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29th July, 1927.

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For God
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(DEVOTED TO ECONOMIC AND WELFARE PROBLEMS)

WEALTH & WELFARE

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VOL. III No. 31
 12 pages.

Lucknow, Friday, 29th July 1927.

Registered
 No. M—2119.

FEMALE STERILITY.

“Garbol” In use over 40 years.

“GARBOL” cures Amenorrhœa (suppression, retention or irregularity of the menses), acts like magic in cases of Dysmenorrhœa (difficult, painful or scanty menstruation) and check Menorrhagia (profuse menstruation). ‘Garbol’ act as a charm in Endometritis, Metritis, Pelvic tumour. Leucorrhœa, Displacement of the Uterus, Colic pain, General Debility, Sterility and many other painful maladies peculiar to the fair sex ‘Garbol’ readily cures Colic pain corrects displacement of the uterus, dispels General Debility and infuses health and strength to the system, removes all obstructions in the way of conception and makes, labour easy. ‘Garbol’ brings back to pale, haggard faces their lost glow and freshness. In a word ‘Garbol’ makes beautiful, healthy, energetic women of the poor, miserable, afflicted victims entrusted to its charge. Insomnia, nervous, irritability, anæmia, hysteria, ringing in the ears, sinking sensation, extraordinary eructations sighing or yawning, neuralgia, palpitation of the heart, back-ache, fainting, night-fever, cold hands and cold feet and unnatural discharges are also cured by the administration of ‘Garbol.’

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Mr. Rama Iswara, Merchant, Mangalore, writes under date 2—1—1913,—I am extremely glad to inform you that I have a son now after my wife Gurmamma took your Garbholpadana Pills (Garbol). Her barrenness is cured by taking your above said specific. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for having prescribed to her your Garbholpadana Pills.

Mr. B. Poovappa, Dallal, Near Railway Good's Shed, Mangalore, writes under date 4—7—1915—It is a proved fact in several cases that your Garbholpadana Pill (Garbol) is really a miraculous cure for barrenness of females. It has caused a sensation here. Please therefore send me one dozen more tins of the same by V. P. Post.

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.

U. C. Kunhi Kannan Esq., Inspector of Police, Ernad, writes from Manjeri (23—1—1923)—I have had occasion to use your Garbholpadana Pills (Garbol) for menstrual disorders and sterility and I have great pleasure to let you know that the lady in question is quite all right and is now the mother of four children.

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 is a sovereign remedy for all such disorders. They have children now.

As a certain Anglo-Indian friend of mine requires it for his wife for severe menstrual pain and barrenness, will you kindly send one tin by V.P.P. to my address and oblige.

Mr. Azuthassanveetil Kunhi Raru Chettiyar, 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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TRY ONCE.

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HEALTH.**CHILD-WELFARE. (Continued.)****B.—SPECIAL NEEDS OF OLDER****CHILDREN.**

Aim.—To provide the special home comforts and protection needed to safeguard older children.

Community questions—

(1) What are the schools, clubs, or institutes doing to connect the performance of household duties by children with school or club work.

(2) What is the community doing to help parents in their efforts to provide for the home discipline and home recreation of children?

(3) What opportunity is offered by schools and colleges for study of the special problems of the growing child?

(4) In considering wage standards and family budgets, how much attention is given to the cost of the home comforts that are necessary for the best protection of the child?

Work to be done.—

(a) Carry on an educational campaign on the importance and cost of a fair living standard that includes more than the bare essentials of subsistence.

(b) Urge starting and extending courses, clubs or other activities adapted to local needs by which serious discussion or questions of child-labour, child marriage and home recreation may be encouraged.

C.—FAMILY INCOME.

Aim.—To enable parents to care for their own children at home, with an income sufficient for family needs.

Community questions—

(1) How do the lowest wages paid to men in the community compare with the cost of the things necessary to maintain a fair standard of living, such as clothing, food, housing, furniture, fuel, light, health, recreation, carfare, sundries?

(2) In what occupations and industries are men earning wages insufficient to enable them to support their families according to a fair standard?

(3) How are widowed mothers and their children provided for?

(4) Why are women and mothers engaged industrial work, and what are they doing? How many are working? How are their children cared for?

(5) Are there any day nurseries? If so, to what standards do they conform? Are they licensed and supervised? If so, by what authorities?

(6) What is the community doing to make information about family expenditure available?

Work to be done.—

(a) For widows with children, secure public assistance sufficient for a fair standard of living and see that it is efficiently administered.

(b) Take whatever steps seem advisable to reduce to a minimum the number of working mothers.

(c) Secure means for training women in budget-making and expenditure.

III.—CHILD LABOUR AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Aim.—To maintain standards of child-labour and school-attendance laws.

Community questions.—

(1) What are the child-labour and school-attendance laws in this country?

(2) Is there a school census? What steps are taken to prevent children from going to work illegally?

(3) What efforts are made by the officials who issue employment certificates to prevent unnecessary employment of children?

(4) How many factory inspectors are there?

(5) How often are places where children are employed in the community visited by an inspector?

(6) How many prosecutions for violations of child-labour laws were made in the community during the last year?

How many convictions were secured?

Work to be done.—

(a) Develop public opinion against the employment of young children to meet family needs.

(b) See that adequate appropriations are made for the enforcement of child-labour laws, and that high standards of training and efficiency are required of factory inspectors and certifying officers.

(c) Try to prevent employment of children in dangerous or harmful occupations.

(d) Co-operate with other organizations to develop labour resources other than children (and mothers; compare with II-C).

(e) Work for some advance in industrial legislation and the administration.

IV.—RECREATION.

Aim.—To provide playgrounds and clubs and other recreational activities under leaders possessing spontaneity and training.

Community questions.—

(A) In a city—

(1) What neighbourhoods are there having no play spaces within easy reach?

(2) What organized recreation is provided for outdoor activities, and for indoor recreational activities?

(3) Do existing plans include opportunity for development of recreation to meet the needs of the growing community?

(4) What efforts are made to raise the standard of commercial recreation?

(5) What provision is there for protecting young people from corrupting influences?

(6) Is all public and private work for standardizing recreation carried on in such a way as to make a coherent programme for the community?

(B) In a rural community—

(7) What efforts have been made to develop clubs and institutes for children and young people?

(8) What kinds of organized athletics are there for boys and for girls?

(9) Are there suitable meeting places and what leadership is available for indoor recreation?

Work to be done.—

(a) Emphasize the special importance of sufficient diversity in recreation for young people and of active rather than passive forms of play.

