

Wealth and welfare.

III

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22nd July, 1927.

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Annual Subscription Rs. 10

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

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An
All-India
Weekly.

Chief Editor :

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B.A. (Madras), L.T., (B.H.U.)
M. R. A. S. (Lond.)

(DEVOTED TO ECONOMIC AND WELFARE PROBLEMS)

WEALTH & WELFARE

Editorial Office : Lucknow. Publishing Office : Madras—Saidapet.

VOL. III No. 30
12 pages.

Lucknow, Friday, 22nd July 1927.

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M. Bappu Esq., Assistant, Government School of Commerce, Calicut writes under date 16—11—1915—I have great pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of your Garbholpadana Pills. I was married 10 years ago and my wife remained sterile all the time. All sorts of medicines, ayurvedic and allopathic, were administered to her. She even underwent an operation for womb complaint by the District Surgeon all these had no effect at all in her. In the end, on the advice of some of my friends, your Garbholpadana Pills (Garbol) were tried and I am glad to say that she conceived in a short space of time and gave birth to a healthy babe.

M. Kannan Esq., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, writes from Talavadi, Coimbatore Dt. (18—2—1918)—I had occasions to use your Garbholpadana Pills in menstrual disorders and barrenness of females and I find them most efficacious in the above said complaints of females. Please therefore send to my address two tins of the same.

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Mr. A. P. Kanari, Tapping writer, Kerala Rubber Estate P. O., Via Manjeri, writes (22—9—1923)—I have had occasion to use your Garbholpadana Pills (Garbol) to my wife Madhavi who remained sterile for 8 years after my marriage with her and I am glad to inform you that her barrenness is cured by your pills. She is now the mother of three children.

M. Kunhi Raman Esq., Head Clerk, Loco Works S.I.R., Podanur, writes (18—12—1924)—I have pleasure to inform you that my wife was using your Garbholpadana Pills (Garbol) for a few days and it proved to be quite efficacious in curing her complaints.

Subsequently I recommended same to two of my friends for their wives for sterility, irregular and

painful menses and leucorrhœa and they praise it as a sovereign remedy for all such disorders. They have children now.

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Mr. Azuthassanveetil Kunhi Raru Chettiyyar, Merchant, Calicut, (19—12—1924). Seven years ago, my sister Cheeru used to get severe stomach-ache at the time of menstruation and its pain was of such a severe nature as to make her roll on the ground. She had no children then, though nine years were passed after her marriage. I administered Garbholpadana Pills (Garbol) for her ailment, with the glorious result that even before one tin was exhausted she became pregnant. She is now the happy mother of three children.

Another sister of mine by name Unnyata had similar complaints of severe stomach-ache and barrenness; and about four years ago I administered the same pills to her with the result that she has two sons now.

I knew a married woman by name Pachi who felt very sad being issueless, and about a year ago I recommended to her and bought for her the same Pills; which she used. She has now a daughter.

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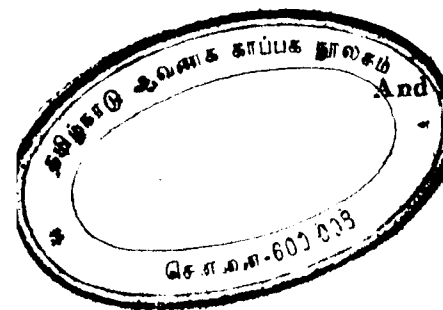
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HEALTH.

TRANSMISSION OF DISEASES—(Continued)

(4) Now about Class (4). *i.e.*, carriers of diseases showing skin lesions—small-pox, measles, etc. Here we know the duration over which a person remains infective is the period over which scabs and scales are present on his person. And there are apparently no cases of such long carriers as in the case of the other three classes of carriers. But at the same time their poisons are conveyed through infected material to very long distances. Before I give you any sanitary hints, I would like to take this opportunity of speaking to you a few words about small-pox in particular, which is a most murderous disease. The statistics of health supplied to our Sanitary Commissioner will show that there is always small-pox in Bengal, and every five years an epidemic occurs, principally due to the facts that protection afforded by vaccination wears off with many people by that time, and there is also generally an accumulation of totally unprotected cases, mostly children, since, by that time, many parents have put off their vaccination on different pretexts and reasons. Speaking about transmission by carriers to long distances, I have to point out the important fact, that the infective material of small-pox is very tenacious of vitality, and its transmission might happen not only through infected clothing being sent out to long distances but by the excursions of a convalescent person. He may apparently look well and fit and be going about his work, but yet the scabs remain on him for a very long time. And when all other parts of the body are free, a few might be found on inspection of the under surface of the toes or the soles of the feet, for quite a long time. Isolation of the sick is no guarantee for safety of the rest of the people in the vicinity of the place where a case has occurred. Vaccination is the only sure and certain way of protection. There should be no excuse for non-vaccination when there is an epidemic. The presence of another chronic disease, like bowel disorder, is, in our experience, no contraindication for vaccination. Such patients stand vaccination quite well. A second vaccination often produces a local reaction only and no fever. It is really a test which determines whether a person's protection has worn off or not. If the vaccination takes, we infer that his protection had worn off and is thus again conferred. If it does not take, we know the person has yet got much protection. During severe epidemics cases of small-pox do occasionally occur in certain persons who might have been vaccinated within the quinquennium, but such cases are generally mild. Another finding of experts is that persons exposed to the infection do not, as a rule, get the disease if vaccinated within four days of their exposure. Such points are well worth remembering.

