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**Editorial Notes.**

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In a former issue we referred to the importance of an Agricultural census in this country. We understand from the International Review of Agricultural Economics for August 1920 just received that in Mexico a bill is on the anvil for a new Census of Agriculture and Livestock. The Cattle-census is intended to give an exact number of the herd of stock belonging to each proprietor and not merely be a mechanical enumeration of the total number of animals in the republic. This would reveal not only the condition of stock but also the economic position of the owner and the industries which give him a living. Such a census would further indicate the chief breeds of cattle, their distribution and management. Is it too much to hope that a census of this kind cannot be undertaken at a trifling cost along with the coming Census of population in March next? Will not visionaries thereby get dislodgment of their false images and weaklings be "heartened" to cease to make obeisance to false Gods?

India was, we feared, *par excellence* the land of compulsory labour. It was hence a disillusionment for us to know from the same number of the Review referred to above that in France which raised the standard of revolt against the tyranny of the classes in 1800 and unfurled the banner of Fraternity, Equality and Liberty, the system of compulsory labour and dues to the landowners was enjoined upon the *metayers* (the tenants) until the beginning of this year, when as the result of an intelligent and active agitation of the *metayers* themselves, it was abolished and replaced by a system of money payments.

This supersedes "the Rules for the management of agricultural stations" published in 1910 by the first energetic Director of Agriculture Mr. M. E. Couchman.

We suppose the manual is the first of its kind in India. It is one of the series of departmental manuals which have formed a unique feature of the Madras administration. We hope one day, other Provinces will look up to Madras and follow its lead as in its Excise Manual, the Government of India Committee found a safe and sure guide for its labours. The present manual is a compilation of the existing orders. But praise is certainly due to the Inspector of Agricultural Offices who was at it and disentangled from multitudinous orders of the circle officers, useful ones which are in consonance with the spirit of the orders enforced in other departments of the Public Service.

Disillusion-  
ment.

Agricultural  
Depart-  
mental  
Manual.

Opinions may differ whether a Scientific department of such magnitude as the Agricultural which is daily expanding, and is capable of further expansion in manifold directions would not be hampered in its work by a cast-iron set of rules framed in its infancy. But we hope that as promised addenda and corrigenda will be issued from time to time and make the manual really a guide for the conduct of work and it may not prove a weapon with which to punish untrained yet enthusiastic youths, entering the department. It is incomplete without another volume dealing with the duties and responsibilities, powers and privileges of circle officers or heads of sections as in the case of the Boards Standing Orders. This, we hope, will appear soon.

We welcome to the ranks of journalism in Agriculture a very useful Tamil monthly issued under the auspices of the Farmers' Association at Alangudi, one of the Taluk centres in the Pudukotah state. It contains useful articles and notes and is edited by Mr. K. R. Sanker, one of the old students of this College. We hope its usefulness will certainly extend and be felt beyond the confines of the State in which it is published.

We welcome back to our midst the permanent Director, Mr. G. A. D. Stuart who resumed his duties on 1-11-1920. He was away from us for 18 months. He left us in April 1919 to officiate as Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India and Director, Research Institute, Pusa. He continued in that capacity until he went on leave early this year.

An  
Agricultural  
Monthly.

Our  
Directors.

It was during his stewardship that the Agricultural Journal of India changed from being a quarterly into a bi-monthly and schemes of agricultural development were vigorously pushed through. The knowledge he must have gained while at Pusa of the inner workings of the Imperial Government and the prodigious schemes for reconstruction launched by the British Ministry to put the Empire on its feet once again would, we hope, have made him ponder over the work which was awaiting him in his former scene of activities.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai on relief of his duties as Acting Director of Agriculture went on leave. He has been posted as Collector of North Arcot. We trust he will continue to evince sympathy with the department even in his new sphere of office.

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**Advantage of a two ramped (Bellary) mhote  
over a single-ramped (local) mhote  
in case of deep wells.**

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One of the serious problems that confront a garden-land ryot is irrigation. Among the various lifts presented to a ryot, mhote is most suited since it costs little, does not require much mechanical skill and is more efficient than most other lifts.

It is the endeavour of all to get more efficient work, with less exhaustion to the working animals. This is secured by the introduction of a two ramped or Bellary mhote. To get a definite idea a comparative study is essential of the two mhotes working side by