

Annual Subscription Rs. 10
East ... \$ 8 00
Foreign ... £ 0 15 0
For Clerks ... Rs. 6 0 0

For God
Crown and
Country.



An
All-India
Weekly.

Chief Editor :
Mrs. M. R. JANAKI
B. A. (Madras), L. T. (B. H. U.)
M. R. A. S. (Lond.)

(DEVOTED TO ECONOMIC AND WELFARE PROBLEMS)

WEALTH & WELFARE

Office : Lucknow.

VOL. III No. 21
12 pages.

Lucknow, Friday, 13th May 1927.

Registered
No. M—2119.

PRODUCE BETTER AND BIGGER CROPS.

You can do so. How? By making sure that your crops are properly fed. Plants require food just as do human beings, otherwise they become unhealthy and sickly and do not yield their best.

BY USING

artificial fertilisers you supply your crops with the food they require. The most important of these is Nitrogen which is contained in

NITRATE OF SODA

in the Nitrate state i. e. the only form in which nitrogen is made use of by plants.

Further all the nitrogen (16 per cent) contained in Nitrate of Soda is immediately available; it requires to undergo no further changes in the soil before it is used as plant food.

Try it and satisfy yourself that it is the cheapest and most efficient fertiliser on the market.

YOU'LL BE SURPRISED

at the wonderful results which you will obtain.

Nitrate of Soda may be had in any quantity. Four pound tins at Rs. 9/- per dozen and one maund packages at Rs. 10/- freight extra. Larger quantities at special rates.

Stocked by all the best dealers.
For names of nearest dealers, free literature and further particulars apply to:-

THE DIRECTOR,
CHILEAN NITRATE COMMITTEE
(Indian Delegation)
Post Box No. 469,
CALCUTTA.

The Coimbatore Manure Work & Standard Saltpetre Refinery.

Under European Supervision.
EXCELLENT COMPLETE MANURES
For Paddy, Ragl, Cholam, Sugarcane, Cocoanut, Tobacco,
Fruit Trees etc. etc.

WE HOLD LARGE STOCKS OF
Imported Chemical Manures, Bonemeal, Poona meal
Bloodmeal, Milled Fish etc., etc.,

SOLE AGENTS IN SOUTH INDIA,
FOR the Excellent New NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER.

Our SPECIALITIES,

"NITRATE OF LIME" 13 per cent Nitrogen, 25-30 per cent Lime, in a readily available form, well suited for South Indian soils, which are generally deficient in Lime. This new Fertilizer has invariably given excellent results on COFFEE, TEA, RUBBER and CEREALS, and has obtained unsolicited testimonials.

Refined Saltpetre, Dried Blood, Basic Bonesuperphosphate,
Flour Phosphate, etc., etc.

ANALYSES OF ALL MANURES - GUARANTEED

The various Fertilisers are ground as fine as possible and analysed under, or sold separately as required on the most reasonable terms and at special quotations for large orders.

Our manure pamphlet giving useful information, and price list will be posted on application

Messrs. T. STANES & Co., Ltd.
Coimbatore Manurial Works,
and Standard Saltpetre Refinery,
COIMBATORE.

Protect Yourself from Cold!

We can supply you Pure Woollen Shawls
Drop a card today and it will reach your home.

Swadeshi Pure Woollen Wrappers
Can be had in Assorted Colours.

No. 1. 6 cubits by 3 cubits price Rs. 7 to 9.
No. 2. Do by 2½ " " Rs. 6/8 to 8.
No. 3. 5 Do by 45 inches " " Rs. 6 to 7.

Meghavarna Woollen Shawls.

No. 1. 6 cubits by 50" red and green shot colour Rs. 15.
No. 2. Do Do Do Rs. 13.

Brass Toys! Brass Toys!!

A fitting present for children. A set containing 32 brass tiny utensels fancy and beautiful.
Big size set price Rs. 5.
Medium " Rs. 3.

Apply:-BALAJEE & Co.,
"Silk Emporium" Benares City.

THE

Bombay Life Assurance Company, Limited.

(A Purely Indian Company Established in 1908.)

Ample Security ;

Automatic non-forfeiture ;

Applications for Agencies in unrepresented parts may be sent to

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager.

Head Office : Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Ensure your life with

The Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited.

THE PURELY INDIAN AND MUTUAL OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

Low Rates, Liberal Conditions and Good Bonus

For full particulars and Prospectus please apply to :—

D. J. CADDIE AND CO.,SOLE AGENTS,
The Society Building, 2nd Floor,
170, HORNEY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Sole and influential Agents on liberal terms.

Chavanappa Leheyam : (Action)

Stimulating expectorant, respiratory antiseptic, general tonic, and tissue builder in cases of wasting diseases and lowered Vitality. It is widely used in cases of consumption, asthma, Bronchitis and impaired nutrition. It is believed to be far superior to Cod-liver oil. It has a very pleasant and agreeable taste and it has been used by many and found wonderful effects.

On describing the nature of diseases, prescriptions are given gratis very carefully. All communications will be treated as confidential. The fuller the history of the case, the better it is.

TRY ONCE.

Family medical chest.

TRY ONCE

Containing 12 excellent medicines for Various diseases. May be used by young and old with best results. Prepared according to the Strict Sastrie Principles by Experienced Physicians. Every household should possess to down doctor's bill.

Price 1st class chest

6-0-0

2nd class "

4-0-0

Apply

with 1/4 Value

Dr. S. RAJARAM RAO,

Ghandi Road, TIRUPATI, Chittoor Dt., Madras Presidency.

AMRUTANJAN

THE BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM.

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains 25 years, of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly CURES ALL

Aches, pains, swelling, sprains, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblain, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pains and troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.
BOMBAY & MADRAS.

To get best results from Artificial Fertilisers use only PARRY'S a whole generation of satisfied users can testify to their Excellence.

For prices and full information

Apply to :—

PARRY & Co.,

MANAGING AGENTS

Presidency Manure Works, Ltd.,

Post Box 12, MADRAS.

USE ONLY PARRY'S

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

Numerous Depots for the retail sale of Sulphate of Ammonia to Agriculturists have now been opened in South India from which this essential Nitrogenous fertiliser can be obtained at any time and in any quantity at the fixed uniform cash price of Rs. 8-8-0 per bag of 80 lbs. gross (one Federation Maund).

If 4 bags ordered at a time it will be supplied F.O.R. buyer's nearest Railway Station at the same price.

"Star" Brand Sulphate of Ammonia is a Product of the British Sulphate of Ammonia Federation, Ltd., and is Guaranteed to be of Neutral quality and to contain not less than 20.5 per cent Nitrogen=25 per cent Ammonia.

Arrangements have now been made to stock Superphosphate also for the convenience of those who wish to apply these two fertilisers together.

INDO-AGRI, LTD.,

AGENTS : SHAW WALLACE & Co., MADRAS.

When you think of buying

FARM IMPLEMENTS

Remember :

KIRLOSKAR

Largest Farm Machinery Manufacturers in India.

We can supply you IRON PLOUGHS, CANE MILLS, FODDER CUTTERS, MOTE WHEELS, MAIZE SHELLERS &c., &c.,

Bulk production enables us to offer these implements of proved quality at prices within easy reach of all farmers. Ask for complete catalogue.

KIRLOSKAR BROTHERS, LTD.,

Manufacturers of Farm Machinery,

Kirkoskarvadi, Bombay Presidency.

Advertisement Rates for WEALTH & WELFARE, LUCKNOW.

Page	Col.	Casual	Monthly	Qly.	½Yrly.	Yrly.
Full	3	20	18	15	14	13
2-3	2	18	16	13	12	10
1-2	1½	15	14	11	10	9-0
1-3	1	12	11	9	8	7
1-4	¾	10	9	7	6	5-0
1-6	1-2	9	8	5	4	3-0
1-9	1-3	6	5	3-0	3	2-0
1-12	1-4	4	3	2-0	2-0	2-0
1-24	1-8	2	1-12-0	1-0	1-0	1-0
1-36	1-12	1-0	1-0	1-0	0-12-0	0-8-0

33 1-3 percent extra for the front and last pages. The above rates are per insertion. If contract is broken for any reason in the middle of the period of contract, rates at casual or monthly or quarterly or half yearly as the periods might have lapsed will be charged.

Advertisement orders should be accompanied by definite instruction regarding the position, space, etc.

Manager, WEALTH AND WELFARE,
Lucknow.

HEALTH.