5. I must not close my topic without offering some general remarks relating to the popularisation of modern methods of

sanitation. Measures of public sanitation are essentially matters of money and are indeed a large economic question, but there is in it even much of an educational question, for the country abounds in prejudices. Any prejudice goes a great way to nullify and oppose the most humane endeavours to apply the proper remedy for the mitigation and avoidance of illness. And the only remedy that combats prejudice is illumination of the mind with the right knowledge, knowledge born of absolutely convincing facts and reasons, and no fantastic guesses. This means education, education of both school children, the parents of our future race, and education of the mass outside the schools. Sanitary education of school children has, in fact been taken up by Government for some years past. But it is a pity that there are yet many instances where schools have not yet taken to the study of this matter of far-reaching importance. Practical sanitation is largely a matter of habit, and the earlier healthful habits are acquired, the better the ultimate result. But in scholastic education two difficulties seem to me to be very materially frustrating progress, and to the truth of this I can bear the testimony of my personal experience—

The first is that many school teachers, and in many instances departmental and local officers supervising teaching at schools, are themselves innocent of a really useful amount of knowledge of practical sanitation and do not appear to the students as practising the things which the latter read in books.

The second is the existing apathy of a vast number of people and the influence of prejudices, both of which go a great way to undo most of the scholastic education and very materially discounts its merit.

6. With a view to meet the first difficulty may I suggest the idea that there should be engaged at public cost several peripatetic sanitary lectures, who might visit the subdivisional headquarters, and there, in the presence of an assembly of school teachers and departmental and local officers supervising teaching at schools, give a course of lectures on sanitation? By meeting on suitable dates, and taking the morning and afternoon of the day, a very large amount of practical knowledge can be usefully imparted in a short time. I am suggesting this in addition to any peripatetic doctors whom the Sanitary Commissioner now maintains for lecturing on malaria at secondary schools in the presence of a mixed population of students, teachers and the local public. My suggestion is aimed at bringing up to the mark all teachers and local officers supervising education in the subject of general sanitation and not simply enlightening them on malaria, so that their work may really be effective towards the production of the result in view of which sanitation as an integral subject has been introduced into schools. In fact, when we have thus enlightened the popular mind, instances of

active work would more largely be witnessed by students too.

7. Now about the second difficulty. We shall have to remember the fact that prejudices die hard, but die they must. One must make a sustained effort to make it more or less varied, according to circumstances. Apathy and prejudice often die with the illumination of the mind. Popular lectures on malaria at schools here and there in the presence of a mixed population of students and the local people, as now arranged by the Sanitary Department, might even be usefully expended by taking up other suitable topics of general sanitation. Provision in this respect might be larger, considering the enormous multiplication of schools and the progressive enlightenment of the people of remote villages. Lady Health Visitors, as introduced by the Calcutta Municipality, are also a good item. Arrangements, however, might be made for the special training of a number of lady teachers on sanitation. Girls at schools will thus get the necessary illumination. And this scheme, I hope, might thus go a great way in successfully coping with the prejudices of the *zanana*, where they cling so tenaciously and where there usually remains the inner control of the household. We must really be more tenacious and more varied in our methods if we are going to successfully combat prejudices and see good results, which we all crave for.

8. The lecturer concluded by saying that his special object for lecture was to create a larger and truer popular interest in sanitation and sanitary education, and thus he attempted to systematise some knowledge more or less in an illustrative fashion. He offered his cordial thanks to Dr. Bentley for his kindness in arranging for his lecture and helping him with his own lantern slides for purposes of demonstration.

CHILD-WELFARE.

PROGRAMME OF WORK ON BEHALF OF CHILDREN.

The working programme which follows: (1) defines the aims of Child-welfare work; (2) enumerates "community questions" in order to indicate the kind of exact information which a committee should secure as a basis for constructive work; (3) suggests as "work to be done" certain practical measures that may be undertaken. Few committees can at once undertake all of the work outlined in this programme, but the programme will serve its purpose if it leads to a careful review of the situation and a deliberate plan for meeting the most pressing needs of the community in each field of work.

On the other hand, the working programme is in no sense a complete statement of child-welfare work. It is merely an attempt to review the first essentials for the saving of infant lives, and those

standards of protection of older children which are most necessary for the protection of child life.

The first four sections of the programme consider the child community as a unit made up of normal children in normal homes. In most communities there are special problems relating to children who cannot be given proper care in their own homes without special assistance, or who have been deprived of their natural guardians. The fifth section, on children in need of special care, is offered as a possible basis for discussion and action in relation to these special problems.

In making and carrying out their plans for child-welfare work, it is especially important that the child-welfare committees secure the co-operation of existing agencies, both public and private, which are already engaged in similar work.

I.—PUBLIC PROTECTION OF MOTHERS, INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

A.—INFANT-WELFARE WORK.

Aim.—To make available to all mothers (a) advice about recognized methods of caring for their babies and themselves, and (b) the necessary facilities for promoting the health of children.

Community questions.—

(1) How many public-health nurses are there who give demonstrations to mothers in their own homes about their own care during pregnancy, and about the care, feeding, and clothing of babies?

(2) How many births are there each year in the community? How does the number of public-health nurses doing infant-welfare work compare with the annual number of births?

(3) What facilities, such as infant-welfare and prenatal centres, are accessible to mothers for medical advice and supervision in the care of themselves during pregnancy and the care of healthy babies? Are these adequate, in the opinion of those who are doing the work? In Calcutta and other large towns, what districts are not provided for? For rural communities in which no centres have been opened, what centres in nearby towns are available?

(4) What infant-welfare work, such as is suggested above, is carried on by the municipal health departments or district boards?

(5) Is there a division of child hygiene in the Calcutta Health Department? In the Sanitary Department of Government?

(6) How many hospital beds are available for confinement cases?

(7) What possibilities are there for medical and nursing care at confinement for mothers who cannot afford to pay much?

(8) What proportion of births are attended by midwives?

(9) What provision is there for the licensing and supervision of midwives? What standards of training are required?

(10) Has the completeness of birth registration been tested recently?