(b) Make some definite advance during the year in provision for community play.

(c) Develop trained leadership and supplement with volunteer assistants.

V.—CHILDREN IN NEED OF SPECIAL CARE.**A.—DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.**

Aim.—To secure in so far as possible good home care for each individual child.

Community questions.—

(1) What agencies, public or private, are there in the community to which may be reported cases of dependant or neglected children?

(2) What efforts are made to keep children in their own homes instead of sending them to institutions?

(3) What efforts are made to provide home care for homeless children and for those who must be removed from their own homes?

(4) What standards are required of homes in which children are placed? Are these enforced by licensing and supervision?

Work to be done.—

(a) Maintain the support and personnel of public and private agencies :

(b) Assist local agencies by supplying volunteer workers and other practical help.

(c) Develop public opinion to understand the need for family care of dependent children.

(d) Strengthen and promote work for keeping children in their own homes and providing home care for dependent children.

B.—PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

Aim.—To provide care and treatment adapted to individual needs.

Community questions.—

(1) What provision is there for a physically handicapped child : (a) For the correction of his defect ? (b) For special school facilities or special training ?

(2) What provision is there for a mentally defective or subnormal child : (a) For expert examination of mentality ? (b) For special training ? (c) For institutional care, if his condition is such that he cannot receive necessary care in the community ?

Work to be done.—

(a) Enquire in regard to the appropriations for special care and training.

(b) Promote constructive work in this connection where enquiry shows it to be necessary.

C.—DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

Aim.—To provide preventive treatment of juvenile delinquency.

Community questions.—

(1) What organizations (public or private) or individuals are there in the community who have made it their business to receive reports about children who are delinquent or in danger of becoming delinquent ?

(2) Is there a probation officer (or other social worker) responsible for the children's cases that come into court ?

(3) Are children's cases heard privately and are children kept entirely apart from adult prisoners both in court and during detention ?

(4) What provision is there for studying the history and needs of each individual child that comes before the court ?

(5) What trained supervision is provided so that delinquent children need not be sent to institutions ?

Work to be done.—

(a) Maintain adequate support, and sufficient staff to carry on existing work, public or private, without lowering standards of work.

(b) Promote constructive work where necessary.

(c) Remedy and prevent conditions in the community that foster juvenile delinquency.

HOOKWORM DISEASE.**HAVE YOU GOT HOOKWORMS ?**

1. Q.—What are hookworms ?

A.—They are little white worms less than an inch long which live in the intestines of human beings.

2. Q.—Why are they called "hookworms" ?

A.—Because they have hooked teeth by means of which they grip the walls of the intestines, while they suck the blood of the patient.

3. Q.—Do they do any harm ?

A.—Yes, they cause hookworm disease. The worms suck people's blood and at the same time poison them. Men, women and children attacked by these worms suffer from dyspepsia, their blood gets thin, they grow weak and stupid and disinclined or unable to work. The growth of children is stunted, their bodies become puny and their minds dull so that they cannot learn their school lessons properly.

4. Q.—Do many people suffer from hookworms ?

A.—Yes, they are very common and cause much sickness, misery and poverty. Often every member of a family has them, and in many of the schools nearly all the pupils have them.

5. Q.—Do only poor and ignorant people suffer from hookworms ?

A.—No, even educated and wealthy persons have them. Among poor people at least 4 out of 5 have hookworms and among "bhadralokes" probably 3 out of 5 are infected.

6. Q.—How do people get hookworms ?

A.—By walking barefoot in dirty places, which have previously been fouled in some way by night-soil. Occasionally also people get hookworms by eating raw food or drinking unboiled water which has become infected. Pollution soil is the most common source of infection, especially when all signs of pollution have disappeared, because young hookworms may be still be present in great numbers ready to attack anyone walking there barefooted, and people seeing no dirt do not avoid the place. Sometimes people get "ground-itch" by walking in damp, dirty places of this kind. This is caused by the young hookworms in the soil passing through the skin of the feet.

7. Q.—How do the young hookworms get into the soil or on to food or into drinking water ?

A.—The grown worms live in the human bowel and lay eggs there. The eggs cannot hatch in the bowel but pass out with each action of the bowels. The warm, damp and shady soil hatches

these eggs into small worms. The little worms, too small to be seen with the naked eye, live in the soil wherever they are hatched. They stick to the foot, hand or any bare skin that touches this soil, and bore into the skin causing "ground-itch". The worms then pass from the skin to the bowel, grow to adult stage and begin to lay eggs.

The little worms may also stick to vegetables or fruits that are eaten raw, such as lettuce, radishes, celery, tomatoes, mangoes, raw canes and other similar things and are taken into the system with this food. But this food may be eaten safely if it is grown in clean soil.

The worms may be washed into wells, springs, tanks or streams and are swallowed when this water is used for drinking purposes.

8. Q.—Do the hookworms multiply in the bowel ?

A.—No, every single hookworm in the bowel has been swallowed or has bored through the skin.

9. Q.—Do the hookworms multiply on the ground ?

A.—No, every young worm on the ground is hatched from an egg passed from the bowel, and will die eventually unless it finds its way back into a human being; but it will live many months in the ground and many years in the body.

10. Q.—How does one feel when he has hookworm disease ?

A.—He is often pale, his blood is thin, he is short of breath on walking upstairs or uphill. He is unable to work or play and is often considered lazy. Children do not grow. They cannot learn at school. Grown people cannot work and have to depend upon others. Headache, dizziness, heartburn, pain in pit of stomach, indigestion, palpitation of heart are all frequent symptoms of hookworm disease.

11. Q.—How can one tell for certain if he has hookworm disease ?

A.—By placing in the box which is given to you a small quantity of night-soil. Return the box next day to the person who gave it to you. This specimen will be examined by the doctor.

12. Q.—Can a person with hookworm be cured ?

A.—Yes. Any qualified doctor can give the proper treatment to expel the worms.

13. Q.—Can hookworm disease be prevented ?

A.—Yes, the wearing of boots and even of wooden sandals is a great safeguard, but the best way to avoid all chance of infection is to prevent people polluting the ground surface with night-soil. No one must be allowed to pass excreta in any place but a properly constructed privy or latrine. Any one who does so, is a danger to the whole community.

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For God, Crown and Country.

Wealth & Welfare.

Lucknow, Friday, 29th July, 1927.

EDITORIAL.

BORSTAL EDUCATION.

