

plenty. This means raising the general standard of living and making the economic struggle for existence less intense and ruthless. The final aims are to induce the maximum of economic efficiency, economic equity and personal freedom. Raising wages and reducing costs are not general remedies. They must be supported by measures to stimulate investment and consumption, and Dr. Osborn stresses the value of more generous State provision for sickness, old age and child welfare, the endowment of research, public works, consumer subsidies and the encouragement of drama and the arts. Means to check inflation are essential as well as the control of land values, the share market and overseas influences. Economic self-sufficiency he considers is not necessarily retrograde, but he emphasizes the necessity of unorthodox methods and also of safeguards against bureaucracy in the economic planning required.

The Forests of India

It would perhaps be difficult to find stronger evidence of the changes which have taken place in the management of the forests of India and the almost complete manner in which the Secretary of State for India, and the Central Government of India itself, are dissociating themselves from their administration, than is provided by the Inspector-General of Forest's Quinquennial Review ending March 31, 1939. (Ann. Return of Statistics relating to Forest Administration in British India for 1938-39 and Quinquennial Review ending March 31, 1939. Govt. of India Press, Calcutta, 1941.) For well over half a century the forests of India, their protection and improvement (and incidentally the increasing revenue they yielded), had formed a personal pre-occupation of successive Secretaries of State for India and (with that spur) of successive Governors-General and Viceroy. With increasing efficiency in management it became no longer possible for an inspector-general to portray in an annual report, kept within official requirements of space, the work being carried out throughout India and Burma. The latter was therefore reduced to tabular statements of statistics only, whilst a quinquennial report gave an eye-picture of the progress in management and the position of the forest estate.

It can now be realized that these reports have the very highest value in the light of the new position brought about by the Government of India Act, 1935, under which the forests are transferred to the individual provinces. The India Forest Service at present numbers 219 officers, of whom 163 were recruited at home direct to the Service. Gradually, with the retirement of these officers, the forests and their management will become purely the affair of the various provincial Governments. Even the senior administrative appointments, conservators and chief conservators in provinces, will no longer, it is said, be made by the Central Government. The Government of India still maintains an Inspector-General of Forests, shorn of all power, who is at the same time president of the Forest Research Institute and College at Dehra Dun. At the College the officers for the new 'Superior Forest Services' of

the individual provinces are to be trained. The Inspector-General is permitted to visit, on invitation, the various provinces, but his reports on such visits are purely advisory. In fact, as the Quinquennial Report for 1934-35 to 1938-39 indicates, the chief position in forestry administration of the Inspector-General at the present time is his occupancy of the presidentship of the Research Institute. Out of 24 pages in this report less than six are devoted to describing work of purely forest management, and the remainder to forestry research work. Yet this latter is dealt with very fully in the annual reports of the Research Institute.

The annual revenue from the great forest estate of India and Burma for the year 1936-37 (before the separation of the latter) amounted to Rs.4,38,07,019, or well over three million pounds sterling. In addition nearly half a million pounds sterling of forest produce is given away free or at reduced rates. Many senior men with long experience in the administration of this great forest estate, the correct management and maintenance of which is vital to India as a whole, view with concern and distrust the devolution of their powers and responsibility by the Secretary of State and Governor-General.

An Index to Horticultural Research

THE availability of research results of a purely horticultural character has been greatly increased by the publication of *Horticultural Abstracts* by the Imperial Bureau of Horticulture and Plantation Crops, East Malling, Kent. Mr. D. Akenhead, deputy director of the Bureau, has now compiled an index to the first ten volumes, covering the period 1931-40 (Sept. 1941, 160 pp., 25s.). The volume contains a subject index and an alphabetical list of authors; it is world-wide in scope, and demonstrates the prosecution of an enormous volume of horticultural research during the decade it reviews. Greatest use of the index demands its relation to the journal which it serves, but the research worker can see from the present volume whether any work in his particular line has been reported. Detail is quite adequate for modern needs, for a reference can be found to apple sauce as well as to *Rhizopus arrhizus* rot of that crop, and to the utilization of waste potatoes, in addition to rubidium absorption in potato disks. The subject index is compiled with the different crop plants as the chief points of interest. The volume certainly achieves its expressed object of making information as available to the English-speaking horticultural worker as possible.

Health of Palestine

ACCORDING to the report for 1939 recently published by the Department of Health in Palestine, the country was so much disturbed by political strife in that year as to prevent development of health work. The health of the people, however, was remarkably good, and there were no important epidemics. The recorded incidence of infectious diseases was the lowest for many years, and the death-rate from them half that of 1931. The total population numbered 1,501,698, of which 60 per cent were Moslems, 30