CLEANLINESS IS NEXT TO GODLINESS.

[DR. SHRI RAM]

Keep the Skin Clean.

Just as uncleanness is the parent of "contagious disease" so is cleanliness a preventive of diseases. Our skin is covered with over 28 miles of perspiratory tubes engaged in the elimination of waste matter. About one half the impurities accumulated in the blood are thrown out through it. The accumulation of dirt on the skin is as injurious to health as is constipation of the intestines or suppression of the urinary functions of the kidneys. The pores of the skin get choked with dirt which leads to diseases. When bathing is neglected and the underclothing is not changed often, imperceptible perspiration accumulates and dries upon the skin which clogs up the pores. This has the effect of throwing extra work upon the lungs and kidneys. To avoid this danger your whole body should be well washed with soap and water daily. Bathing tones up the nervous system and removes fatigue by equalizing the circulation of the blood. A cold water bath in the morning is a wonderful health-preserving agent. Bathe either in cold or hot water as it suits the body and the season. Cold water baths should be begun from the head and hot water baths from the feet. A hot-water and soap bath once a week is cleansing, soothing and softening.

Wash your entire body thoroughly and vigorously while bathing to remove the impurities. Open air bathing is by far the most beneficial in the hot weather. The skin needs air and light to do its allotted work. Light is a wonderful chemical agent and remarkable cures are brought about by the direct rays of the sun upon the naked skin.

When the blood becomes impure and dirty it travels towards the skin for throwing out the poisonous matter. When the accumulation of dirt is too much for the sweat duct to stand, it ruptures, poisoning the surrounding tissue and the eruption known as Scabies or Eczema is the result.

We usurp the function of the skin by artificial clothing and heating (through the indiscriminate use of the kangri). The skin conveys light to the red Corpuscles of the blood. These Corpuscles need light for the proper performance of their functions in the body.

Scabies, Eczema, blackheads, acne, ringworms and other skin diseases generally found in Srinagar (Kashmir) are most frequently the result of neglect in keeping the skin clean. It is an undeniable fact that the skin diseases in Srinagar are largely responsible for the greater mortality from colds, catarrhs, coughs and tuberculosis.

It must be frankly admitted that non-bathers have scarcely one third as good a chance to resist T. B. as daily bathers.

Keep your bottom clean.

The Indian way of cleansing the bottom with copious cold water is perfectly

healthy and sanitary and preferable to the European method of rubbing the bottom with toilet paper. Remove all the dirt particles from the rim of the anus with the tip of the middle finger dipped in cold water. Cold water applications to the lower orifice produce a tonic effect upon the nerve endings of the Sympathetic and the Cerebrospinal systems and cure constipation, piles and fissures.

Keep your genital organs clean.

The genital organs must be kept scrupulously clean. The foreskin of the penis should be drawn back at the bathing time and the organ thoroughly cleansed with cold water.

Remember there are very important physiological centres at the anus and the genitals. The daily washing of the anus and the penis with cold water clears the brain, refreshes the mind and bestows general magnetic vitality to the body. It cures excessive irritability and abnormal sexual excitation leading to involuntary discharges.

Keep your nails and hands clean.

With our dirty hands we carry disease germs and make our food, our milk, our vegetables, our meat, our fruits and every thing that we eat, dirty. If we cannot keep our hands clean, the social custom of shaking hands should be abolished or we should shake hands with ourselves, as the Chinese do.

Dirt and germs collect under the nails and on the hands. We must therefore keep our nails cut clean and hands washed. It is through the dirt in the nails that typhoid and other germs are carried from one individual to another and a person with dirty nails and hands is therefore a menace to the society. It is most important that we should never sit for eating without first having washed our hands.

Keep your feet clean.

Cut your toe nails regularly and after bathing always dry well in-between the toes. Change your stockings every second day if possible. Wash your feet as often as you can. Keep your feet perfectly clean in all seasons and especially in summer they must be well scrubbed and rubbed regularly. They should never be encased in tight and heavy boots. They should be left uncovered altogether in the open air and sunshine whenever possible even without socks and stockings.

Keep your nose clean.

The nose is the central gate of life. If we neglect it, we shall find our lungs weak and body undermined. We can live a great while without eating and drinking but not even a few minutes without breathing. We breathe 18 times a minute, 1080 breaths in an hour, 25920 breaths in 24 hours. If the nose is dirty the incoming air is polluted, the nose becomes a breeding ground for the germs of colds and coughs and consumption. It is proved that people will not suffer from colds and

catarrhs and other similar respiratory diseases if their nostrils are kept scrupulously clean and unobstructed and free from any mucus dry or wet. The nose should be cleansed as often as possible. We should always breathe through the nose, as by doing so, the air becomes warmed and purified before reaching the lungs.

The method of cleansing the nose.

Take a quantity of pure or saline water (sodium chloride 60 grains, in a pint of water) on your palm and take it slowly up through the nostrils so that the water either passes into the throat or comes out through the mouth. Do this every morning and evening. The beneficial effects of sniffing cold water are due not only to the mechanical clearing of the nasal passages, but also to the tonic effects of the cold water upon the sympathetic and cerebrospinal nerve filaments in the membranes of the nasal passage. Through stimulation of these nerve endings it has a tonic effect upon the brain and the nervous system.

Keep your teeth clean.

Dirty spaces containing filth, giving a foul odour and bad breath, are dangerous. Each mouthful of food carries infection into the stomach and produces innumerable diseases and thus ruins health.

1. Cleanse your teeth both from inside and outside every morning and just before going to bed every night.

2. Use a standard toothbrush with some antiseptic and aromatic chalk powder or soap. Fresh green twigs crushed between teeth make a good soft tooth brush and tongue cleaner.

3. Cleanse the spaces between teeth by means of pure silk thread or a good quill tooth-pick.

4. Rinse the mouth thoroughly several times after each meal.

5. Common salt and honey mixed into a paste and rubbed on the teeth will make them snowwhite.

Keep your hair clean.

An untidy head of hair is an indication of general idleness and carelessness. To keep the hair in good condition it should be well combed and brushed for a few minutes daily. Combing cleanses the scalp of dust, dirt and lice; it arranges the hair and quickens the blood circulation in the head. It removes the dead hair and does not let the hair shrivel, coarsen and dry but feeds the hair roots. The friction, irritation and pulling caused by the comb are very beneficial.

Keep your dress clean.

Dress should be made attractive and protective according to one's purse. Neat, clean and well brushed clothes are a mark of self respect. An untidy dress looks ugly and is an indication of laziness. Put on your clothes tastefully as to give you a smart and decent appearance. Clean clothes always give delight to the wearer and the

society. Nothing produces a worse impression than to be seen with an untidy turban, an unbrushed cap, an unbuttoned shirt, waist coat and coat, unlaced and unpolished boots and holes in heels gloves and stockings etc. Tie your turban artistically. Keep your clothes free from blots of grease.

Brush your cap, clothes and boots daily so as to keep them free from dust and dirt.

Take pride in your clean clothes. The cloth next to the skin should be kept clean and changed very frequently.

Speak Clean Words.

Clean words are always true, kind and helpful.

Clean words are free from anger, irritability and revenge.

Clean words are soothing healing and uniting.

Clean words are healthy, pleasing and elevating.

Clean words are free from pride, prejudice and presupposition.

Clean words never hurt nor hinder but harmonise.

Clean words never injure and interfere but always restore peace, produce good will.

Unclean, harsh, hasty and false words create quarrels, cause havoc and break the harmony and peace of the world.

The right Word in
The right place, at
The right time, in
The right Spirit always brings
The right Answer.
—Health and Happiness.

ADDRESS TO MOTHERS.

THE FIRST LAW OF HEALTH BY

PROFESSOR H. R. KENWOOD, C.M.G.,
M.B., F.R.S.F., Medical Officer of Health,
County of Bedfordshire and Metropolitan
Borough of Stoke Newington.

THE NEED FOR GREATER CLEAN- LINESS.

One might think that cleanliness is so generally accepted as a wholesome and healthy practice that it is unnecessary to dwell upon it; yet medical officers of health in their professional visits to the homes year by year in the course of their duties, are satisfied that there is ample scope in our communities for a far greater practice of cleanliness and for instruction under that heading. Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer to the Board of Education, also in a recent Report on the Health of the School Child, points out that almost 10 per cent. of the children in England and Wales are attending the public elementary schools in an unclean condition. This statement, supported by the experience of the school medical service and discovered largely as a result of medical inspection of children, may be regarded as some indication of the state of the homes. It is obvious, therefore,

that cleanliness is not practised to the extent that it should be. In these days when bad housing conditions handicap the practice of cleanliness in many ways, it is well to know that even in such circumstances it is possible to raise quite healthy children in these homes and for the people, themselves to remain healthy, by the practice of cleanliness.