Borstal education aims at developing character, instilling the proper spirit into each boy, teaching him self-control and the difference between right and wrong and training him to be manly, straight forward and industrious. It is on these lines that the training is conducted and the boys get a sound all-round education. Particular attention is paid to religious and moral instruction, physical development, games and industrial training. Special efforts are made to individualize the training in all sections and to afford additional facilities for effective instruction being given in agricultural operations and technical industries. Both casuals and habituals are received in the Borstal schools, but classification as such is not carried out, all being treated alike. Care is, of course, taken in the selection of adolescents transferred from jails to the school, and those of vicious habits and defective mentality are excluded in order to avoid contaminating influences within the school. The younger boys are housed in a separate block at night and are kept apart from older boys as much as possible at work and play and are at all times under the strict supervision of the staff and the Special Star boys. With the exception of the Special Star boys and selected members of the Star class, who sleep in association, all other inmates occupy separate rooms at night. There are four grades in the school—Ordinary, Star, Special Star and Penal—the last being purely a punishment grade for idle and disorderly boys. The new arrival is placed in the ordinary grade promotion thereafter to the Star and Special Star grades can only be gained by merit and exemplary behaviour. The privileges attached to the Star and Special grades are sufficiently attractive to inspire keenness to

attain them, and competition is always brisk. The work-overseers in the school are selected from the Special Star class, i. e., boys who have completed their borstal training and are fit for conditional release. With the object of promoting discipline and a spirit of *esprit de corps* the 'House system' was introduced during the year in the Borstal School, Tanjore. An important event during the year was the introduction of the Scout movement. The system of release on licence continued to work satisfactorily. During the year 1926 the Government sanctioned the release on licence of 28 adolescents. The whole schools is divided into four sections or houses, each house having its distinguishing colour badge and each boy wearing the colour of his house over his number disc. Each house is under a house-master, a teacher of the school. The four houses are further divided into two divisions, viz., right and left wings, under the control respectively of the Deputy and Assistant Superintendent. The house system was introduced with the object of promoting discipline and *esprit-de-corps*, and it has caught on well and is working satisfactorily. The 'after care' of the adolescents is the most important part of the Borstal system and the Government desire to invite the attention of all District Magistrates and Discharged Prisoners' Aid Societies to the instructions issued on the subject in paragraph 2 of G. O. No. 2517, dated 5th September 1924. Of the 240 boys, for whom probation officers were appointed, 189 are reported to be pursuing peaceful occupations. The percentage of reversion to crime in proportion to number released was 3.10 in 1926 against 2.82 in 1925. Most of the relapses are lads who spent a very short time at the Borstal School and who, consequently, were unable to go through the complete training. It is unfair on the Borstal System to regard these short termers as failures, and, in future, now that the Madras Borstal Schools Act has come into force with effect from March 1927, it is proposed to transfer only those boys to the school, under section 10 of the Act, who can undergo the complete training. We shall be better able to gauge the success or otherwise of the system, as worked at Tanjore, two or three years hence after all short termers have been eliminated and we have only long termers to deal with. The Madras Borstal Schools Act, agreed to by the Government of India during the year came into operation throughout the Presidency on the 1st March 1927. This Act will enable us to make definite headway with Borstal training, as we shall, in future, be dealing with boys committed for a reasonable period of detention, making it possible to train and educate them and turn them out to be useful citizens. With regard to after care, the organization has certainly been improved and the Borstal Association did good service during the year. Public apathy in juvenile delinquency and its treatment appears to be thawing and there is less opposition to the employment of ex-Borstal lads. We have a long way to go yet, however, before our after care organization is perfected, and public spirited men and women must come forward and assist the Borstal Association to complete the training that has been effected in the Borstal School. It is impossible to say when a boy leaves the school if he is reformed or not, and unless there is some one to encourage, advise and direct him during the first year or so of his liberty, there is always the possibility of his relapsing into evil ways. We trust that the public, and we refer to Government officials as well as private individuals, will rally round the Borstal Association and help to improve its organization, widen its sphere of work and take a genuine interest in saving its proteges from a wasted life of crime.

FACTORIES IN MADRAS.

There were 1,196 factories in Madras at the beginning of the year. Fifteen of these have been removed, because in 14 of them the machinery was removed and one was amalgamated with another registered factory. Ninety-seven factories were placed on register during the year. They were, rice mills 25, groundnut decorticating factories 11, engineering works 5, cotton ginning factories 22, cotton ginning and groundnut decorticating factories 8, oil mill 1, lace embroidery factory 1, soda water factory 1, rice milling and groundnut decorticating factories 9, tile factory 1, paddy boiling mill 1, saw mill 1, dye works 1, sugarcane crushing factory 1, tea factories 4, carpet

weaving factory 1, bell-metal factories 2, tannery 1, and cashew-nut carrying factory 1. Thus there were 1,278 factories at the end of the year. Six of the above factories were noticed by Government under section 2 (3) (b) of the Act. Of the 1,278 factories 880 are perennial and 398 are seasonal. Fifty-six of the perennial factories and 322 of the seasonal factories are connected with the cotton industry. One thousand one hundred and ninety-eight factories were working during the year and 80 factories were closed and did not work. The average daily number of operatives employed in the 1,198 factories was 127,411 as against 123,563 during the previous year. The increase is due to the increase in the number of factories. Of the 127,411 operatives, 5,434 were employed in Government and Local Fund factories and the rest in private factories. Twenty-nine thousand two hundred and eighteen operatives were employed in cotton and spinning and weaving mills and 4,322 were employed in jute spinning and weaving mills. The total number of women and children employed during the last five years were—

Year.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
1922	20,356	4,775	2,549
1923	23,101	4,485	2,322
1924	25,429	4,722	2,390
1925	26,884	4,006	2,422
1926	27,096	3,746	2,095

The increase in the number of adult female labour is due to the increase in the number of factories, whereas the decrease in the child labour may be attributed to the restrictions imposed on their employment and the vigilance taken in enforcing the provisions of the Act and Rules connected with child labour.

The health of the operatives was generally good. The defective housing accommodation provided for the workpeople in the quinine factory at Naduvattam has been remedied by the provision of 20 rooms. The dispensaries and the medical aid provided in factories continued during the year. In addition two printing presses, one in Madras and another in Chingleput district, provided dispensaries for the workpeople.

The factory premises and their surroundings were generally kept clean. Wherever sanitation was found defective orders were issued to remedy the defects. In many cases the District Health Officers and Municipal Health Officers have visited factories and suggested improvements for which orders were served by the regular staff of Inspectors. However four cases of violation of the provisions of section 9 were found and prosecutions taken up; convictions were obtained in three cases and one case is pending trial. Twenty-three factories provided housing accommodation for the workpeople during the year, in addition to the factories where provision has already been made. It is reported by the Inspector of Factories that in several cotton ginning and pressing factories in the Ceded districts the permanent skilled labour has been provided with small houses or huts. No additional schools were started for the education of factory children during the year. However provision for the education of the children of the Anglo-Indian operatives of the loco. sheds at Madura and Rajahmundry has been made.