Work needing to be done.—

(a) Support and increase the work of public-health nurses. Enroll health volunteers to assist them. Start public-health nursing and volunteer work in any community, whether a city or a rural community, where it has not been attempted.

(b) Carry out as a community activity the weighing and measuring test for infants.

(c) Support existing infant-welfare and prenatal centres and increase their number, as they may be needed, to reach all neighbourhoods in a city and the most remote mothers in rural communities. Start such work in communities where it has not been attempted.

(d) Make available as soon as possible for all mothers good nursing and medical care at time of confinement.

(e) Give publicity to the importance of fresh milk in the diet of nursing mothers and artificially fed babies.

(f) Make a test of birth registration, if no such test has been made recently. In any case, try to emphasize the importance of birth registration; if necessary, secure improved legislation and better enforcement.

(g) Where practicable, encourage establishment of a municipal or Government division of child hygiene.

B.—HEALTH MEASURES FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.

Aim.—To point the special needs of the child of preschool age.

Community questions.—

(1) What provision is made for health supervision of children between infancy and school age by public-health nurses? By infant-welfare centres?

(2) What special measures are taken to insure an abundant supply of pure milk?

Work to be done.—

(a) Carry out as a community activity the weighing and measuring test.

(b) Extend work of infant-welfare centres and public-health nurses and their volunteer assistants to include all children between infancy and school age.

(c) Hold children's health conferences whenever possible.

(d) Make provision for permanent children's health conferences at regular intervals.

(e) Give publicity to the importance of milk in the diet of children.

C.—EDUCATION OF MOTHERS.

Aim.—To make available to every mother information about the best methods of child care.

Community questions.—

(1) How much educational publicity on the care of children is being carried on, especially through pamphlets, exhibits, and newspaper articles?

(2) What courses of training for mothers are offered in any local educational institutions?

(3) What local clubs, classes, lectures, etc., help in the education of mothers with

special reference to children under six or seven years of age?

(4) What types of mothers cannot be reached by facilities of this kind?

(5) What provision is made by the schools, health authorities or private agencies for the instruction of girls in infant hygiene as, for example, through the "Girl Guides," "St. John Ambulance Association," "Little Mothers' Leagues," etc?

Work to be done.—

(a) Distribute free educational material.

(b) Develop public opinion so that people will demand instruction for mothers and that special courses will be provided to meet and stimulate that demand.

(c) Promote school, college, and university extension courses in child care, home cooking, and household organization.

(d) Promote permanent demonstration centres.

(e) Provide short practical courses for mothers in maternal, infant and child hygiene.

II.—HOME CARE AND INCOME.

A.—HOUSING AND SANITATION.

Aim.—To insure to each child the home surroundings necessary for health.

Community questions.—

(1) What sort of houses are available for people of low incomes?—How generally are they equipped with the necessary conveniences to make easier the work of the housewife?

(2) What are the rentals?

(3) What choice of dwellings do people in the lower income groups actually have? Is there a house famine? If so, is it due to lack of houses or to the bad condition of empty houses?

(4) What points are covered by the housing law? Do these include separate dwellings as well as tenements? What provision is made for enforcement of housing laws and by-laws.

(5) What is the annual appropriation for health work by Government and by municipal and district board departments of health? How much is this *per capita* of population? Which of the municipalities and district boards employ a full-time trained executive staff?

Work to be done.—

(a) Back Government and local health authorities in their efforts to raise the standards of sanitation and hygiene.

(b) Stimulate interest in adequate budget allotments for health work and for raising the standards of training required of the staff.

(c) Promote popular courses in house hygiene, expenditure of income, and similar courses in home economics.

(d) If there is a lack of houses in proper condition, co-operate with other organizations in the community to meet the situation.

(e) Other activities will be suggested by the information secured by the committee about its own community.

(To be continued)

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For God, Crown and Country.

Wealth & Welfare.

Lucknow, Friday, 22nd July, 1927.

EDITORIAL.

REACTION BRINGS REVENGE.

The Coimbatore South Indian Non-Brahmin Federation has led the future of the Justice Party to be watched with considerable interest. Reaction brings it revenge and the pendulum in the Justice

Party has swung from one end to the other. There is a split in the Justice Party. Today permission has been given to the individual members of the Justice Party to join the Indian National Congress. Perhaps this will give the country an opportunity for an attempt to visualise in broader outlines the great economic problems which face the country. In the South Indian Liberal Federation there are now two parties as Pro-Congress Justicites and Anti-Congress Justicites. "It is well-known that the Congress is a house divided against itself and that its politics are based more on personalities than principles. Leaders have been trying to pull down one another, and the captains of the left wing are ever on the look-out for an opportunity to run down any prominent Congressman who talks practical politics and appeals to reason and commonsense. Familiar epithets are hurled against him and he is charged with betraying the national cause, lowering the Congress flag, etc. The leaders of the right wing of Congress and of the Responsive Co-operation party, however, owe a duty to the country, and the time has come when, rising above the game of party politics they ought to act with courage in disregard of consequences to their own leadership. The policy of wait and see which they seem to be following is certainly not helpful." There is an appreciable section of Nationalists in the Congress itself known as Responsivists who advocate acceptance of office as one of the effective means of accelerating the pace towards Swaraj. The Justice Party all along co-operated with the Govt. in working up the Reforms. Now that an other Ministry is in office and some things go in directions not quite to the taste of the Justice Party a large section of the Justicites have embarked on plumping for the *no changer* policy wedded to all the implications of that policy from the destruction of the present constitution down to obstruction and all its phases. The objects professed and the motives implied in joining the Congress are not at all desirable. It is unfortunate that the Federation should have passed a resolution expressing want of confidence in the Governor of Madras. Who has lost confidence in whom? Such unwise ebullitions only go to show that the future course of action of the Justice Party admits of no accurate forecast. Some prominent Congressmen have welcomed the decision of the Justice Party to join the Congress but have disagreed with the reasons given in the Coimbatore resolution on which this decision is based. But the reasons show which way the wind blows. They certainly involve a censure on the Congress Executive. The preamble of this resolution declared that some interested persons had converted the Congress in Madras into a communal organisation and had been misrepresenting, 'both individually and in an organised manner', the aims and objects of