Difficult and exacting as must be found the practice of this first law of health, nevertheless it will furnish a rich result. I advocate not rigid cleanliness, but greater cleanliness. Any increase in cleanliness represents a decrease in the dangers from dirt. If we aim to be clean we shall be as clean as we can be, and for our health's sake we should make a genuine effort to do our best. The extremists who advocate hot baths every night, the cleaning of teeth after every meal, are doubtless living in far more easy and comfortable circumstances than most of us.

REDUCING PREVENTABLE DISEASE THROUGH CLEANLINESS.

A large amount of ill-health which exists at the present time is entirely due to dirt, to dirtiness of person, dirtiness of surroundings, dirtiness of habits. Disease also, and especially spreading disease, is spread more by reason of the lack of cleanliness, than from any other cause.

We have greatly reduced the amount of preventable sickness and death in this country during the last 50 years and more than half of this reduction has resulted from increased cleanliness. Fifty years ago typhus fever killed a large number of people in this country, maimed a good many more; it was spread in dirty, verminous homes. The disease now is practically extinct. Enteric fever, or typhoid fever, was very prevalent indeed 50 years ago, and demanded a considerable toll of life and health. The infection was mostly caused through the drinking of dirty water, water contaminated with sewage. The cleansing of the water supplies made them safe, and as a result typhoid fever is getting very rare and the number of lives lost during the last few years has been very small indeed. The death-rate from tuberculosis has been reduced by 50 per cent in recent years. There is no doubt that the disease resulted very largely from people not getting fresh, clean air and also through the habit of spitting which was so very general less than 50 years ago. Fifty years ago, also the milk supply of London and other places in this country was beyond words in its filth. It was so dangerous that if a mother could not suckle her baby it very often meant death to the infant should it be fed on cow's milk. So great was the dread of the mother who could not feed her child, that wet nurses were in extraordinary demand, and it became a public scandal that well-to-do mothers employed other mothers with babies to part with that which often was needed by their own offspring. In those days, as a consequence of this dirty milk, large numbers of infants died of diarrhoeal conditions. Now, through greater cleanliness in the milk supply, that particular disease is only a shadow of its former self.

THE FORMATION OF HABITS IN EARLY LIFE: THE DUTY OF PARENTS.

Early life from babyhood upwards is the time to plant habits, for then the habits last. The most fruitful period for training the child is the first 4 or 5 years of life. Dr. Eric Pritchard, Medical Director of the Infants Hospital, Westminster, and one of the greatest authorities in this country, upon infants, has given it as his opinion that it is possible to plant in the neighbourhood of a dozen habits in a baby during the first year of life. One must not start too late.

It is well that parents should recognise their duty to get the proper kind of habits, including the habits of cleanliness, into their young children. Nature helps in childhood. It has made the child plastic; and it has made the child very fond of imitating—therefore, set a good example; it has also made the child particularly fond of praise and also curious. It has planted all these characteristics in the child which materially help in the planting of habits. Habits are seeds of conduct which have taken root. If we compare a child to a garden, the good seeds are habits which the parent plants in that garden. The harvest is rich only if the weeds of dirty practices are not allowed to take root.

One of the great needs of the present day is character formation, especially in the young child. Habits build character. The habits which parents must concentrate on are the cleanly habits; and they are not difficult to plant. Bad habits, however, are possible to break as one gets older. That dangerous habit of spitting was most prevalent a few years ago, yet expectoration anywhere is a very rare thing to-day.

An equally dangerous and disgusting habit is that of coughing and sneezing into the faces of other people. A great deal of disease is spread through this alone. In many diseases—in at least ten—the seat of infection is from the nose and throat. The person who gets into an omnibus and coughs or sneezes without covering his mouth with a handkerchief may infect somebody else in that compartment. It is a bad habit which will, we hope, follow the habit of spitting, in the near future.

There is also the civic aspect of cleanliness. We ought to do all we can to help other people and if we neglect cleanliness we are exposing others to risk.

THE DANGERS OF DIRT.

Dirt consists of visible and invisible elements. The dangerous elements in dirt are germs which are invisible and the eggs of insects. Dirt feeds insects and germs and in addition to spreading disease makes food go bad. The dangerous elements found in dirt are really, for the most part, invisible elements. The minute germs of disease are of varying sizes. Some may be seen through a powerful microscope, but a whole series of diseases are spread by germs which no human eye has seen. We have no apparatus which will bring them into our vision. They

(Continued on page 9.)

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Health :—	
Cleanliness is next to Godliness	3
Address to Mothers	4
Editorial :—	
Proselytism—An Economic Evil	5
On the Line:—	
1. Reservation of Ry. Compartments	6
2. Travancore Administration	6
3. Income-Tax	6
4. Drop in Income	6
5. Dacoities	6
6. Position of Indian States	6
7. Major Graham Pole	6
8. I. C. S.	7
9. A Commercial Scholarship	7
10. A Lady Minister of Health	7
11. Income-Tax	7
12. Utilitarian Scheme	7
13. Labourer's Impecuniousness	7
14. Deeds more than words	8
15. The Beggar Problem	8
16. Peripatetic Dispensaries	8
17. Self-denial—a retaliatory measure	8
18. Allahabad Industries	8
19. Racial Discrimination	8
Scissors :—	
Wanted Institutes of Journalism	9
Increasing Duration of Life	10
Our Faults (Welfare)	10
Cultural unity of India	10
Rescue Homes	10
The Telegraph Services for Indians	10
Miscellaneous :—	
Seasons and Village Activities	10

For God, Crown and Country.

Wealth & Welfare.

Lucknow, Friday, 13th May, 1927.

EDITORIAL.

PROSELYTISM—AN ECONOMIC EVIL.

The economic prosperity of India depends entirely upon the maintenance of communal peace and the promotion of healthful co-operation. The reorganisation of the communal

societies and religions to suit modern ideas of progress and the needs of their organic growth, would surely give a much needed impetus to national and economic progress as a whole. The doubtful boon of a political franchise forced on India by the Reforms, has unfortunately encouraged the proselytising activities of the chief religious faiths in India by creating an undesirable political significance in religions to create the frantic desire to make every community as numerically large as possible. The pursuing of militant methods in adding to the numerical strength of communities and the pursuit of religious propaganda at the expense or to the detriment of other communities would surely spell national disunion and disaster. Instead of preaching aggressive methods in equilibrating the numerical balance between communities, the better course for communal leaders will be the evolution of some workable pact, by which the nation as a whole will progress in political education staying away from the influence of religious propaganda. It is regrettable feature of India's political and economic progress, that at a time when all the available national forces should aim at the consolidation of her energies, a powerful voice should here and there be lifted in favour of separatist action and aggressive communal tendency. There are at the present time strong forces actively working with all the resources of brains, money and organisation, for submerging the great Hindu Moslem societies and culture. Both of them have been steadily deteriorating both in material and moral stamina. Firmness and courage in maintaining the collective consciousness of a community, though not always desirable may be commendable, but carrying this struggle into rival's camp, only adds doubtful strength to a section of the population. It is practically known that a convert from another faith in ninety-nine cases out of hundred is a doubtful asset. It is true that a small minority of the Muslim conquerors have by a slow process of proselytism, extending over years, appreciably added to their numbers, and converted in some provinces a Muslim minority into a Muslim majority. It is equally true that the Hindus have been apathetic in this matter and have allowed other religions to diminish their numbers. By their own short-sightedness and unthinking and illiberal conservatism they have allowed a good portion of their untouchables, whom they could have, without breaking their scriptural authority, taken into their fold, to be freely exploited in the interests of the two important proselytising religions in modern India. In a system of Government in which power is in proportion to numbers, any diminution in the strength of a community would naturally be resisted. If proselytising activities can be completely divested of political significance, as in the case of Christian activity in this country, there is some chance of preventing the creation of bad blood and friction. But so long as this is not possible in the present state of political transition, conversion and reconversion would be a fruitful source of trouble. If the two communities should agree to suspend for some time their proselytising activities, such a compact will, perhaps, form the basis for an understanding which could lead to a workable rapprochement. "Both the communities are under the rule of a power which is not over-anxious to bestow Swaraj; or whose humanity and sense of responsibility do not permit, in the interests of India, the immediate grant of Swaraj." Hence, the policy of ploughing the lonely furrow would only add another powerful obstacle to the one already existing. Which is wiser, to join hands, be it at some sacrifice, with the next strongest community in India or to strengthen the existing opposition and take the chance by braving the combination? In opening the Jumma Masjid in Bangalore H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore as a devout Hindu, laid stress on the part played by religion in the lives of all persons, and on the unity of all faiths in leading to the same eternal truths. His Highness gave vent to his feeling of profound sorrow at the instances of communal clashes in different parts of the country in recent times, and emphasised that they were the result of the pursuit of shadows rather than the substance of religious beliefs. Hindus and Mussalmans must come to a just and equitable settlement laying aside their recent antipathies and hostilities. Both have need to be generous and forgiving and they will be able to do no good either to their respective communities or to the country at large if they will not act on the principle of "give and take." Without a