The following statement shows the average daily rate of wages paid to the various classes of labour employed in factories in the Presidency as compared with those paid inside and outside the factories in the East Godavari district:—

Average daily rate of wages paid.

Main classes of labour.	In all factories in the Presidency.			In factories in the East Godavari district.			Outside the factories in the East Godavari district.		
	1925.	1926.	1926.	1925.	1926.	1926.	1926.	1926.	1926.
SKILLED LABOUR.									
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Engine-driver	1	4	10	1	4	8	1	1	7
Fireman	0	10	11	0	10	10	0	8	1
Oilman	0	9	0	0	8	11	0	5	9
Fitter	1	2	4	1	2	4	0	15	1
Turner	1	1	10	1	0	2	1	5	5
Rivetter	1	0	2	0	15	2	1	0	0
Boilersmith	1	7	2	1	2	8	.....	1	0
Blacksmith	1	1	6	1	2	0	1	2	11
Moulder	1	1	6	0	15	6	0	10	2
Carpenter	0	15	9	1	1	9	1	1	8
Bricklayer	0	14	7	0	15	11	0	12	0
Compositor (printer)	0	13	2	0	12	1	.....	0	12
Machinist (do.)	0	15	2	0	15	9	.....	0	14
Weaver (cotton) man	0	14	10	0	12	7	.....	0	8
Do. boy	0	5	1	0	6	6	.....	0	4
Spinner (cotton) man	0	12	11	0	11	6	0	8	0
Do. boy	0	5	1	0	5	1	0	3	3
Weaver (jute) man	0	10	3	0	7	10	.....	.....	.....
Do. boy	0	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Spinner jute) man	0	8	6	0	7	8	.....	.....	.....
Do. boy	0	4	4	0	3	11	.....	.....	.....
UNSKILLED LABOUR.									
Female coolie (gin)	0	4	7	0	4	9	0	4	0
Male do.	0	7	6	0	8	2	0	5	0
Female coolie (press)	0	5	6	0	5	6	0	4	0
Male do.	0	9	8	0	9	7	0	6	0
Female coolie (rice mill)	0	4	8	0	4	10	0	5	0
Male do.	0	7	8	0	7	7	0	7	0
Female coolie in fields	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	4	6
Male do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	6	0

The average wages paid in factories in the Presidency during the year 1926 as compared with those paid in 1925 vary. In eight cases there is an increase and in 16 cases there is a decrease while the wages obtained in two cases of skilled labour are steady. The wages paid in factories in East Godavari district, taken for comparison, as against those paid in factories in the Presidency show a general decrease. In nine cases of skilled labour and in five cases of unskilled labour the wages decreased; while in three cases of the former and in one case of the latter the wages increased. The wages paid to skilled labour outside factories as compared with those paid inside factories in the same district also vary showing an increase in four cases and decrease in seven cases while those paid to unskilled labour have decreased. There were nine strikes during the year which are of a minor character; seven in rice mills in the East Godavari district and two in a gas lamp manufacturing works in Madras. In seven cases the cause of the strike was due to a demand for an increase in wages by the contract labour, in one to demand of higher wages and in the other to the demand for reinstatement of dismissed operatives. The strikes varied from three to four days. The total strength of the factories affected was 312, of which the number actually struck work was 177. In seven cases the demand of the operatives was partly met after a month, in one the strikers resumed work on the promise of the manager to increase the wages and in the other the services of the strikers were dispensed with and fresh men entertained.

The one hour interval required under section 21 (1) (a) (i) was allowed in 1,081 factories; in 48 factories the majority of the operatives are exempted by Government under Notifications Nos. 317, 318 and 323, dated 11th December 1923, 253, dated 26th August 1924 and 123, dated 28th April 1925 from this provision subject to the condition that sufficient time, though not a fixed period, is given for meals. The number of factories in which Sundays were observed as holidays was 435, on week days and Sundays 649; in 83 factories the majority of the operatives are exempt by Government under Notifications Nos. 275, dated 9th October 1923, 317, 318, 319, 320, 322 and 323, dated 11th December 1923, 210, dated 8th July 1924, 26, dated 26th January 1925, 123, dated 28th April 1925 and 158, dated 9th June 1925, from this provision subject to the condition that no person shall be allowed to work for a period exceeding two weeks at a time without a full Sunday or substituted holiday.

21. One thousand two hundred and sixty-three accidents occurred in factories during the year as against 1,092 during the previous year. The number of accidents, the percentage and the average number of operatives employed in the factories for the last ten years are as follows:—

Year.	Number of persons injured.				Average per 100 operatives employed.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
1917	9	11	402	422	'43
1918	9	6	394	409	'41
1919	7	6	643	656	'67
1920	6	5	733	744	'73
1921	8	4	979	991	'97
1922	13	6	862	881	'80
1923	8	41	889	938	'81
1924	11	196	779	986	'81
1925	15	210	667	1,092	'88
1926	15	267	981	1,263	'99

The welfare work was maintained during 1926. In a textile mill in Tinnevely district, a creche and a football ground, are provided and free cinema and dramatic shows are arranged for the benefit of the workpeople and Rs. 10 are paid for the marriage of any employee while the funeral expenses also are met by the mill management. In a textile mill at Madura a big creche was opened at a cost of Rs. 11,000 for which Government has contributed half the amount. Tiffin rooms were provided in 16 factories of which five are in the Northern Circle and 11 in Madras. In a printing press in Madras an association was started with a sports branch. In an engineering works in Madras 25 per cent rice allowance, gratuity and provident fund is given. In an oil installation in Madras the welfare committee appointed by workmen meets monthly and reports are sent to head office at Calcutta, the company granted a piece of ground for the construction of a temple for the worship by workmen. In the jute mills at Nellimerla a dust extractor was installed at a cost of Rs. 75,000.

ON THE LINE.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS

The final step towards the formation of an Institute of Bankers in India was taken at a meeting of the representatives of the interested banks. Among the banks represented at the meeting were The Imperial Bank of India, The Union Bank of India, The Punjab National Bank, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the National Bank of India, The Bank of India Limited, The Eastern Bank of India Limited besides a representative of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Company, solicitors to the proposed Institute.