the non-Brahmin movement. The liberty was given to non-Brahmins to enter the Congress to propagate the ideals and objects of the movement. What these are every one knows. It is not made clear by the Coimbatore resolutions that the Justices would adopt a wrecking policy. They may not accept office and yet at the same time they may support another Ministry more acceptable to them. Will the Congress help them in destroying the present Ministry and thus making the path clear for a Ministry consisting of their nominees? Madras Congress politics appear once more to be in the melting pot. The leaders seem to have no fixed principles to guide them. The resolution permitting Congress entry nowhere mentions that the object is to wage war against the bureaucracy. On the other hand, it makes it clear that the determining factor is the antipathy to the Brahmins who used the Congress organisation to discredit and misrepresent the non-Brahmin movement. The speeches of its supporters also make it clear that not the bureaucracy but the Brahmins were on the brain of the non-Brahmins.

RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

We appreciate the honest attempt on the part of the Railway authorities in the Southern India to realise the importance of exercising supervision over the Refreshment Rooms to ensure cleanliness and wholesomeness of the articles offered as food and drink. "The arrangements for cleaning the cup and metal tumblers, which thousands put to their lips and drink from, are of the most perfunctory kind, and must play no small part in the spread of tuberculosis and other equally fell diseases. This danger to public health can only be removed by insisting that every eating-house should be equipped with a standard type of apparatus for sterilizing the cups, etc. This suggestion might no doubt sound impracticable to some. But there can be no question that the danger which it seeks to stamp out is very real and must be effectually guarded against. A more shocking disregard of all accepted principles of hygiene is to be found in the tolerance of the practice vending cooked food, sweetmeats, half-baked biscuits and decayed fruit, in open trays and baskets, continually exposed to choking dust and swarms of flies. The cheaper grades of aerated waters are doubtless equally harmful though less suspected. These evils are not difficult to remedy. All that we need is that our food laws which are admittedly out of date should be revised with due firmness, and brought into

conformity with our present day knowledge of health and disease." In the South Indian Railway separate refreshment rooms for Hindus and Muhammadans are at present unnecessary and by experience it is found that there is not much demand for separate rooms for Hindus and Muhammadans. We have notice that Muhammadans do not care to go in for refreshments from the Muhammadan Stalls, since things in the Hindu Stalls are cheaper. The Muhammadan stalls work at a very heavy loss which should indirectly affect the quality of food in the Hindu section. The European refreshment room is generally frequented by High Class Muhammadans and the poor section frequents the Hindu Stalls. It is now for the S.I.Ry. authorities to consider whether the Muhammadan Refreshment Rooms separately are still necessary.

A POOR SHOW.

Mysore is said to be fortunate in possessing a saintly Maharajah who always cherishes the welfare of His Subjects and Mysore is also said to have a well-meaning, lowing and patriotic Dewan, as the Head of the Administration. A casual observer will notice that the Mysore Legislative Council appears to grow more democratic year by year. The Council consists of 22 elected and 8 nominated members representing various interests. The Government group, 20 in number, consisting of all Heads of Departments, sit facing the Opposition consisting of the non-officials. Besides these are three Executive Councillors, who support the President, who is also the administrative head of the State, on the dais. The deliberations of the Mysore Legislative Council during the Budget sessions last month has observed by a disinterested student of Economics show that it was the battle royal of communal jealousies. Many young enthusiasts have found their way into the Council with good opportunities to serve their fellowmen. It will strike any disinterested observer that the criticisms in the Budget were rather of a low order, some of the members being blinded by their zeal of communal patriotism. The Mysore Administration is an adept in the art of copying though not perfect in doing so. Imitating the Legislature in the neighbouring territory the Head of each department was allowed to meet criticisms pertaining to his department and many speeches were heard from the Treasury benches. The non-officials

copied from the British Legislature the system of subjecting the Government officials to scathing criticisms, but failed to study the questions affecting the State properly. No man in Public Life can claim immunity from criticism for his public acts and so long as it is directed to disclose genuine defects and suggest remedies it is for the good. To utilise the Council so as to advance communal hatred without broad-minded patriotism is not for the common good of the state. A little firmness and tact on the part of the President will avoid waste of time and energy on the part of the members. "The administration is really top-heavy

and pay of higher officers should be cut down," was the general cry. The cry for retrenchment both in men and money is justified. The Mysore Council ought to co-operate with the Govt. in the matter of retrenchment. They should not raise unnecessary innumerable and irresponsible interpellations which are not of any importance leading to waste of time and money. It must be said that the supplementary questions by non-officials were poor. The Council ought to grow the democratic by studying the Public Opinion and realising its value.