genuine spirit of compromise both will impede the nation's progress and continue to remain in the present miserable plight. Little do we realise the harm that these Hindu-Muhamadan disputes have done to our cause. In the proposals to bring lasting unity between the two great religious communities the first should be the one for joint electorates. It is desirable that with joint electorates, the reservation of seats on population basis should be adopted. The only feasible method of getting rid of separate electorates is by a liberal adoption of the principle of give and take, and the elimination of those elements which would accentuate the points of difference or suspicion. It cannot be disguised that an influential section, though a handful, of the Muslim community still pins its faith to separate electorates. But a recognition of the necessity

that Hindus and Muslims must settle their differences without the intervention of a third party, which in the present circumstances of the country would not necessarily be a disinterested one, should help to bring the waverers in the two communities into line with the others, and promote a practicable and lasting solution of the problem. The eyes of the leaders of the two communities have been opened to the root-cause of all their political and social ills. Disinterested labours of the leaders will bring on a lasting, workable and, what is more important, an equitable solution of the problem. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the importance of achieving this unity. The economic prosperity of India depends entirely on bringing about an early resolution on the Hindu-Muslim unity.

ON THE LINE.

RESERVATION OF RY. COMPARTMENTS.

The obligations of the railway authorities in regard to the reservation of compartments were defined today by the chief presidency magistrate in the course of the judgment in the case in which Mr. R. J. James, assistant station master, Victoria Terminus, Mr. P. H. Adams, police sergeant, and Mr. V. J. Marshal, Inspector, watch and ward, G. I. P. Railway, were charged with forcibly jecting a passenger, Mr. Prabhudas Vallabhdas, and insulting and assaulting him.

The complainant's case was that he got into a compartment with his family on April 1, 1926, at about 9 p. m. and an hour later the first accused, accompanied by the third accused, asked him to vacate the compartment as it was reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The complainant refused on the ground that there was no label to show that the compartment was reserved. This led to a controversy, the accused insisting that the label which had been put up was removed by the complainant. The accused finally called in police aid and the second accused came and forcibly removed the complainant. The complainant alleged that he was caught by the neck and dragged out of the compartment and pushed on the platform with great force. The accused pleaded that only reasonable force was used.

The magistrate held that the complainant's version was substantially true. There was no label to show that the compartment was reserved when the complainant and his family entered it. Under such circumstances they could not be asked to get out, although the railway authorities could put up a label afterwards. There was no provision in the Railway Act to eject a person by force.

His worship held that the second accused, at the instance of the first, had forcibly removed the complainant and the third accused had used force against him. All the three were, therefore, sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each. The complainant was, found guilty of having used indecent language against the accused and was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

TRAVANCORE ADMINISTRATION.

THE annual administration report of Travancore state for the year 1925-1926 mentions that Travancore occupies the

seventeenth place among the Indian states as regards area and the third in population. Hyderabad which is eleven times as large as Travancore, is only three times as populous as this state. Baroda, which is almost equal in area to Travancore, has only between one-half and three-fourths of its inhabitants. In revenue Travancore takes the fourth place, coming after Hyderabad, Mysore, and Kashmir. The revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 2,21,88,126 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,98,97,032. The surplus of revenue over expenditure, Rs. 2301 lakhs, is stated to be the highest on record. Three sessions of the Legislative Council, lasting in all for 23 days, were held. Among the regulations passed was one amending the law relating to marriage. Both polyandry and polygamy have been declared illegal and restrictions have been placed on divorces which under the new law can be effected only by mutual consent of the parties, evidenced by a registered deed or by an order of the court obtained on certain specific grounds. Further, the system of intestate succession has been altered. The Travancore Newspapers Regulation was, however, passed by the Regent without being referred to the Council. By this regulation, as was mentioned previously in these columns, the publication of any newspaper without a licence granted by the Government has been made illegal. The Regulation was the subject of much criticism in the Council and outside, not only in the state but in British India as well. But the Government was unbending. A similar law was proposed to be made in Baroda, but the Government in deference to public opinion dropped the proposal. The total number of educational institutions, recognized and unrecognized, was 3,948, with a total strength of 497,518 pupils. The proportion of pupils to the total population of the state was 1 in 8'05. The percentage of boys at school to the total male population was 16'01 and of girls at school to the total female population 8'71. The number of colleges in the state affiliated to Madras University was eight, the same as in the preceding year. The number of students in these colleges increased from 2,409 to 2,611. The report says that in the matter of education, 'the Government have pursued a liberal and progressive policy' and that 'Travancore now stands in the forefront of educated India' (Leaver.)

INCOME-TAX.

A change of procedure in connection with refunds of Indian income-tax to claimants not residing in India has been announced from the office of the High Commissioner in London. Since October last claims have had to be forwarded to Bombay, and any refund was paid to an agent in India appointed by the claimants. The new procedure, however, permits of refunds being remitted direct to the claimants.

DROP IN INCOME.

The report of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Advisory Committee shows that due to February strike, there has been a drop of Rs. 14 lakhs in the income.—

DACOITIES.

BENGAL appears to be suffering from a bad epidemic of dacoities. Their number was 117 in March alone and they were reported from a large number of districts. They indicate the prevalence of a spirit of lawlessness which calls for well-considered action. Their number does not reflect credit on the efficiency of police administration.

POSITION OF INDIAN STATES.

A SUB-COMMITTEE AT WORK.

The Simla representative of the Statesman says, in view of the appointment of the Statutory Commission for the reconsideration of Reforms a sub-committee consisting of Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Basil Blackett and the Law Member, Mr. S. R. Das, is reported to have been working over the position of Indian States and that it is to talk matters over informally with the representatives of the Indian Chamber of Princes.

It is believed the Government will soon announce the selection of the personnel.—

MAJOR GRAHAM POLE.

THUS writes Major Graham Pole in an article in *Lansbury's Labour Weekly* (Apr. 2) on the firing on the mob at Kulkathi in Barisal:—

'It seems to be almost an axiom of our ruling classes that in ruling people in other countries the British should adopt different methods from those followed at home. A crowd in this country can be dispersed

by the police without firearms. If anyone obstructs them in the course of their duty arrests follow as a matter of course. In other countries where we rule we do not seem to be able to carry on government on these lines, but seem to find it necessary, in the dispersing of a civilian crowd, to employ soldiers and to use rifles.'

I. C. S.

BURKE wrote: 'Those who have once been intoxicated with power, and have derived any kind of emolument from it, even though but for one year, never can willingly abandon it. They may be distressed in the midst of all their power; but they will never look to anything but power for their relief.' This is why the I. C. S. must retain the office of governor for one of their own number. It is why posts like commissionerships must not be abolished. And so much else besides, with which the people of India are painfully familiar.

A COMMERCIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The officiating director of public instruction invites applications for the award of a commercial scholarship of Rs. 35 per mensem instituted by the King Edward Memorial Society of Nagpur and tenable for three years in the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay. Candidates must have passed the Intermediate examination in arts or in science of the Nagpur University from any of the recognized colleges in C. P. and must be more than 21 years of age.

A LADY MINISTER OF HEALTH.

The enlightened and advanced state of Travancore has the distinction of having the first woman Minister in India. She is Dr. Ponnien Lukhose, M. L. C., and is the Minister of Health. She was entertained the other day at a public reception by the Women's Indian Association in Gokhale Hall, Madras, the gift of Mrs. Besant, another lady doctor, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, presiding on the occasion. We heartily congratulate the Government of Travancore on having a woman Minister of Health.