The meeting took up for consideration the report of the Sub-Committee appointed on the 17th March last to go into the question consisting of Sir Narcott Warren Sir Purushottamdas Thakordas, Messrs. F. E. Dinshaw, A. R. Ingram, H. A. W. Brent, A. G. Gray, J. E. Moir, S. N. Pochkhanawala and Sir P. C. Sethna.

"The formation of an Institute of Bankers in India," the report ran, "has, on several occasions in recent years, been

mooted, but it was not until the beginning of 1925 that the question was seriously considered by the Imperial Bank of India, at the instigation of the Hon'ble the Finance Member of the Government of India."

Educating the Youth of India.

As a preliminary step, the Imperial Bank of India approached the leading Banks in India regarding the desirability of the formation of such an institute, and the extent to which each Bank was prepared both financially and otherwise, to support such a scheme, and the nature of the majority of replies received evidenced the fact that an Indian Institute would fill a long felt want and would materially assist in educating the youth of India, who were desirous of entering on a Banking career, in the Practice and Law of Banking in this country.

The first meeting of the Representatives of the Banks interested in the scheme was held on the 17th March 1927, and the outcome of this meeting was the formation of the present Sub-Committee to consider the question in detail.

The Sub-Committee has held several meetings at which the subject matter has been thoroughly discussed and it is hoped that their efforts will prove of assistance towards the desired end. A memorandum and Articles of Association have been drawn up in consultation with Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Company, which allows for the control of the new Institute to be vested in a Council to consist of not less than 20 and not more than 30 gentlemen connected with the Banking and Allied professions, and it is for the purpose of electing the first members of the Council that a further final meeting of the representatives of the Banks interested in the scheme has now been called.

Powers of the Council

The Council will appoint its own Office bearers, will have power to add to its number as and when considered necessary, having regard to the activities of the Institute, and will hold its meetings at stated times to receive and discuss suggestions for the promotion of the objects for which the Indian Institute of Bankers is to be established.

Objects of the Institute

These objects may be summarised as follows:—(a) To consider all questions affecting the interests of Bankers and of persons engaged in or connected with, the business of banking; (b) to encourage the study of the theory of Banking and for that purpose to institute a scheme of examinations; (c) to promote information on Banking and kindred subjects by lectures, discussions, books, etc.; (d) to collect and circulate statistics, and other information relating to the business of Banking in India.

It is recommended that there should be four classes of members, namely, (a) Fellows; (b) Associates; (c) Certificated Associates and (d) Ordinary members and that the annual rates of subscriptions should be as follows:—(a) Fellows Rs. 50; (b) Associates Rs. 20; (c) Certificated Associates Rs. 5; (d) Ordinary members Rs. 5; which may be commuted by a single payment of Rs. 500, Rs. 200, Rs. 50 and Rs. 50, respectively.

It has already been stated that the management of the Institute is to be vested in the Council, and it is for the Council to decide after experience of the actual working of the institute, whether changes or alterations should be made in the Constitution thereof, and it is, therefore, unnecessary, at this stage, to enter further into the details of such management as laid down in the memorandum and articles of Association.

Personnel of the Council

The meeting elected the following gentlemen to the Council of the Institute subject to their acceptance of office:—

Calcutta.—Sir Onkar Mull Jatia, Kt., O. B. E., Joint Manager, Calcutta Discount Company, Limited, Calcutta, and Managing Director, Messrs. Andrew Yule and Company, Limited, Calcutta; Mr. J. Y. Lamb, General Manager, Allahabad Bank, Ltd., Calcutta; Mr. R. V. Buckley, Agent Chartered Bank and Chairman of the Calcutta Exchange Banks' Association; The Secretary and Treasurer for the time being of the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.—Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C. I. E., M. B. E., M. L. A., Merchant, Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Company, Bombay; Mr. A. R. Ingram Manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and Chairman of the Bombay Exchange Banks' Association, Bombay. The Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., O. B. E., J. P., Manager, Sun Life Assurance Company, Limited, Bombay; Mr. A. G. Gray, Manager, Bank of India, Limited, Bombay; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., Merchant, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Bombay; Mr. S. N. Pockhanawala, Director, Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay; Mr. E. J. Bunbury, Partner, Messrs. Forbes Forbes Champbell and Company Limited, Bombay; Mr. M. L. Tennan, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank; The Secretary and Treasurer for the time being of the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay.

MADRAS.—Sir James F. Simpson, Kt., Partner, Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe and Company (Madras) Limited; Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya, Secretary, Indian Bank Ltd., Madras; The Secretary and Treasurer for the time being of the Imperial Bank of India, Madras.

AHMEDABAD.—Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Millowner.

BANGALORE.—Mr. P. W. O'Brien, General Manager, Mysore Bank, Ltd.

COLOMBO.—The Hon. Mr. C. S. Burns, J. P., M. L. C., Messrs. Lee Hedges and Company, Colombo and Chairman of the Colombo Chamber of Commerce.

DELHI.—Rai Bahadur Radha Mohan Rais and Banker.

KARACHI.—Mr. Jamshed N.R. Mehta, Merchant, Nusserwanjee and Company.

LAHORE.—Rai Bahadur Dhanpatrai, Chairman, Punjab National Bank Limited.

A PROFOUND MORAL.

Sir Stanley Jackson's pronouncement on the question of communalism in public services has a profound moral to one and all in India:—Regarding the representation of the Mahomedan community in self-governing institutions of the province and in public services. His Excellency said, although everything had been done to redress the communal inequalities it must be understood that no Government could override the claims of efficiency of public service in the endeavour to secure mathematically proportionate representation based merely upon the population. It should be the Government's unremitting aim to attain the position where it should no longer be necessary to secure by safeguards special representation of any particular community. Public servants have to do with all classes and conditions and communities of men. It is good for the public that a public servant should feel that he has no caste or community. It may be temporarily pleasant to set one community against another but in the long run it will result in letting loose disruptive forces on the Government and on the people. Out of considerations of public good and in its own interest the Government should relegate to the background all talk of communal representation.

Statement of supplies made to Public Departments.

Public Departments.	1924	1925	1926
Police Department ...	1,41,349	3,28,501	1,85,936
Forest Department ...	14,053	14,413	25,431
Stationery Department ...	15,367	82,871	69,720
Postal, etc., and Military Departments	44,743	36,213	35,479
Medical Department ...	1,23,879	1,17,161	1,01,955
Total ...	3,39,391	5,79,159	4,18,521

The placing of orders is dependent upon requirements; The jails could have undertaken more work and increased cash earnings, had the work been available. The proposal to allow officers of Government to deal with the jail at concession rates will, if ratified by Government, open up a legitimate field for the marketing of

MACHINERY VERSUS LABOUR.