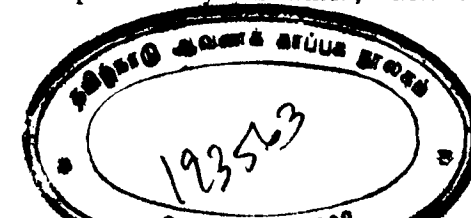
ON THE LINE.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The report on the audit and appropriation accounts of the central Government for 1925-26 deals mainly with grants for civil expenditure of the central Government, excluding Railway and Posts and Telegraphs transactions. It also deals with grants for expenditure in England incurred by the Secretary of State and the High Commissioner for India, and with the grants for certain debt heads for which definite grants have been sanctioned. Although the report has been appreciably reduced it is still a bulky document. This accountant-general, central revenues, deserves to be congratulated on his informing and interesting report in which he has presented as faithful a picture as possible of the financial administration of the central Government. It should enable the Government to see to what extent its subordinates are following its rules and orders and the representatives of the taxpayers to find out the extent to which the Government is complying with the expressed views and directions of the Legislature. The report mentions a number of cases in which losses were caused owing to incorrect interpretation of rules and orders, frauds and embezzlements and unauthorised expenditure. Some of the cases of frauds and embezzlements are interesting. A clerk in charge of stamps in a treasury misappropriated a sum of Rs. 53,313, representing the money value of certain stamps, by making fictitious entries in his books during a period of nearly three years

and a half. A discrepancy between the Stamp Office and a Government of India Press resulted in an enquiry which showed that the total cost of stamps outstanding against the cashier of the Press amounted Rs. 66,414. Of this amount Rs. 7,630 was recovered and the balance written off. The cashier was prosecuted but was acquitted. A clerk in a Government office made an arrangement with a private individual that the latter should make a bogus sale of his house to the former. The sale deed was registered and on the strength of it the clerk applied for and obtained, after due inquiry, a building advance from Government. Subsequently it transpired that the house had been mortgaged and the sale was a bogus one. The clerk was prosecuted and sentenced. The loss caused to the State on account of residential accommodation provided in Simla for members of the Indian Legislature amounted to nearly Rs. 41,000. Attention is drawn to the inadequate provision made for maintenance charges in fixing standard rents of residential buildings acquired or constructed by Government for its servants. The review of the capital and revenue accounts for 1924-25 of officers' houses in Simla brought to light the fact that while the actual maintenance charges amounted to Rs. 2,07,566, in fixing the rents provision for an expenditure of only Rs. 58,630 per annum had been made. Similar excesses in maintenance charges were found in other cases. Attention is drawn to cases of over-estimating works grants. Among the cases cited is that of 'Delhi capital outlay' in which,

inspite of a lump deduction of Rs. 38 lakhs for probable savings, the total saving at the end of the year was as high as about 36 per cent. of the total net grant. 'It is for consideration observes the report, whether in this case, as also in the case of the other works grants where large savings usually accrue, the system of making lump cuts should not be more freely resorted to as recommended by the committee on public accounts'. In a pretty large number of cases in which supplementary grants, voted and nonvoted, were obtained, the expenditure ultimately proved to be well within the original grants. Among the items of expenditure for which no provision was made in the original budget but which were authorised by the Finance department in anticipation of the standing finance committee's sanction may be mentioned Rs. 28,000 for the replacement of the motor cars of His Excellency the Viceroy; Rs. 20,000 for advertisement charges of postal cash certificates; Rs. 75,000 for the scheme of water supply to Chandbagh, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun; Rs. 90,47,000 on account of capital outlay on Vizagapatam port; Rs. 90,000 in connection with the appointment of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance; Rs. 16,900 on account of special repairs to sanitary installation at Viceregal Lodge, Simla; Rs. 2,17,558 in connection with the claims made by Messrs. Lalchand and Sons, for breach of contract and prosecution of suits; Rs. 50,000 for refurnishing 'Belvedere', Calcutta, and Rs. 75,000 in connection with the deputation to South Africa. The total amount of



interest paid by provincial Governments to the Provincial Loans Fund amounted to Rs. 5,20,14,858. The amount borrowed by these Governments in the open market and from the Government of India amounted to the huge sum of Rs. 59,33,42,731. The appropriations made by them during the year for reduction or avoidance of debt amounted to Rs. 55,56,156.

VILLAGE SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The report of the Bombay Educational Department shows that there is a growing demand for Secondary Education and that there has been an increase in the number of schools. Mahomedans in all districts of the Division are evincing keen interest in the education of their children and are demanding the establishment of more Urdu schools. The increased interest shown by the Depressed Classes in education is brought out by the fact that competitive examinations are found necessary for selecting candidates for the grant of the special scholarships intended for them. As regards girls' education, the Educational Inspector declares that English education of girls is steadily growing in popularity among the advanced communities and the number of girls has increased in all schools.

EDUCATIVE PROPAGANDA.

The Bombay Millowners have commenced propaganda in order to appraise the general public of the real facts of their case for Protection to the Cotton Textile Industry against unfair competition by Japan. The first pamphlet issued gives a concise and matter-of-fact account of the patient and prolonged fight for the abolition of the Excise Duty; as well as the reasons that impelled the Government of India to institute a comprehensive enquiry into the conditions of the industry. The salient points mentioned are the reaction that followed the boom period of 1920-21 and the failure of Government to take steps to the failure of Government to take steps to minimise the consequent evils; unfair competition by Japan exchanged in 1924 and depreciation of her not carrying out the facilitated by her not carrying out the Washington Labour Conventions; and the assurance given by Government that they would not fail to bring forward measures for the relief of the industry if the necessity for such measures was established before a board. In reply to an address presented to him by the Bombay Millowners' Association on 1st April, 1926, on the eve of his departure from India, Lord Reading said: "The eventual welfare of the industry is a purpose common to both the millowners and to Government; and it is only in regard to the precise steps which can most usefully

be taken, that there is room for a difference of view."

MATCH INDUSTRY.