INCOME-TAX

The "Law of Income-tax in India" is a comprehensive commentary on the Indian Income-tax Act, and the treatment of every aspect of the law is fuller and in greater detail than in the published books on the subject. But special attention may be drawn to the close examination made under each section of the corresponding provisions in the English law and the extent to which English rulings can be followed in India in regard to each particular matter. The most serious danger at present in India lies in the absence of accumulated local case law on Income-tax and the consequent temptation to decide questions with reference to English precedents; and this book draws attention, at each stage, to the points of danger. After the introduction the bare text of the Act and the Rules have been set out separately in the beginning and again section by section, along with the

notes and comments. It is undoubtedly a convenience to the reader to have the text of the Act and the rules together handy at one place for reference. This is true especially in Income-tax law, in which, however exhaustive the comments, one is naturally inclined to look at the Act as a whole and form one's own impressions about the point or points discussed. Under each section are set out the Rules; the instructions issued by the Government in the Income-tax Manual; the history of the law in India; the decided cases in India with comments where called for; a summary of the corresponding provisions in English law and the extent to which English rulings can be followed; and notes of such English cases as can be of use, with comments on them; the points that arise or can arise under each section which have not yet been before the Courts and solutions of such problems with the pros and cons of each problem. English cases of no possible applicability in India have been omitted, but cases which would seem applicable at first sight but are really not so have been cited with notes as to why they should not be followed. The treatment is comprehensive and thorough; and having regard to the difficulty of obtaining English reports except in the bigger towns in India, relevant extracts have been given from English judgments wherever necessary. The idea has been to make the book as self-contained and complete as possible. No part of the law has been skipped through or skated over and no pains have been spared to make every part thorough. Special mention may be made of the following parts:—Agricultural income, Business, Previous year, Registration of Firms, Companies, Mutual concerns, Capital and Income, 'Accrue' and 'Arise', Charities, Casual profits, Deductions from Business profits, Effect of Method of Accounting on liability, Procedure of Assessment, Taxation of Trustees and Non-Residents, Double Income-tax Relief, Jurisdiction of Civil Courts, 'Fact and 'Law', Etc., Etc., Etc. After the commentaries follow the appendices which consist of a Summary of changes in the law before 1886, the rates of tax under the earlier laws, a table of cross-references between the present Act and the Acts since 1886, the text of the Acts of 1886 to 1920 and connected documents, the All-India Committee's Report of 1921 which is largely the basis of the amendment of the law in 1922, a summary of the Taxation Enquiry Committee's recommendations regarding Income-tax, and extracts from the Civil Procedure Code. The Index is a unique feature of the book, extending to about 100 pages; and the references have been so given that any subject can be traced in a few seconds. A great deal of trouble has been taken over this Index. The book will be about 800 pages, Royal Octavo, including the Index. An addendum chapter will be added and the book will be up to date on the date of its publication. Also certain notes on any projected legislation that may be published before them. Mr. V. S. Sundaram, of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service,

Secretary, Central Board of Revenue, Government of India, is the author of the law of Income-tax and his official connection with the Chief Income-tax Authority in India has led him to adopt as his model, as far as Indian conditions permit, the classic book of DOWELL (who belonged to the Inland Revenue in England) which has been published in England and has gone through nine editions. Unlike DOWELL, however, the Author has expressed his own views on matters over which there is a conflict of authority or, where there is no conflict, the authority is of doubtful weight. He has also stated the problems which have not yet been the subject of judicial pronouncement, or not yet arisen; and suggested solutions of such problems together with the pros and cons of the solutions offered. The official position of the author makes it necessary to emphasise that these views are his personal views only. The book is one which should find a place on the shelf of everyone connected with the administration of Income-tax, whether as an official, a lawyer or an accountant, or even as an assessee.

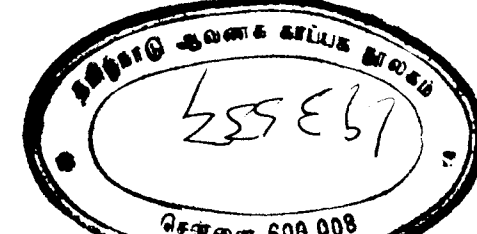
Price Rs. 12/- net.
Butterworth & Co. (India), Ltd.
6, Hastings Street,
Post Box 251, CALCUTTA.
MADRAS: 317, Linga Chetty Street.
BOMBAY: Post Box 250.
York Buildings, Hornby Road.

UTILITARIAN SCHEME.

The education at present given in India may be characterised to fill the brain with ideas while leaving the stomach empty. The education to be imparted in the future should be largely vocational. It is felt in the State of Mysore that the absence of proper and adequate provision for technical education drives its young men to institutions outside Mysore Province. In these days of utilitarian schemes there is the chance of the vast masses of the people being reclaimed from chronic poverty. It is only the industrial and vocational training that will help the solution of this problem and not the expenditure of large sums on spectacular structures alone. In common with the rest of India, the bread problem in Mysore is acute and new avenues of employment have to be opened up by providing vocational training on a suitable scale. This is the right moment when this question has to be tackled in view of the approaching Silver Jubilee of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore and also that measures are being concerted to erect a suitable memorial to mark the importance of the occasion. Considering the affection and respect with which all classes and communities of the subjects regard His Highness, we trust the call for subscriptions for a memorial in the shape of vocational training on a large-scale will be both generous and spontaneous from the people both in Mysore and outside.

LABOURER'S IMPECUNIOUSNESS.

The Indian Factory labourer is paid his wages monthly and not on the weekly basis. In the majority of cases wages are distributed, a fortnight, or still later, in the



succeeding month, after they have been earned. This system affords the money-lender an opportunity to exploit the labourer and drive him into debt. Further in some cases the injustice of advances given by the employers against their earnings actually due and the charging of high rates of interest on such advances is manifest. The labourer is deprived of the satisfaction of receiving his wages in full. The several devices adopted by the employers only have the effect of driving the labourer who lives and has his being in a state of chronic poverty, still further into debt and misery. The introduction of the Weekly Payment Bill in the Legislative Assembly in 1926 to order regularity and promptness in the system Wages-payment provoked the hostility of some of the big industrial concerns in India. "Thriftlessness and proneness to increase absenteeism, immediately after pay-day" are the allegations urged against the industrial workmen. The margin left to the labourer after meeting his necessary expenses is infinitesimal and scarcely encourages him in launching out on improvident expenditure. It is only the organisation of labour on proper lines with cohesion and inside-leadership that will expose effectively the cause of the labourers and enable them to fight their battles successfully against such capitalists as are likely to infringe the labourers' rights. It is only the proper legislation and co-operation that will see to the labourer being well-fed and well-looked after.

DEEDS MORE THAN WORDS.

What we want at the present day is deeds more than words. The educative value of the co-operative movement will have to be considerably extended so as to cover the needs of the rural population. Regarding the indebtedness of the Indian riot, his condition is not past redemption if consistent and co-ordinated efforts are made on right lines. The establishment of Land Mortgage Banks and starting a development loan will be very valuable in helping the agriculturist to set himself up again and will also find support among all people who have the welfare of the country at heart. To adequately meet the demands of agricultural India, Government aid would be welcome and necessary. Every effort should be made to make the indigenous banker a part of a great national banking system starting with the village Money-lender and ending with the State. Indian commerce lacks a well-organised banking system connecting the great industrial and commercial centres with towns and villages in remote rural areas. Commerce should be speeded up and industry be made more easy by better developing facilities for getting credit and for transferring money from place to place than they are at present. The exact amount and the exact methods of the business that is done by indigenous bankers cannot at present be calculated. The large amounts deposited by Insurance Companies with the Government could be easily diverted to form the nucleus of land-mortgage banks throughout India, being used to further long-term loans to agriculturists. By doing this the prospects of the Insurance Companies will also improve

for they would be in a position to influence a large volume of business on the basis of their loans. Anything that can practically be done in this direction will be of greater service than talks of co-operation on platforms.

THE BEGGAR PROBLEM

Unemployment among the poorer classes of the population has increased the number of houseless beggars in urban areas, and this is an acute problem with which the metropolitan cities of India are now faced. The houseless beggars congregate in congested traffic centres and in public places of resort, being a source of nuisance to the public. The Corporation of Bombay has approached the solution of the question in the right spirit. Its Public Health Committee advocates the establishment of clearing houses and the formation of a Public Assistance Committee to cope successfully with the problem of itinerant beggary. Even Pudukota State has provided for a workable scheme of Poor Laws and Relief which is now on the tapis. Very many urban cities with their limited financial resources are not in a position to undertake any costly schemes but it is a matter in which they can with justice expect the Government and the public to come to their assistance in adequately dealing with the beggar problem.