The problem of unemployment in South India has not evidently attracted the attention of the Law Member of the Madras Government. The perfection of the traditions of Government will prove an efficacious means of doing real public good, only under a system where the essence of power is conserved to persons responsive to the pressure of public opinion. It was not many days ago that speaking of the Metur project, the Law Member complained that the dearth of labour was the cause that compelled the Government to resort to machinery. Evidently the Law Member searched for labour in vain. Salem and Coimbatore districts alone can supply labour for half a dozen Metur projects. The Law Member's explanation looks as if an explanation for the policy of the Indent on machinery has to be found out. Thousands of unemployed workmen are emigrating to foreign lands every week. But still the foreign machinery has to be got on the plea of dearth of labour. Is this not an economic outrage?

JAIL INDUSTRIES

The number of convicts employed on jail manufactures during the year 1926 rose from 5,956 to 7,155; the total value of articles manufactured decreased from Rs. 10,11,168 to Rs. 7,82,500 and the net cash earnings of convicts fell from Rs. 4,23,172 to Rs. 4,21,687. This is attributed partly to the fewer orders received for supply from the consuming departments and partly to the reduction in the price of raw materials. During the year, 10 per cent profit was charged on intra-departmental supplies. The cash earnings should naturally higher than the previous year, when no such profit was charged; and so they would have been, had the consuming departments of Government patronized the Jail Department better during the year. The orders received showed, as a whole, a distinct falling off in comparison with the previous year's orders, equal to the value of Rs. 1,60,638, as the statement below will demonstrate.

jail-made goods. There is still a tendency on the part of heads of departments and offices to postpone placing their orders till the eleventh hour with the result that the jail factories are kept idle during the early part of the financial year.

SCISSORS.

"THE SOUL OF EDUCATION."

Mr. Bernard Houghton opines in *Current Thought*:—

The bureaucratic schools turn out a docile serf; India's schools will aim at brave and intelligent men and women. The ideal of the bureaucracy is the well-drilled soldier; the ideal of India should be the citizen of Greece. The one education crushes, represses, the other inspires the mind and thrills the soul. Difficulties there will surely be at the commencement. We do not expect miracles. Many teachers who have grown up to manhood and womanhood under a despotic government will fail to grasp the new spirit, the new angle of vision. Many will cling to authoritative methods and think in chains.

But the changed mental atmosphere of India will achieve much. Everywhere there will be a sense of freedom, of buoyancy, as of prisoners long held behind walls who taste the free air and see again the green spaces of the open country. Everywhere patriotic men and women will be seeking fresh outlets for their energies and adopting new ideas. Swaraj is no mere reform of political machinery; it means the renaissance of India. It touches the imagination which reforms leave cold. In such an atmosphere men and women, shaking off the fetters they have worn so long, realise themselves; they achieve wonders. We may be sure that teachers, too, will look out on the world of education with very different eyes to those with which under the bureaucracy they now see it.

In education, as in government, it is policy which counts. The spirit with which a government or a department is worked affects all from the highest to the lowest. Proclaim military ideals as now, and from university to village, dogma and discipline raise their ugly heads. Set up the standard of freedom and of fellowship, and everywhere men walk an inch taller and with a bolder step. This new spirit in education the inspectors will bring home to every teacher, they will explain the new methods and hearten on the beginners. Progress may be a little slow at first, but then the teachers will labour not to find favour in the eyes of a foreign master but to build up a new India, for the greatness and glory of their own dear Motherland.

TUBERCULOSIS AMONG SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The D. A. V. College Union Magazine:—An Indian child in his own family is under none or very little restraint.

He has also full liberty to run about and play about in the streets and in open air. His admission into a school more particularly in a Boarding School, involves such a sudden change in his habits and environments, that the unstable frame of a growing child, is very easily affected, unless sufficient care and precautions are exercised by those who have the charge of the little ones. No undue pressure should be inflicted, and the child should be gradually and smoothly weaned from his

old habits, and brought to adjust himself slowly to the new conditions of restraint and discipline. Even monkeys and certain other wild animals have been noticed to develop consumption, when admitted in zoological gardens, unless very scrupulous care is taken to protect them from the evil results of the sudden change of the conditions of their life.

This then is the first duty of the schoolmasters the neglect of which, in several cases (in the past at least) has driven young children into the clutches of Tuberculosis. Little children must be dealt with much more sympathy and kindness and the proverbial school-masterly rigour must take the place of paternal kindness very very slowly. Do not for God's sake overdo in your zeal for the immediate correction of a child's bad habits, that have grown with him, but try to bring him round very gently and softly.

Defective school buildings and overcrowding in the class rooms are a great menace.

In open air schools classes are held in verandahs or open sheds or in the school park or gardens. To protect the children from severe cold or intense heat, class rooms can be built cheaply, with inexpensive arrangements to flood them with fresh air from outside in abundance, so as to keep the air within almost as clean and fresh, as the atmosphere outside. The health and growth of children always improves wonderfully in these conditions. Even children predisposed and inclined towards Tuberculosis or otherwise deficient benefit enormously in the open air schools.

INDIAN STATES.

Mr. V. Venkatasubbaiah says in the *Karantaka*:—

In spite of the so-called sanctity of sannads and treaties, the number of States has been varying from year to year. Their exact number in any particular year has to be ascertained from the corrected list for that year. *The Imperial Gazetteer*, Vol. IV of 1907, gives the total number of 693; but the list for 1925 contains only 562 States. The grouping and classification also are different in the two years. The smaller figure of 1925 is due chiefly to the reduction of States in three Provinces—from 148 to 89 in Central India Agency, from 52 to nil in Burma and from 26 to 1 in Assam. Drastic changes apparently are not unknown to the Political Department of the Government of India.