A new cottage industry has sprung up in the suburbs of Bombay in making empty match boxes from veneers etc, supplied by the match factories. It is stated that a young man can prepare about 700 to 800 boxes per day. The price paid is Re. 1 per thousand. It is probably on account of the establishment of these factories that the import of matches into Bombay has considerably decreased. In 1921-22 matches of the value of Rs. 93 lakhs were imported. But in 1925-26 the value of imported matches was only Rs. 24 lakhs. Match-box veneers worth Rs. 1,75,124 and matchwood logs worth Rs. 8,16,738 were imported. There are now 15 factories which give employment to 5,000 hands and the approximate total output of these is estimated at about 40 lakhs gross boxes annually. With the exception of three or four old factories which use indigenous woods the others import matchwood logs from Sweden, Japan, Russia, etc. This is not a satisfactory state of affairs. The total of 2,545 tons of indigenous matchwood supplied to the factories fell much short of the total requirements which are estimated at nearly 20,000 tons. The efforts of the Forest department, we are told, are now directed towards supplying as much matchwood as can possibly be done to meet the local demand. But the kinds of indigenous wood used for splints and boxes are not so good as the imported one in grains, strength, colour, etc. Further difficulties are experienced in the matter of transport. It does not pay to transport the material with the existing high rates of railway freight. Matchwood ought to be transported at a concession rate.

INDUSTRIES IN BOMBAY.

The total expenditure incurred by the department during the year amounted only to Rs. 67,457, as compared with Rs. 11,16,010 spent by the Industries department in the United Provinces in the same year. The director, owing to lack of any responsible and qualified technical assistant who could look after office work and attend to visitors in his absence, could not do much touring during the year. In the absence of a complete industrial survey of the presidency it was not known which cottage industries were carried on and what was their condition. In an industrial province like Bombay one would expect the existence of a large department of Industries adequately staffed and provided with sufficient funds for carrying on its activities. But we are surprised to find from its report for 1925-26 that for some time there was no director of Industries and that when the post was recreated in July, 1925, the director had only one clerk and one typist till December, 1925, when two additional hands were sanctioned. A department so poorly staffed and with only one superior officer

to run the whole show cannot make an impressive show of its activities, but the report contains some interesting information about the condition of a number of modern industries which have come into existence as a result of private enterprise and the development of which is necessary in the interest of national economy.

MANDAPAM A SEASIDE RESORT.

It is understood that the South Indian Railway in order to popularise Mandapam near Rameswaram as a sea side resort of the South have set apart two rest houses, one for the European tourists and another for Indian tourists. The rest houses are on the sea beach and each is provided with cookery and a cook-in-charge. The Indian rest house is also supplied with a set of vessels ordinarily required for use by a party of high class Indians which will be kept in charge of a caste cook. The charges are Rs. 2 for each suite of rooms for any period up to 24 hours from the time of arrival involving occupancy at night and Re. 1 for a period from 6 a. m. to 8 p. m. the charge being strictly payable in advance. The Railway are also offering first and second class return tickets at 1-1-3 fares, each ticket-holder being allowed to take two servants in 3rd class at concession tickets. It is expected that the concession will be availed of by very many. The rest house for Indians is being got ready and will be available for use within a week. Intending visitors must correspond in time to the Divisional Superintendent, Madura.

"PROSPEROUS MYSORE"

Sir M. Visweswaraya, under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce spoke on the "Vision of a prosperous Mysore." Speaking about the general trade conditions he deplored the low living standard of Mysoreans as unparalleled in the world and warned them against the growing pressure of population on land and advised them to take to industry instead of agriculture. He emphasised the revival of handspinning. He also pleaded for Government support to increased industrial employment, use of more mechanical power, promotion of business syndicates and training for leadership in commerce and industry. He asked for immediate universal elementary education and creation of an agency to develop the industries on a ten year programme. The Cauvery electric power, according to him, should be combined with the Gersoppa Falls which should be harnessed so that the whole of Mysore should be able to develop considerable amount of electric power. He also asked for a programme of greater irrigation development by a large intensive scheme and the opening of the Bhatkal harbour and by increased railway communications. He concluded that the great vision of a prosperous Mysore was to be realised if their national destiny had to be worked out on big lines.

SCISSORS.

STATE VERSES COMPANY MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

It may be useful to mention here that in the contract of the newly formed company, which has taken over the German State Railways and is managing them as commercial concerns, the following clause appears:—

"The rights of supervision and control of the operations and tariffs of the Railways reserved to the Government by the present law shall never be so exercised by the Government as to prevent the Company earning a net revenue adequate to secure the regular payment of interest and sinking fund on the bonds and the preference shares."

A railway or railways of a country are the arteries of trade and industries and the flow of traffic through them should be even and continuous, and this can only be done if the management is efficient and the rates and fares or reasonable. Interference and control of Legislature over Railways of a country are essential so long as they are in public interests, and do not tie the hands of the managers too tightly, whether the railways are company-owned or state-owned. But when the railways are state-owned the Legislature in a democratic country is naturally responsible both for efficiency in management any for their finances; and they are again required to see that the safety of the public and the charges to the public are fair and reasonable. If these can be attained by state railways, which are already there, it is well and good, but if company ownership, of a purely Indian character, can at any time develop and purchase the Indian State Railways and give efficient service and cheap rates and fares it would be still better because it would make the Indian people more enterprising and self-reliant, so long as such companies do not ask for any subsidy from the Government either in the shop of free gift of land or a guarantee of minimum dividend.—S. C. Ghose in the *Calcutta Review*.

NATURE AND MEN IN KASHMIR.