PERIPATETIC DISPENSARIES.

More than half the deaths in rural parts are caused by easily preventable maladies, such as fevers, diarrhoea, chicken and small-pox. The Government is responsible for the health of the people and they should effectively educate at least the greater part of the population of the country in the principles of sanitation and hygiene. The limitations imposed on the Government by the present financial resources at their disposal prevent the efforts for providing a course of training in diagnosing preventable diseases and in treating them with standard medicines at least through the establishment of peripatetic dispensaries. Something tangible should be done in the near future with the co-operation of the charitably disposed public. Memorials should take the form better of this kind than of unproductive type. Memorials providing greater medical relief in rural parts will decrease the rate of mortality from preventable diseases and increase of rural dispensaries will serve well the needs of the mass of the people.

SELF-DENIAL—A RETALIATORY MEASURE.

The struggle between Capital and Labour has brought about the introduction of the Trade Union Bill in Parliament, which

is infusing new life into the labour movement and consolidating the labour forces. The four Million Trade Unionists in Britain have resolved to offer concerted resistance and fight to the bitter end and defeat "this mean vindictive bill." As a retaliatory measure, the Trade Unionists propose to abstain from the consumption of excisable liquor and from smoking all forms of tobacco to bring the Premier to his knees. Addiction to stimulants and narcotics on the part of large sections of the people is a source of large revenue to the Government; and the aim of such a movement, though purely retaliatory, cannot fail to produce beneficial effects in the economic as well as the moral spheres. The avoidance of luxuries will lead to simplicity of life and is bound to affect the Government (Revenue) injuriously. The Government have such an overwhelming majority on their side that they can carry the bill in any form they choose, though it may be a menace to the power of organised labour and intensify class-war. Any way, the British worker would be happier if he can induce himself to give up tobacco and liquor.

ALLAHABAD INDUSTRIES.

The Allahabad Municipality is entitled to praise for trying to promote the copper, brass, and iron industries of that town.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

The position, of Indians in the state railway service is brought to light.

"Europeans and Anglo-Indians, who were 11.42 per cent. among the total population of literates in the English language in India, held 75.68 per cent. of the appointments [of the upper subordinate staff drawing Rs. 250 and over on the twelve state railways] in 1924 and 74.46 per cent. of the appointments in 1925; whereas Muslims and non-Muslims, who were 88.57 per cent. in the same population of literates in English, had 24.32 and 26.54 per cent. of those appointments, respectively, in the two years."

The details of the Gazetted Officers on 31st March, 1926, show that 73.4 per cent. of them were Europeans, 14.3 Hindus, 2.7 Muslims, and 9.6 other classes. In India the minimum and maximum railway salaries are in the ratio 1 : 444; in Japan 1 : 22; in China 1 : 32; in Germany 1 : 11; in France 1 : 22; in Denmark 1 : 5, and so on. In no country do the lower officials get such cruelly inadequate salaries and the pampered high officials such fat pay as in India.

Health [Continued from page 4.]

can infect people, however, just as the germs we can see with the aid of the microscope.

Urbanisation is a term which refers to the clustering of people into towns, and this has increased greatly during recent years. In the census of 1851, 50 per cent of the population were living under urban conditions. At the present time 80 per cent of the population are living under these conditions. Urbanisation, of course, means greater opportunities for the spreading of disease, and it has added to the dangers of dirt. In big towns one must be more careful of dirt, if possible, than in country districts.

The harmful dirt gets everywhere. Therefore, superficial cleanliness is almost valueless. The man who feels clean when he has shined his face with soap and water and put on a clean collar, or the housewife who only cleans her house where it shows, is not practising the first law of health. It is the invisible dirt which contains germs in the greatest number and it tends to settle; the germs of disease tend to get more on the flat surfaces, on which they come to rest. That is why special attention is paid to flat surfaces in the disinfection of rooms.

Rooms should therefore be cleaned without raising much dust; washing does not raise dust, sprinkling with saw-dust or tea leaves or other ways of keeping down the dust prior to sweeping. Floor coverings should be shaken outside the

CARRIERS OF DISEASE.

There are also many insect carriers of disease and dirt, including the house fly. It is difficult to imagine a more dirty insect than the house fly, the harm from which is chiefly by its infecting food and thus causing disease. Flies may cause quite a variety of diseases. They have

brought typhoid fever, dysentery, diarrhoea in infants, cholera, diphtheria. So when you see a fly on your food or you find it trying to commit suicide in your milk always think of where you have recently seen other flies, or where you see most flies if you go outside your own house. You will find them in any collection of filth. Not only does not the fly carry infection on its six hairy legs, but it has some very disgusting habits. In addition to leaving its dejecta on walls and articles of furniture, it scarcely ever eats without vomiting. It may previously have eaten infected food and thus good food is contaminated.

Rats, mice and other vermin are all carriers of disease. Town rats spend most of the day in the sewers. They get on the food with their dirty feet and coats. It is very important, therefore, to keep them down. Local authorities here help very materially. Of all the means which can be adopted to discourage them cleanliness is the greatest.

CLEANLINESS OF PERSON AND OF CLOTHING.

The most important form of cleanliness is personal cleanliness, for personal cleanliness must lead in time to clean surroundings. The skin plays a tremendously important part in the maintenance of health. Sweat glands are always giving out sweat which is invisible. About one-and-a-half pounds of water is given off in this way every 24 hours. There are three million of these tiny sweat glands. They play a very important part in letting out moisture plus impure matter from the body. The act something like the kidneys in this respect. They also assist to regulate the temperature of the body; and it is the working of these tiny sweat glands which enables us to maintain almost the same internal temperature whether sitting in a Turkish bath at a temperature above the boiling point of water, or in Arctic regions

on an iceberg in a temperature below freezing point. If one painted the skin with varnish one would be dead in a day or two. The skin cannot function properly if these little glands are blocked up with dirt. One must have a healthy action of the skin for perfect health. It is not too much to insist on a hot bath at least once a week, and sometimes when hard work is being done or the weather is very hot two warm baths should be taken each week, to keep the skin functioning well. Warm water is necessary because the dirt which forms on the body mixes with a natural oil and so is not dissolved in cold water.

The hair and nails should be kept scrupulously clean. The nails should be kept very short. The cutting of the hair short by women promotes cleanliness. The hair must be kept clean by washing once a fortnight, and by good brushing and combing every day.

Clothing, next to the skin, ought to be changed once a week and oftener, if possible, during the hot weather or when engaged in laborious work. The short skirt again is a welcome advance. It leads to a greater exposure of the body to air and also is much more cleanly than the long skirts which picked up so much dirt. Outer clothing should be brushed very frequently, but not on the kitchen table!

The removal of bad or decayed teeth is most important; a healthy mouth is an enormous factor in health which has been too much neglected in the past, and the people have suffered unnecessarily not only locally but in health generally. Bad teeth give rise to foul matter, which is swallowed and poisons the system.

Good health is the greatest wealth in the world. But little self-discipline is necessary to your self-interests. On the hygienic side we must exercise more self-discipline.—*National Health.*

SCISSORS.

They never fail who die in a great cause.

Personally I should prefer complete self government for India as a natural and proper precedent in the evolution of India's economic freedom.—DR. V. H. RUTHERFORD.

In the particular circumstances of a given age or nation there is scarcely anything really important to the general interest which it may not be desirable or even necessary, that the Government should take upon itself not because private individuals cannot effectively perform it, but because they will not.—JOHN STUART MILL.

The human mind flows with events like a river.—TAINE.

The world does not reveal her secrets to dry thinking.—GOETHE.

Every generation needs to be addressed in its own language.—BOSANQUET.

When shall we learn that what attaches people to us is the spirit we are of, and not the machinery we employ?—MATHEW ARNOLD.

The blunders and precipitancy of folly-smitten rulers let loose a fierce hurricane of destruction and hate that swept quietude out of the world for a long span of time to come.—LORD MORLEY.

No man should be judge in his own cause.

No man can mortgage his injustice as a pawn for his infidelity.

Men cannot enjoy the rights of an uncivil and of a civil state together.

If civil society be made for the advantage of man and the advantages for which it is made become his right.