As many as 454 States have an area of less than 1,000 sq. miles that 452 states have less than 100,000 population and that 374 States have a revenue of less than Rs. 1 lakh. British India, with an area of 10,94,000 sq. miles and a population of nearly 222 millions, is divided into 273 districts. The average area of a British Indian district is therefore 4,000 sq. miles and its average population about 8,00,000. If the suggestion were made that each district in British India should be constituted into a State, how ridiculous would

it be considered? Yet it is only some thirty, among the 562 States, that possess the area population and resources of an average British Indian District. Some of the States are so absurdly small that no one can help pitying them for the unfortunate dignity imposed upon them. As many as 15 States territories which in no case reach a square mile. Fourteen States exist in Surat District, not one of which, according to the list of 1925, realized a revenue of more than Rs. 3,000 in the previous financial year. Three of these States could not boast of a population of 100 souls and five of them a revenue of Rs. 100. The smallest revenue mentioned is Rs. 20—for the year, let it be remembered—and the smallest population 32 souls. What earthly purpose is served by magnifying these petty landlords into Chiefs and Thakores and by talking of them in the same breath as of the Nizam or the Maharaja of Mysore? From the analysis given above, only some fifteen States appear to possess the necessary area, population and resources to be able to function efficiently as States according to modern conceptions. What should happen to the rest is a big question. The large majority would certainly have to be removed from the list. Others may be formed into groups, so that each group may be considered a State for certain purposes. But anyhow, the question has to be thoroughly gone into; and only a Royal Commission will command the confidence of the various parties concerned.

IRELAND AND INDIA.

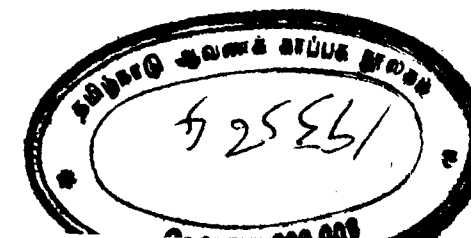
Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Sastri observes in *Rural India*:—

That Ireland and India are alike in many respects is one of the common places of historical as well as contemporary experience. But in no respect do they resemble each other more than in the fact that both, Ireland and India live in the village. In both, the village economy broke down under the storm and stress of modern competition. They differ however in this respect, namely that Ireland has achieved rural reconstruction while India is talking about it.

Ireland suffered from loss of Industries, rack-renting, extreme sub-division of holdings, religious feuds, social disunion, poverty, emigration, economic depression, low standards of life, unsatisfactory education, artistic sterility and other evils which have been familiar also in India. But very early the finest spirit of the land made strenuous and continuous efforts to combat the poverty of the people and to put a new spirit into them.

Creameries, agricultural societies, credit societies, poultry societies, flax societies, etc., were successfully started and worked.

The co-operative principle was applied also to the home industries such as hand-knitting, lacemaking, embroidery, carpet-making, etc. Co-operative stores were started in numerous places. Industrial co-operation also was begun.



The result was that wealth increased in the land. Even more than this, practical ideals of communal action and communal welfare permeated even the lowest and poorest classes. The sense of responsibility was developed. The following passage has a direct lesson to India: "Through the co-operative movement has come a growing social consciousness and a recognition of the common interests of people living in the same neighbourhood. Concerning itself with matters in which all have a common interest it has proved that the factors of dissension so prevalent in Ireland need not prevent the development of a real community life. Race, religion, political have so dominated the minds of Irishmen that the possibility of uniting in any direction for any purpose has seemed to them very remote. The granting of Home Rule, many said, would merely raise other issues. The Irishman would never be happy unless he was disagreeing with some one. And, indeed, the danger to the co-operative movement from these causes was very serious. Meetings were often held in an atmosphere of considerable tension... Nevertheless the dangers were averted in a remarkable fashion. Only one case is recorded where a society was wrecked by sectarianism. To-day no lesson is more firmly fixed in the minds of

co-operators than that neither race, nor religion, nor politics interferes with a man's co-operative capacities... And where men unite to run a creamery or an agricultural store without allowing their differences and other questions to interfere, they cannot long continue to feel bitterly toward each other in the streets outside. *The dividing facts of life are being relegated to their true position by the realization of community of interest in the economic sphere.*

CATTLE-BREEDING AND DAIRYING.

According to an article on the importance of the cattle-breeding and dairying industry in India, contributed by Mr. W. Smith to the *Journal of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in India*:-

It is certain that nothing can take the place of the draught bullock in Indian cultivation. Horses, mules, donkeys, tractors, camels and buffaloes have all been tried and found wanting. Now to produce a working bullock we must have a cow, and as our cow must rear her calf she must give milk: consequently, the cattle problem is a dairy problem, and it is, agriculturally speaking, a universal problem. The productivity of the soil depends upon the efficiency of cultivation, and this depends upon the quality of the plough bullock.

In many parts of India the introduction of, cultivation and the adoption of more modern implements has been retarded owing to the inefficiency of the work bullocks. The cattle question is more important than the growing of any single crop: it affects the growing of all crops and is as important as cultivation itself. Then the cattle dairy problem is important because nearly all primary transport in India, that is the transport of produce from the field to the railhead, is dependent upon bullock efficiency.

Again the general health and physical well-being of the whole of the people of India is affected by the milk and *ghi* (clarified butter) supply which comes from the cow. If modern teaching regarding the vitamin content of foods has taught us anything, it is that no vegetable fats can take the place of animal fats as food for children and young persons, as the vegetable oils do not contain the essential growth-producing vitamin. The great majority of Indians do not consume animal fat in any form but milk fats; and without a plentiful, pure and cheap milk supply the people of India cannot attain to the highest degree of health and physical development.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CARE OF THE PATIENT. (Continued.)

Here, for instance, is a poor fellow who has just been jolted to the hospital in an ambulance. A string of questions about himself and his family have been fired at him, his valuables and even his clothes have been taken away from him, and he is wheeled into the ward on a truck, miserable, scared, defenseless and in his nakedness, unable to run away. He is lifted into a bed, becomes conscious of the fact that he is the centre of interest in the ward, wishes that he had stayed at the home among friends, and just as he is beginning to take stock of his surroundings, finds that a thermometer is being stuck under his tongue. It is all strange and new, and he wonders what is going to happen next. The next thing that does happen is that a man in a long white coat sits down by his bedside, and starts to talk to him. Now it happens that according to our system of clinical instruction that man is usually a medical student. Do you see what an opportunity you have? The foundation of your whole relation with that patient is laid in those first few minutes of contact, just as those first few minutes of practice. Here is a happens in private practice. Here is a worried, lonely, suffering man, and if you begin by approaching him with sympathy, and consideration you get his contact, and consideration you get his confidence, and he becomes your patient. Interns and visiting physicians may come and go, and the hierarchy gives them a precedence; but if you make the most of your opportunities he will regard you as his personal physician, and all the rest as mere consultants. Of course, you must not drop him after you have

taken the history and made your physical examination. Once your relationship with him has been established, you must foster it by every means. Watch is condition closely and he will see that you are alert professionally. Make time to have little talks with him—and these talks need not always be about his symptoms. Remember that you want to know him as a man, and this means you must know about his family and friends, his work, and his play. What kind of a person is he—cheerful, depressed, introspective, careless, conscientious, mentally keen or dull? Look out for all the little incidental things that you can do for his comfort. These too, or a part of "the care of the patient." Some of them will fall technically in the field of "nursing but you will always be profoundly grateful for any nursing technic that you have acquired. It is worth your while to get the nurse to teach you the right way to feed a patient, change the bed, or give a bed pan. Do you know the practical tricks that make a dyspneic patient comfortable? Assume some responsibility for these apparently minor points and you will find that it is when you are doing some such friendly service, rather than when you are a formal questioner, that the patient suddenly starts to unburden himself, and a flood of light is thrown on the situation.

