the hope that India has at last available an effective weapon against malaria in rural areas in the spraying of dwellings with pyrethrum insecticides. He forecasts that this measure will be very largely used in military campaigns in malarious countries, and already six units have been formed and equipped at the field station of the Institute in Delhi, and have been sent to the Middle East. In its Resolution of May 22, 1941, the Government of India admitted that malaria “stands out as universally prevalent in India, that it maintains as well as kills, and causes more sickness, misery and death than any other single disease.” Lc.-Colonel J. A. Stover, a former Director of the Malaria Survey of India, estimated in 1935 that malaria is directly and indirectly the cause of at least two million deaths each year in India. In desperation he wrote: “The plea of the sanitarian and of the malarialogist is too often as the voice of one crying in the wilderness. India is like Prometheus bound by chains of apathy to the rock of expediency and financial stringency, while the rottenness of malaria devours the vitals of her people.” To any who might think that is over-populated, India two million deaths were no cause for alarm. Colonel Stover’s answer to that is malaria only begins in the adult this might be considered a “healthy pruning” of the people, but the disease often strikes on the strong and healthy and it always swells the number of the unit.

The want of a cheap remedy has stood in the way of a mass drive against the evil. A remedy suitable of universal application
It seems now to have been discovered;
It was the report of the successful control of malaria's epidemic in rural areas in South Africa that led to the cultivation of pyrethrum in a number of localities in India in recent years. Samples of flowers grown in Kashmir, in Palampur and Kulu, in the neighbourhood of Dehra Dun, in the Kurram Valley and in the Nilgiri Hills have been found to give excellent results. Production in Kashmir is reported to be most advanced. It is stated that since the flowers so far produced in India are of superior quality to those grown in Japan and equal to those produced in Kenya there is scope for an export trade in them. An encouraging feature is that flowers of high quality can be produced in a number of different localities so that no one can secure a monopoly of the industry. But in order that pyrethrum may be used on a large scale in India for anti-mosquito work it should be produced at a cost not exceeding 4 to 6 annas per lb. for the dried flower. In Kenya the cost of production is not higher, and it is probable that the crop can be grown profitably at this figure in India. At present the local product costs more than the imported paddy because cultivation of pyrethrum is limited to small plots and Kashmir is its chief producer. The immediate needs of the country may be met by increasing the acreage many times. During the present war sprays killing of adult mosquitoes with pyrethrum insecticides has proved by far the best means of securing immediate and effective control of malaria, and experts have described systematic spraying as the only measure immediately effective against a malaria epidemic is progress. It is effective not only against mosquitoes but against sandflies, house flies and other insect pests, and may prove a powerful defensive weapon against invasion by yellow fever. Both as a war industry and as a measure of social and economic importance the matter requires early attention, and large scale tests should not strain unduly the resources available for rural uplift and social service.

A COchinpetition.

(The Statesman, Tuesday, Sept. 20.)

New policies have been urged on Cochin's new Maharaja by considerable sections of his subjects. Removal of untouchability and unapproachability is the latest demand. Cochin's policy in the past six years has been generally to ameliorate the conditions of untouchables through the agency of a State Department; it has not, however, extended to a formal abolition of untouchability. The depressed castes are not yet free to enter the State temples. The State Department which looks after them has not been idle, but much remains to be done in a potential field. There are a large and influential section of Cochin's population and whose disabilities are grave, have urged a bold policy on the lines of that adopted in Travancore five years ago.

There are some who think that the problem of the untouchables cannot be solved by merely allowing them to enter a number of temples. The newly is seldom exercised; but it do not for untouchability; nor di
ditional presence inside voury forbidden. The difference in the superior classes. Ty
meet put forward in temple entry although spectac
reform and there is to secure to the normal rights and
ship without yield age-old barrier from caste hindrances.

Those of the opposite opinion see in the establishment of an untouchability, whose sanction is custom rather than process whose long-clear bar must be removed. In its initial stages these two views Cochin under the one knows. Hills has had no chance advocates saw wise back a demand support in the influence and p
has more supporter had a few years ago opponents are as were. Whatever the position in Cochin, the is evidence that unapproachability is a large dimension, skilled and sustained they have had so in

SOME SOUTH INDIA.

(The Statesman, Saturday, June 25.)

Twenty-five years ago, who was the Madra's first Prof Economies, made a
ber of South India one survey is not have they cared them have recently under the auspices and the remits has
ished in a fara large South Indians Villag Edited by P. J. Th
Ranaskrishnan. Mad

We might call it.

Kuru's ('? Kend') reply

from. We must be suggested if C.
are must.

"The Statesman" 23rd October, 1911.

Thank you Sir. This is the stuff I love to write about, let I didn't know if it was produced commercially or not. I

P.S. It is grown extensively in Kerala and also, I think, forbidden from Kerala. Why ask at Chand? 1911.

We might call it.

Kuru's ('? Kend') reply

from. We must be suggested if C.
are must.