Neither the few nor the many have a right to act merely by their will, in any matter connected with duty, trust, engagement, or obligation.

BURKE.

We call our fathers fools, so wise we grow,

No doubt our wiser sons will call us so.

Profundity, next to simplicity, is the best gift of God, but has been sparsely distributed among His creatures.

Reconciliation between opposites may be desirable in the interests of peace and quiet, but it will not be attained by too copious doses of ambiguous phrases.—MR. BIRRELL.

What profit most are philanthropy, righteousness, openheartedness, friendliness, idealism, thoughtfulness and service.

WANTED INSTITUTES OF JOURNALISM.

Some persons connected with the University of Madras have shown that they are wideawake by making a serious proposal that arrangements should be made in connection with it to teach journalism and grant diplomas and degrees in it. As journalism is one of the most influential

professions in the world and may be a most potent instrument of public good in the hands of competent men and women of high character, institutes of journalism should be founded in the principal universities, either in connection with or independently of universities.

Democracy in some form or other has been established in many countries and it is likely to be the most widely prevalent system of government in the world. Whether that be so or not, the two most effective and quick means of influencing people are public speaking and journalism. Both the arts should, therefore, be cultivated. Those regions or provinces where they are not are sure to occupy back seats in public life. (M. R.)

INCREASING DURATION OF LIFE.

Mr. Watson Davis writes in the same monthly:—

One of the most notable achievements in the eventful half century since Pasteur has been the increase in the average duration of life in the United States. At present the average length of life is 58 years. Public health experts predict that the average years of man will continue to lengthen as time goes on. At the recent convention of the American Public Health Association Professor Irving Fisher of Yale gave a schedule of how the duration of life should increase in the years to come, assuming that a hundred-year average duration is the attainable limit. In 1930, the average length of life will be 61; in 1940, 65; 1950, 69; 1960, 72; 1970, 75; 1980, 78; 1990, 80; 2000, 82. In the distant time of 2100 nearly everybody should live until 94 years of age. Professor Fisher pointed out that increases in length of life were being made at an amazing rate at the present time. The pace for the quarter century just past was 40 years increase per century, whereas it was only 4 years per century in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There will be a time, perhaps, when men will live, if not for ever, at least much longer than the century mark, which is now practically the limit of the human life span. The time will come, perhaps, Professor Fisher said, when the human being will have an indefinite life-span, when his defective and worn-out parts can be replaced and renewed like those of a watch. (M. R.)

OUR FAULTS (WELFARE).

In any other society where people are better brought up and disciplined one man turns a thief where a thousand work wholeheartedly. But here eighty per cent of the men would directly or indirectly attempt to

acquire what they have not earned and consider the whole procedure perfectly legitimate. The law of distribution makes every man poor where few work and far too many steal (i.e., acquire the product of others' labour) and the poverty of India is largely explainable by this. By a lucrative job in India we mean a job in which there is much unearned income coming one's way and not one in which one can do a lot and earn accordingly.

One of the main causes why Indian business does not expand is the lack of persons who can be trusted fully to carry out orders and not to abuse power. The picture of the Western business man running his vast organisation from a sort of observation station fitted up with a hundred telephones and a hundred thousand charts and abstracts, has remained so far an unreality in India; for the available human element cannot fit into such a picture. It may be different hereafter but that will depend entirely on whether we can better bring up and train the future generations of Indians. In law, in the services and elsewhere progressive improvement is obstructed by corrupt practices, jobbery and a total disregard for truth and revenue. Provincial Government with the exception of Bombay and the C. Provinces accept the Government of India's policy. The spirit of antagonism to prohibition has markedly grown in official circles. The steady annual rise in Revenue receipts in Provincial and the Imperial Government is a disheartening factor in present conditions. In this respect Excise Departments are making the drink and drug traffics a necessary part of the fiscal arrangements of the country. Meanwhile discussions in Legislative Councils continue to show that the large majority of the representatives of the people of India repudiate this policy of regulation and control of consumption. A demand is made and reiterated for more sympathetic compliance with the expressed convictions of the great majority of the Indian people, asking for eventual prohibition.

CULTURAL UNITY OF INDIA.

Fantasy run riot does not make an artist.—DR. S. HERBERT.

Dictionaries are like watches; the worst is better than none, and the best cannot be expected to be quite true.—JOHNSON.

By means of that which we term conduct and good manners we have to attain what otherwise is to be attained only by force, or perhaps not even by that.—GOETHE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEASONS AND VILLAGE ACTIVITIES.

BY

N. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR, M.A., L.T.
Lecturer in Geography, Teachers' College, Saidapet.

Climatic control is the most insistent and far-reaching of all controls, which the

factors of environment have on life in general and on human life in particular; and nowhere else does it show itself so fully, so freely, and so obviously, as in an Indian village. Surface and soil, man and animal, are all there; but they prove themselves inert and powerless, till the rhythmic swing of the sun produces in its

wake the wind and the rain in proper season. The round of human activities and social life, resulting from the change of seasons, is one of the most interesting studies in the inter-play between man and his environment. Not less interesting is the other side of the picture, in which man is seen circumventing ways to get

RESCUE HOMES.

Stri Dharma observes:—

The appeal by Lord Lytton for liberal public support to the Rescue Home, at Cossipore, is touching in its earnestness for the suppression of the social evil in our midst. Speaking of Calcutta, he said that 2,000 minor girls (who can say what numbers have yet evaded the vigilance of the police?) were kept for immoral purposes, whereas the present Home could accommodate only 32. Lord Lytton has suggested various means by which public sympathy could be secured for enlarging the institution, the most significant of which is "for every father and mother in Calcutta to subscribe a rupee for each of their own daughters to the central fund to save other children from a life of shame." He highly commended the labours of the Bengal Vigilance Society and also referred to the success of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1923.

THE TELEGRAPH SERVICES FOR INDIANS.

What just and generous treatment Indian employees receive in the Indian Telegraph Department will appear from the following sentences taken from *The Telegraph Review*:

The main grievance is that this General Scale service has been an exclusive monopoly of one section of the Indian population, and that is the Anglo-Indian community. We feel that this is a gross injustice, and that this anomalous and invidious distinction should be forthwith removed, and that openings be offered to all, irrespective of caste, colour or community, and that merit should be the only basis which alone can increase greater service with better efficiency to the public, such as is demanded of them.

Alas! there is yet another class to mention—the so-called menials. These Telegraph peons, who are no less important from the point of view of essential imperativeness, are paid wages, or subsistence allowance, as it is called, of a varying degree from Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 a month, and the rest are to be made up from the mileage pies by the delivery of telegrams. The breathless hurry with which deliveries are made at the risk of health and even life, can better be imagined than described. In about 10 to 15 years of their ceaseless activities, they become mercilessly spent-up, and yet they continue till the rag end of their officially recognised period when they are doled out a magnificent pension of Rs. 4 a month! It is said that this magnanimous dole is not sufficient enough today to feed even a country dog for a month.

independent of the freakish bounty of Nature by means of his inventive ingenuity. The normal life and activities of the village are, however, governed by the Calendar, which practically summarises the seasonal play of the ages.

At the outset it may be pointed out that the six seasons of the Indian Calendar seem to be truer to the facts of Northern Indian Meteorology, and do not fit in exactly the conditions of a Madras village. The Seasons in South India may roughly be classified as follows: (a) *hot and dry*—during the months of Panguni, Chitrai and Vaiyasi, (from the middle of March to the middle of June); (b) *hot and rainy*—during Ani, Audi and Avani (from the middle of June to the middle of September); (c) *cold and rainy*—during Perattasi, Arpasi and Karthikai (from the middle of September to the middle of December); and (d) *cold and dry*—during Margali, Tai and Masi (from the middle of December to the middle of March). The hot and cold months occur when the sun is north or south of the equator respectively. The rainy and dry months occur during Dakshinayana and Uttarayana respectively. This characterisation of the seasons, as stated above, is only a rough one; and it should be noted that there are gradations in each season of its characteristic features.

With the birth of the New Year about the middle of April, the sun begins to get warmer and the water to get scarcer—being used up or dried up. The

industries connected with agriculture, such as the making of jaggery or turmeric, are carried on now; and certain favoured fields, with a better supply of water—due to situation or capital expenditure—have their third crop for the year or grow garden crops. But for the average villager it is comparatively a time of leisure.

