



* 1 TABIJI SOIL	7 RANCHI SOIL
2 DELHI "	8 HAGARI "
3 KANGRA "	9 CHINSURA "
4 SAMALKOT "	10 AKOLA "
5 TALIPARAMBA "	11 LABHANDA "
6 COIMBATORE "	12 PADEGAON "

the data of the saturation capacities and moisture-equivalent of the different soils.

From the above data it will be seen that the clay content of the soils obtained by Puri's method is higher than by the other two methods which present almost identical results.

As for the correlationship of the clay content obtained by the beaker or the beaker-basin methods with the saturation capacities or the moisture-equivalents, examination of the graph shows that the curves run nearly parallel to one another, but no relationship of these factors could be established with the clay content obtained by Puri's method.

Thus without under-rating the importance of Puri's method which has merits in its own way, it will be seen that for practical purposes the beaker-basin method is more useful where one has to examine a large number of samples within a short period. It is simple, fool-proof and rapid.

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* Examination of the figures of 104 soils (Biggs, L. J., and McLane, J. W., *U.S.D.A. Bur. Soils Bul.*, 1907, 45, 15-16) shows that a distinct co-relationship exists between the clay content and the moisture equivalent.

† Bouyoucose (*Soil Sci.*, 23, 321) found this period as essential for maximum dispersion. Our own trial with 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11 and 24 hours showed that shaking beyond 6 hours had no advantage.

† Temperature	Time
20° C.	4 min. 40 sec.
22° C.	4 " 26 "
24° C.	4 " 13 "
26° C.	4 " 1 "
28° C.	3 " 51 "
30° C.	3 " 41 "
32° C.	3 " 31 "
34° C.	3 " 22 "

TECHNICAL PERSONNEL FOR POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT

SIR ARDESHIR DALAL, Member for Planning and Development, in the course of a recent talk to the press on post-war planning, said that the most serious and difficult problem which faced them was the question of trained personnel which was likely to impose well-defined limits to the pace of development. The most essential preliminary step, therefore, was the training of our future scientists, engineers, geologists, doctors, agriculturists, educationists, administrators, etc., in the innumerable different jobs for which they would be required. Our educational institutions would have to be expanded and multiplied, and a generous system of scholarships and research studentships would have to be devised for the training of our men both in India and abroad.

Proceeding he said that it was intended to send a large number of such men for training in the near future to the U.K. and the U.S.A. Mr. Sargent, the Educational Advisor to the Government, had been making investigations in both those countries for that purpose, and a detailed scheme would be worked out after his return. One of the most urgent needs of the country was the training of geologists and an increase in the existing personnel of the Geological Department. Our universities should take up the question of geological teaching as an urgent measure. The establishment of a very high-grade technological institute on the lines of the M.I.T. in America, as well as of an All-India Medical Centre, were under consideration.