Mrs. Margaret E. Cousins writes in *Stridharma*:

It is a strange thing that in this land, where Nature wears her loveliest robes embroidered with the most lavish flowers, foliage and fruit, under her ermine cape—her snow-clad mountain range—with her jewels of sparkling waters and ruby sunsets and diamond-headed lotus leaves and the vivid blue enamel of her skies and their reflections in her many waters, yet the dress of the human being is nowhere in India so ugly. Dull greys and browns and dirty whites are the colours of which unwieldily, wide circumferenced, knee-long kurtas are made, and worn alike by men

and women. The sleeves are very wide and turned up at the end like those of kimonos, but there is not a line of beauty in the costume. I found the excuse for its ugly, ungraceful width in the fact that during the many cold months they carry under this garment a small wicker basket in which there is an earthenware bowl filled with smouldering charcoal. In such wise do they keep themselves warm! Occasionally one sees a brilliant coloured turban on a man, but a discoloured cloth covers the head of the woman back from the forehead as a kind of shawl. A large amount of very skillful filagree work in silver is worn as jewellery. If only the women dressed more beautifully their handsome features would show to great advantage, but the men think that their beauty then would be too much of a temptation to other men, so a dirty appearance is a sign of modesty and chastity, and a clean, rosy complexion is, in this land, amongst the uneducated people at any rate, a sign of vanity and looseness of character. Of course, the educated women are entirely different and have more sensible ideas. It is from a similar idea that the Japanese married woman makes herself hideous by blackening her teeth and Tibetan wife by putting disfiguring black smears under her eyes and on her forehead, and women in India were veiled. It is a strange struggle between beauty and man's jealous sense of possession of it!

FLIES.

We learn from *The Oriental Watchman and Herald of Health*:—

Flies literally swarm in some houses, covering every article of food by day and blackening the walls by night. In other homes comparatively few are found, for the tidy housekeeper takes every precaution to keep them out. She is especially careful not to leave food of any kind standing around uncovered and drives the flies out of doors at least once every day.

Flies are not only an annoyance to the occupants of a house, but they are filthy creatures. They come directly from the filth of decaying animal and vegetable matter, and without taking the pains to wipe their feet, settle upon or in our food and drink, or upon our hands, faces and clothing depositing everywhere their filthy fly specks and the germs of disease. Their feet being covered with fine short, sticky hairs, are especially well adapted for collecting and carrying filth and disease germs.

Recent investigations have established without a doubt the fact that flies carry many germs of typhoid fever, tuberculosis, cholera infantum, dysentery, and probably many other diseases.

It has been estimated that every fly carries about with him most of the time, in or upon his body, about a quarter of a

million bacilli, and scatters these wherever he goes. The germs are not only carried on the feet, legs, and other portions of the body, but they occur also in large numbers in the fly specks which are so freely deposited by flies. As many as five thousand tubercular germs have been found in a single fly speck.

Flies should be kept out of houses, and from all places where foods are prepared, sold, or served. This can be done by tightly screening all doors and windows and by driving out or killing the few that may gain entrance when the screen doors are opened. Bakeries especially should be kept free from flies, and all foods exposed for sale should be properly screened. Great care must be exercised to protect the baby and its food and the nipple of its nursing bottle from infection by flies. Do not buy foods of any kind that are to be eaten without thorough cooking if they are being run over by flies, for in so doing one is running too great a risk.

Flies may be killed by means of sticky fly paper, fly traps, and various liquid poisons. Of the latter probably the best is a solution of formalin water, which may be prepared by adding a teaspoonful of the 40 per-cent solution of formaldehyde to one-half glass of water. This liquid should be exposed in saucers or plates where the flies will have free access to it, but must be placed beyond reach of children, as it is poisonous. A fly poison not dangerous to human life may be prepared by dissolving one dram of potassium bichromate in two ounces of water, and adding a little sugar. This should be distributed about the house in shallow dishes. Flies may be stupefied by burning pyrethrum powder in the room and may then be swept up and burned.

To prevent the breeding of flies, all accumulation of decomposing animal or vegetable matter, especially stable manure, should be removed from the premises daily, or at least two or three times a week. If this cannot be done the manure or other decomposing substances should be sprinkled with chloride of lime or a solution of sulphate of iron, two pounds to one gallon of water.

Outside privy vaults should be made fly proof. This would necessitate only a slight expense, but the benefit to be derived from such a course would be very great. Garbage cans should be frequently cleaned and sprinkled with lime or a solution of formaldehyde or other disinfectant, and should be kept tightly covered.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(THE CARE OF THE PATIENT—Continued)

These are all simple examples of the way that emotional reactions may upset the normal functioning of an organ. Vomiting and diarrhoea are due to abnormalities of the motor function of the gastro-intestinal tract—one to the production of an active reversed peristalsis of the stomach and a relaxation of the cardiac sphincter, the other to hyperperistalsis of the large intestine. The polyuria is caused by vasomotor changes in renal circulation, similar in character to the vasomotor changes that take place in the peripheral vessels in blushing and blanching of the skin, and in addition there are quite possibly associated changes in the rate of blood flow and in blood pressure. Tachycardia and extra systoles indicate that not only the rate but also the rhythm of the heart is under a nervous control that can be demonstrated in the intact human being as well as in the experimental animal. The ventilatory function of the respiration is extraordinarily subject to nervous influences; so much so in fact, that the study of the respiration in man is associated with peculiar difficulties. Rate, depth and rhythm of breathing are easily upset by even minor stimuli, and in extreme cases the disturbance in total ventilation is sometimes so great that gaseous exchange becomes affected. Thus, I remember an emotional young woman who developed a respiratory neurosis with deep and rapid breathing, and expired so much carbon dioxide that the symptoms of tetany ensued. The explanation of the occipital headaches and of so many pains in the muscles of the back is not entirely clear, but they appear to be associated with changes in muscular tone or with prolonged states of contraction. There is certainly a very intimate correlation between mental tenseness and muscular tenseness, and whatever methods are used to produce mental relaxation will usually cause muscular relaxation together with relief of this type of pain. A similar condition is found in the so-called writers' cramp, in which the painful muscles of the hand result, not from manual work, but from mental work.