His harvest has all been gathered; and flowers and fruits are in season both in plenty and in variety. In is now *Vasantha* or spring of the Indian Calendar—the season of plenty and pleasure, of feasts and festivities, of marriages and matings. It is now that debts are paid off and mortgages redeemed, lands purchased or improved, wells sunk or deepened, embankments put up or canals dug, journeys and pilgrimages undertaken or friends and relations received and entertained. The peasant now renews his thatch or rebuilds his hut against the coming rains. Bricks are now burnt, lime-kilns are at work, trees are felled, and fences are put up. The building trade flourishes best at this season, unhampered by rains or by the normal agricultural operations of the village.

This is also the season, best known to the urban youth; for it being now the time of summer vacation, they happen to visit their rural relatives—fathers, uncles, or fathers-in-law. Social amenities of rural life are now much in evidence, such as cockfighting or play-acting of Gangamma vesham or of epic stories or the singing of

Bhajana concerts, celebrating the birth of Rama. While English rural life is controlled by temperature and the English peasant has his period of rest and enjoyment during the long winter evenings, it is interesting to note that Indian rural life is controlled by moisture and that the Indian peasant has his comparative leisure and enjoyment during the dry days of summer. Very true, indeed, are the words of the poetess Avvai that without rain there is no work to be done.

From this torpor and lethargy, the village springs up to sudden life and activity with the first rains in June. The month of Ani witnesses the drawing up of new lease-deeds of cultivation, and the sub-registrar's office now gets a sudden increase of work. There is now also a sudden demand for cattle for the plough, and droves of them are led to and from the fair, while the middle-men ply their game merrily. The western sky is anxiously watched day after day, and at last the cloud appears and gives the long-expected rain. An interesting feature at this time is the sudden demand for the services of the village carpenter for the mending of the plough. His temporary rise to importance has been immortalised in the proverb "Audi Asari Thai Thachappayyan."

On an auspicious day, the first plough, Ponneru as it is called, is drawn; and with the first rains commences usually the dry ploughing both for dry and wet crops. The village now begins to hum with a new life. The half-built house, the half-planted field, the half-harvested crop, all suddenly to be taken up for completion at the next slack season. The Indian peasant knows instinctively to his cost the immense importance of taking time by the forelock. The sojourner in the town hurries back to his village on the first news of rainfall.

About the time that the courts and colleges re-open in the town, the peasant too finds himself thus harnessed to his work; and for the next three months he gets deeper and deeper into it, day in, day out, ploughing and sowing, weeding and transplanting, watering and manuring. All hands are at it, male and female, young and old. The occasional rains brought by the west winds during this season of the south-west monsoon, supplemented by the supply of spring channels and wells, help the growth of this first crop, both dry and wet.

The Monsoon turns about the time of Michaelmas or Dasara in the month of Perattasi (September—October); and it is about this time that the early Kar-crop and the dry crop are gathered in, while the Samba crop is now in the seedling stage or is being transplanted. During the next two months, this principal paddy crop flourishes best in the monsoon rains of Arpasi and Karthi. The village is now almost completely surrounded by water. But, if the Monsoon fails, all that the peasant had staked upon is lost; and his labour of three to four months as well as his little capital spent on manures, seeds, etc., are all waste; and famine stares him in the

face. He runs into debt at a high rate of interest, mortgaging his land or his cattle or his petty homestead. If things go well for him and the seasonal rains do not fail, he is able to gather his main crop of the year about Christmas time which synchronises with the winter-solstice. On the first of Thai (about the middle of January) the peasant celebrates his fresh harvest and the commencement of the sun's approach towards him in the Sankranti or Pongul (new cooking) festival. Urgent debts are paid off now, and urgent marriages are celebrated.

This is the season which the urban visitor to the village likes best. Except for a little sharpness overnight and for a little mist in the morning, the time is highly pleasant and enjoyable, without drenching rain or scorching heat, with water and verdure wherever the eye can reach, and a bracing coolness which invites and compels tramping out.

But the peasant cannot have his rest yet for another three months. The second crop of medium lands, the third crop of the best lands, or the second dry crop have yet to grow; and all these depend not on rains, which are almost over for the year but on stored-up or baled up water, while the dry crop depends partly on dew. As these crops are being gathered, the sun gradually gets warmer, and the water gets used up or dried up; and by the end of the year summer conditions of warmth and drought have set in, and the cultivator has perforce to stop his normal activities.

This cycle of rural life and activity, closely coupled with and governed by the periodical swing of the seasons forms an interesting illustration of environmental control of Man. But the other story of human control of Environment in the rural area is no less interesting, and will be treated in the next paper. (Rural India.)

ADVERTIESMENT.

"Pthisis."

Benefit in a week. Price refunded in case of failure. Wonderful effect in preliminary stage. Price per ounce Rs. 5/- Trial medicine for one week 2 Oz. Rs. 5/-

Apply to:—

M. GANTAM. (W & W)

Govardhan Math, Puri (Orissa)

ENEMIES OF HEALTH.

ALCOHOL.

Alcohol is a Poison.

Even a moderate use of this is harmful.

Alcohol is injurious even to the next generation.

It has a favouring influence upon venereal disease.

It aggravates the evils of famine.

It is useless as a preventive of any disease.

Alcohol lowers the resisting power against the parasites of any disease.

Alcohol predisposes to heat-stroke in hot weather.

Alcohol produces defective vision.

Alcohol tends to age men prematurely.

Alcohol impairs digestion.

Alcohol has a very injurious effect on the liver and kidneys.

Alcohol produces 'Hob-nailed liver'.

Alcohol produces chronic nephritis.

Alcohol produces Brights Disease.

Alcohol affects the heart.

Alcohol produces 'alcoholic heart'.

Alcohol causes the hardening of the arteries and 'arteriosclerosis'.

Alcohol makes its victims susceptible to diabetes, gout, pneumonia and typhoid.

Alcohol causes much damage to the property; accidents, fires and loss of lives.

TESTIMONIALS.

Napoleon Bonaparte :—"It is only a sober army that can succeed," and "the foe is less to be feared than wine."

Field Marshal Lord Roberts :—"Alcohol confuses prompt judgment... hastens fatigue, lessens resistance to disease and exposure."

Mr. Lloyd George :—"We are fighting Germany, Austria and Drink, and as far as I can see the greatest of these three deadly foes is Drink. Drink is doing us more damage in the war than all the German submarines put together."

Theodore Roosevelt of U. S. A. :—"The liquor business tends to produce criminality in the population at large, and law-breaking among the saloon-keepers themselves. When the liquormen are allowed to do so as they wish they are sure to debauch not only the body social, but the body politic also."

Alcohol users have much less chance of recovery than others in pneumonia and typhoid.

Alcohol does more harm than good.

TOBACCO.

Smoking affects the power of endurance, control, precision, marksmanship, the heart the throat, the lungs,

Smoking causes paralysis, acid dyspepsia, tremor, increase of blood-pressure, cancer of the mouth, Bright's Disease, loss of taste and loss of smell, loss of memory, acuteness of vision, colour blindness, apoplexy, insomnia.

Smoking poisons the air of others reduces longevity, stunts growth, hardens the arteries a positive sign of the beginning of the old age, weakens the resistance to any disease, produces criminals, predisposes to drunkenness, ruins the nerves, wastes money and injures the mind, the character and the disposition of the user.

Smoking causes fires resulting in extensive damage to property and loss of life.

Smoking adds to a man's nervous troubles, subtracts from his physical energy, multiplies his aches and pains, and divides his mental forces, takes interest from his work and discounts his chance of success.

Napoleon Bonaparte :—"Tobacco smoking is a habit fit to amuse sluggards."

Dr. Sims Woodhead :—"Cigarette smoking in the case of boys, partially paralyses the nerve cells at the base of the brain, and this interferes with the function of the eye, of the heart, and of the kidneys. Tobacco smoking interferes with the development of the boy."

Dr. Forbes Winslow :—"I should put the causes of insanity in the following order: Drink, cigarette-smoking, heredity."

Chancellor of Leland Stanford University :—"Cigarette-smoking boys are like wormy apples—they drop long before harvest time."

Chairmen of the Union Pacific Railway :—"Cigarette smokers are unsafe. I would just as soon get railroad men out of the insane asylum as to employ cigarette-smokers."

Alcohol and Tobacco are Enemies of Health :—Don't Use Them.

Printed by F. B. Clothey, and Published by K. R. Swami at the A. A. M. Press, Saidapet, for the Chief Editor Mrs. M. R. JANAKI, B.A.L.T., M.R.A. S. (LOND), Lucknow.