

his aged father before he could venture on any such innovation, the fifth said he would not try this unless he saw the new method demonstrated to him, and after much persuasion the last man consented to plant half an acre of land just as a matter of personal obligation. He did transplant half an acre with single seedlings. The crop came up well and gave the inevitable increased yield. Next year I found the very same ryot following this new method on 10 acres using only 90 Madras measures for seed i. e., a third of the local seed-rate. If he had followed the usual method the seedlings would have been barely sufficient for planting 3 acres. Owners of neighbouring lands who had witnessed this demonstration were satisfied and adopted this system of planting over 150 acres this year. This and other departmental activities do but quicken the improvements which may be effected in course of time by the ryots themselves.

There is, at present, no line of activity, except perhaps agriculture, which has not been rich in results. Tunnels have been bored, the earth has been dug into to a considerable depth, broad rivers have been spanned with bridges, pearls are got out of the depths of the ocean; new towns are being planned and magnificent buildings being built every day. If a bit of this intellectual activity is directed into the fields of agriculture and when education begins to shed its light on rural darkness, the uplifting of the agricultural population is a certainty of the near future.

State Farm, Pudukotah.

K. R. Sankar.

Public Services Commission Recommendations, Agricultural Department.

1. Regular services should be established to do the work lying between that done by members of the Imperial Service on the one hand and of the Subordinate service on the other.

2. Rural Commissioners should be appointed for charge of agricultural, veterinary, co-operative credit and arts and departments.

3. Deputy directors of agriculture should be recruited among persons whose life has been spent in agricultural surroundings and who, after obtaining university degree in science or diploma from a recognised school of agriculture, have had at least two years experience of practical farming, or, alternatively, at least two years experience in the provincial branch of the department on the staff of a deputy director.

4. Candidates for the research branch of the Imperial service should be required not only to possess a suitable qualification in particular science relating to the appointment, but also to have spent a period of at least two years in research work under a scientist of established reputation in their own subject. This training should have had a bent towards agriculture.

5. Candidates who are over 30 years of age should not be eligible for appointment in the Imperial branch of the department.

6. Facilities should be provided at the Pusa Research Institute for the training of selected students in agricultural research up to the highest standard.

7. Students who satisfactorily complete this course of training should be eligible for direct appointment to the Imperial branch.

8. The Government of India should announce that not less than half the recruits required for the research and teaching side of the Imperial branch will be chosen from among statutory natives of India who have been through the Pusa advanced course, provided that in the opinion of an expert committee, duly qualified candidates are available for appointment. Similarly, not less than half the vacancies in the grade of deputy director should be filled by statutory natives of India appointed in India, provided that duly qualified candidates approved by the selection committee are forthcoming.

9. Every effort should be made to discover and recruit competent men in India wherever they may be found, and the whole of the normal requirements of the staff should be met from India within a reasonable period of time.

10. Vacancies should be advertised in the Indian press and in the various colleges throughout India.

11. The claims of provincial service officers to promotion should be considered by the selection committee.

12. In cases where it is necessary to resort to recruitment in Europe, appointments should be made by the Secretary of State with the advice of a specially constituted selection committee containing an Indian member.

13. Appointments to the provincial services should ordinarily be by direct recruitment.

14. The practice of sending prospective candidates for the provincial services for courses of training outside India should be discontinued.

15. Officers directly recruited to the provincial service should be on probation for three years.

16. Both in the Imperial and in the Provincial branches improved facilities for training should be provided.

17. Supernumerary officers for the agricultural side of the Imperial branch should be posted to provinces, not to Pusa.

18. The normal scale of salaries in the Imperial branch should be fixed on the basis of recruitment in India and the rates of salary for officers recruited in India and in Europe respectively should be as stated.

[R. 350--35--1,050 for former and 500--50--1,500 for the latter.]

19. The salaries of Provincial service officers should be increased to the extent stated.

[Rs. 150-40-3-450-50-3-500].

20. The cadre of the Imperial branch should be increased.

21. If specially good candidates for the Imperial branch come forward, they should be appointed at once, provided that there is prospect of absorbing them in the authorised cadre within a reasonable time.

22. The Provincial services should provide for their own leave and training reserve when they become sufficiently developed.

23. The provincially recruited services should be as the Madras Bombay &c., agricultural services, the term 'provincial' being abolished.

24. In future, officers who, when they enter the department, are paid salaries at the higher rates fixed for officers recruited in Europe, should be subject to the European service leave rules. All other officers in the department should be subject to Indian service leave rules.

25. The arrangements for the grant of study leave should be revised under expert advice.

26. Subject to the general provisos, officers of the Imperial branch should be allowed to reckon as service qualifying for superannuation pension the number of completed years by which their age at the time of appointment exceeded twenty five years.

Notes

Some Wild Fodder Plants of the Bombay Presidency. I have read with much interest the recent Bulletin on the wild fodder plants of the Bombay Presidency by Dr. Burns, Mr. K. K. Bhide and two others. This is the second of its kind to be published in India, the first being Duthie's. It is to be hoped that this bulletin will stimulate work on similar lines in other Provinces. As far as Madras is concerned, the subject has been before the Department