Meantime, of course, you will have been active, along strictly medical lines, and by the time your clinical and laboratory examinations are completed you will be surprised at how intimately you

know your patient, not only as an interesting case but also as a sick human being. And everything you have picked up about him will be of value in the subsequent handling of the situation. Suppose, for instance, you find conclusive evidence that his symptoms are due to organic disease, say, to a gastric ulcer. As soon as you face the problem of laying out his regimen you find that it is one thing to write an examination paper on the treatment of gastric ulcer and quite another thing to treat John Smith who happens to have a gastric ulcer. You want to begin by giving him rest in bed and a special diet for eight weeks. Rest means both nervous and physical rest. Can he get it best at home or in the hospital? What are the conditions at home? If you keep him in the hospital, it is probably good for him to see certain people and bad for him to see others. He has business problems that must be considered. What kind of a compromise can you make on them? How about the financial implications of eight weeks in bed followed by a period of convalescence? Is it, on the whole, wiser to try a strict regimen for the shorter period, and if he does not improve, take up the question of operation sooner than is in general advisable? These, and many similar problems arise in the course of the treatment of almost every patient, and they have to be looked at, not from the abstract point of view of the treatment of the disease, but from the concrete point of view of the care of the individual.

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With a view to give special facilities to indigenous industries and trades, the advertisement rates have been specially reduced to less than half the old rates. This Weekly does not accept advertisements for Liquor, Tobacco, or narcotics of any kind. Preference will be given to Agricultural advertisements.

Twenty Per Cent Extra for the front and the back pages. The following rates are per insertion according to the terms of contract. If contract is broken for any reason in the middle of the period, the charges are payable for the whole period. Advertisements should be accompanied by definite instruction regarding the position, space etc., and advances should invariably be remitted. All correspondence regarding the advertisements should be made to the Advertisement Manager, Wealth & Welfare, Madras—Saidapet.

Page.	Cols.	Inches.	Casual.	Monthly.	Qrly.	Half-yrly.	Annual.
1/36	1/12	1	0-8-0	0-7-0	0-6-0	0-5-0	0-4-0
1/18	1/6	2	0-12-0	0-10-0	0-9-0	0-8-0	0-6-0
1/12	1/4	3	1-0-0	0-15-0	0-14-0	0-12-0	0-10-0
1/9	1/3	4	1-8-0	1-6-0	1-4-0	1-2-0	0-15-0
5/36	5/12	5	1-12-0	1-8-0	1-6-0	1-4-0	1-2-0
1/6	1/2	6	2-0-0	1-14-0	1-12-0	1-10-0	1-6-0
7/36	7/12	7	2-6-0	2-2-0	2-0-0	1-14-0	1-12-0
2/9	2/3	8	2-12-0	2-6-0	2-4-0	2-2-0	2-0-0
1/4	3/4	9	3-0-0	2-10-0	2-8-0	2-6-0	2-4-0
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
1/3	1	12	3-12-0	3-6-0	3-4-0	3-2-0	3-0-0
1/2	1 1/2	...	5-0-0	4-8-0	4-6-0	4-4-0	4-0-0
2/3	2	...	6-12-0	6-0-0	5-12-0	5-8-0	5-0-0
1	3	...	9-0-0	8-8-0	8-0-0	7-8-0	7-0-0

Wanted Agents: To Canvass advertisements:

Apply to

The Advertisement Manager,

Wealth & Welfare,

Madras—Saidapet.

USEFULNESS

Is the rent we pay for room on earth.

Training enhances usefulness

Courses in:

Printing: Composing, Imposing & Machine work (2 years.)

Carpentry: Cabinet making and rattaning (5 years.)

Motor: Car maintenance and elementary mechanics (1 year.)

ALL THAT LATHERS IS NOT SOAP.

Don't be guided by the appearance, smell, packing, size or cheapness of a soap. None but the purest soap should be used for toilet purposes.

ESSENTIALS OF A GOOD TOILET SOAP:—

1. It should be free from injurious chemicals.
2. It should not contain Silicate of soda, Sodium carbonate, Chunam, Clay and such loading materials.
3. It should have not less than 62% of fatty (soapy) matter.
4. It should not contain excess of moisture.

See the following table of analysis of soaps and judge for yourself which soap is good and which bad.

Name of Soap.	Percentage of fatty acids.	Percentage of Silicate of soda.
(a) BORAX SOAP (IMPORTED.)	47.3	26
(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

(a) and (b) are positively injurious to the skin. (d), (e) and (f) are the best.

COMBINE SAFETY WITH ECONOMY.

Buy always Kerala Soaps. You thereby support an Indian Industry.

Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut.

(Soap Makers in Ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras.)

Quality first.

It is most important that you should order the very best.
When choosing your Tea or Coffee do not be attracted by the package but look at the contents.

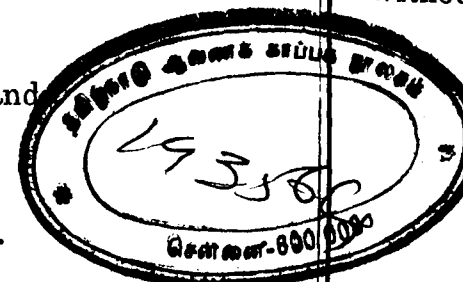
RED ENSIGN COFFEE TEA.

Are the only brands that will give you that delicious flavour which distinguishes their quality.

The altitude at which these are grown on the Nilgiri Hills renders them super-excellent in QUALITY.

All good stockists sell our brand

T. STANES & Co., Ltd.
COIMBATORE.



EXTRACT FROM HOLY QURAN

AND

Special Messages to Peoples
of

Different Religions.

With quotations from their respective Scriptures. No English-knowing person should be without a copy of this book.

5th Edition, 300 Pages,
Re. 1—4—0, Postage free.

Abdullah Alladin,
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Secunderabad, Deccan.