One might go on much further, but these few illustrations will suffice to recall the infinite number of ways in which physiologic functions may be upset by emotional stimuli, and the manner in which the resulting disturbances of function manifest themselves as symptoms. These symptoms although obviously not due to anatomic changes, may, nevertheless, be very disturbing and distressing, and there is nothing imaginary about them. Emotional vomiting is just as real as the vomiting due to pyloric obstruction, and so called "nervous headaches" may be as painful as if they were due to a brain tumour. Moreover it must be remembered that symptoms based on functional disturbances may be present in a patient who has, at the same time, organic disease, and in such cases the determination of the causes of the different symptoms may be an extremely difficult matter. Every one accepts the relationship between

the common functional symptoms and nervous reactions, for convincing evidence is to be found in the fact that under ordinary circumstances the symptoms disappear just as soon as the emotional cause has passed. But what happens if the cause does not pass away? What if, instead of having to face a single three-hour examination one has to face a life of being constantly on the rack? The emotional stimulus persists, and continues to produce the disturbances of function. As with all nervous reactions the longer the process goes on, or the more frequently it goes on, the easier it is for it to go on. The unusual nervous track becomes an established path. After a time, the symptom and the subjective discomfort that it produces comes to occupy the centre of the picture, and the causative factors recede into a hazy background. The patient no longer thinks, "I cannot stand this life," but he says out loud "I cannot stand this nausea and vomiting. I must go to see a stomach specialist."

Quite possibly the comment on this will be that the symptoms of such "neurotic" patients are well known, and they ought to go to a neurologist or psychiatrist and not to an internist or a general practitioner. In an era of internal medicine, however, which takes pride in the fact that it concerns itself with the functional capacity of organs rather than with mere structural changes and which has developed so many "functional tests" of kidneys, heart, and liver, is it not rather narrow minded to limit one's interest to those disturbances of function which are based on anatomic abnormalities? There are other reasons, too, why most of these "functional" cases belong to the field of general medicine. In the first place, the differential diagnosis between organic disease and functional disturbance is often extremely difficult and it needs the broad training in the use of general clinical and laboratory methods which form the equipment of the internist. Diagnosis is the first step in treatment. In the second place, the patients themselves frequently prefer to go to a medical practitioner rather than to a psychiatrist, and in the long run it is probably better for them to get straightened out without having what they often consider the stigma of having been "nervous" case. A limited number, it is true, are so refractory or so complex that the aid of the psychiatrist must be sought; but the majority can be helped by the internist without highly specialized psychologic technic, if he will appreciate the significance of functional disturbances and interest himself in their treatment. The physician who does take these cases seriously—one might say scientifically—has the great satisfaction of seeing some of his patients get well, not as the result of drugs or as the result of the disease having run its course, but as the result of his individual efforts.

Here then is a great group of patients in which it is not the disease but the man

or the woman who needs to be treated. In general hospital practice physicians are so busy with the critically sick, and in clinical teaching are so concerned with training students in physical diagnosis and attempting to show them all the types of organic disease, that they do not pay as much attention as they should to the functional disorders. Many a student enters practice having hardly heard of them except in his course in psychiatry, and without the faintest conception of how large a part they will play in his future practice. At best, his method of treatment is apt to be a cheerful reassurance combined with a placebo. The successful diagnosis and treatment of these patients, however, depends almost wholly on the establishment of that intimate personal contact between physician and patient which form the basis of private practice. Without this, it is quite impossible for the physician to get an idea of the problems and troubles that lie behind so many functional disorders. If students are to obtain any insight into this field of medicine, they must also be given opportunities to build up the same type of personal relationship with their patients.

Student's opportunity in the hospital.

Is there, then, anything inherent in the conditions of clinical teaching in a general hospital that makes this impossible? Can you form a personal relationship in an impersonal institution? Can you accept the fact that your patient is entirely removed from his natural environment and then reconstruct the background of environment from the history, from the family, from a visit to the home or workshop, and from the information obtained by the social service worker? And while you are building up this environmental background can you enter into the same personal relationship that you ought to have in private practice? If you can do all this, and I know from experience that you can, then the study of medicine in the hospital actually becomes the practice of medicine, and the treatment of disease immediately takes its proper place in the larger problem of the care of the patient.

When a patient goes to a physician he usually had confidence that the physician is the best, or at least the best available person to help him in what is, for the time being, his most important trouble. He relies on him as on a sympathetic adviser and a wise professional counsellor. When a patient goes to a hospital he has confidence in the reputation of the institution, but it is hardly necessary to add that he also hopes to come into contact with some individual who personifies the institution and will also take a human interest in him. It is obvious that the first physician to see the patient is in the strategic position—and in hospitals all students can have the satisfaction of being regarded as physicians.

(To be continued.)

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7/36	7/12	7	2-6-0	2-2-0	2-0-0	1-14-0	1-12-0
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5/18	5/6	10	3-4-0	2-12-0	2-10-0	2-8-0	2-6-0
11/36	11/12	11	3-8-0	2-14-0	2-12-0	2-10-0	2-8-0
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(b) do. do.	46.0	27
(c) BORAX (Indian Make)	56.6	nil
(d) VEGETOL	62.0	nil
(e) KERALA ROSE	83 to 84	nil
(f) KERALA SANDALWOOD	83 to 84	nil

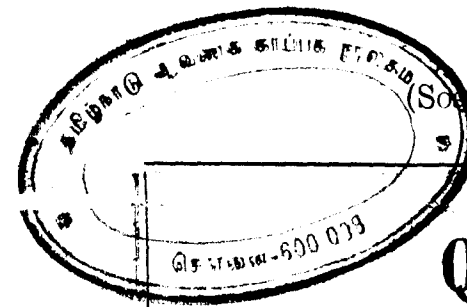
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Printed by F. B. Clothey, and Published by K. R. Swami at the A. A. M. Press, Saidapet,
for the Chief Editor Mrs. M. R. JANAKI, B.A.L.T., M.R.A. S. (LOND), Lucknow.