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(DEVOTED TO ECONOMIC AND WELFARE PROBLEMS)

WEALTH & WELFARE

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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 Guramma 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 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.

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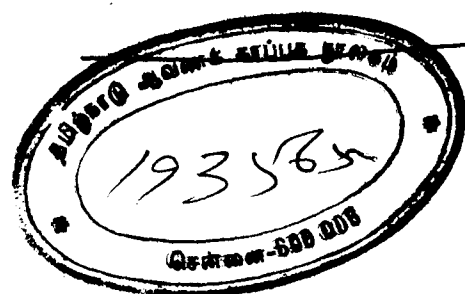
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HEALTH.

TALK TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

By DR. RAMESH CHANDRA RAY, L.M.S.
(Health and Happiness).

Women are the Mothers of a Nation! This is God's sacred trust imposed upon her. On a mother's health and handling of the child depends the weal or woe of society and of each future member of her family. Maternity therefore is a very exacting duty. To perform it aright, the expectant mother should educate herself well as regards her own health and the health of her child and study intelligently the need of the baby.

Regarding her child, a woman should know very intimately—

- (1) The anatomy of the child, that is to say, what the peculiarities are in its make-up.
- (2) The functions of the child's body—the delicate mechanisms peculiar to child-life.
- (3) The conditions, as regards feeding, dress, sleep and rest, bath and exercises, that are peculiar to children.
- (4) The Mental development and handling of a child.

These we will learn anon.

A pregnant woman should know on the one hand that pregnancy is a natural condition, not a disease but that on the other hand a pregnant woman is often on the border-line between health and disease—thereby emphasizing the necessity for special care of her.

She must care for her health, not only in her own interests but also for the sake of the unborn child. The food she eats will affect for good or evil her health as well as her baby's. A simple, easily nourishing diet is the best. Any diet that is difficult of digestion or that causes indigestion is injurious to both mother and child. Late dinners, frequent indulgence in party dinners as well as poor food are fruitful of mischief. Indian women err too much on the side of poorly nourishing dishes and late dinners, both of which are bad. In arranging the daily dietary, a rather free use of dal, peas, beans, lentils, a greater use of flour in the case of vegetarians is more desirable. Those who can afford it, may take plenty of milk, boiled & curdled milk (chhana), and Indian women are rather scantily clad in winter and ought to be better protected, for, a chill contracted during pregnancy may lead to serious diseases. Such chills contracted before pregnancy often lead to menstrual disorders and womb troubles. Plenty of fresh air and sunshine are very necessary to the pregnant woman but the Zenana system of using veils is a direct impediment to the utilization of God's fresh air—to which man and woman have equal rights and from the distinctly beneficial influences of which no mother has the right to deprive herself or her unborn child, cruel customs notwithstanding. Exercise is a thing our women neglect: those who are rich deride it and wrongly believe that exercises lead to masculinity; those who are poor, have too much of it. Prolonged,

rough or violent exercises of all sorts must be avoided. It is to the best interest of the child that pregnant mothers should not work themselves to fatigue point. A regular and daily action of the skin and bowels is a stern necessity during pregnancy and no woman can neglect it without detriment to her health. Above all—a peaceful, cheery and jovial state of mind is essential to the health of mother and child. Bad temper not only adversely affects the temper and health of the child but also affects the quality of breast milk adversely. Drinking such milk has been known to cause purging, fever &c.

A pregnant mother should also know some of the danger signals of oncoming serious ailments that are peculiar to the pregnant condition. Intractable vomiting increasing bloodlessness, diminishing urine, persistent headache, puffiness of feet, legs and face, untimely fluxes, convulsive fits—these must be promptly taken on in hand as they appear, and doctors should be informed of them without delay.

Cleanliness in everything should be the pregnant woman's watchword. She must not only keep her body (and specially her mouth) her clothes and bedding clean, but also her mind too. And no pregnant woman keep too much cleanly her special organs. A frequent change of cloth, all equally dirty, is not cleanliness; using dirty water for washing the body is also a danger and stands in the way of keeping clean. Too much use of oil or of pan, spitting anywhere and everywhere, wiping sweat or the nasal discharges on the loin-cloth are habits to be condemned. Use of tobacco with pan is a dangerous habit at all times.

The travails of labour, the anxieties attendant on rearing the child need not worry a woman—who should cultivate the happiest mood and look upon maternity as the highest duty of a woman and guide it so as to achieve the highest results. No gift is greater to one's country than that of a healthy, well-behaved citizen, and every mother should thank God that to her belongs this proud privilege.

II. INFANTS.

I want to talk to you about infants. Their mental and bodily health are everywhere and always our first concern.

The child's body presents certain peculiarities, of which you should take note. It is a very rapidly growing individual—at fourth month, it is double and at 12th month, treble of what it was at birth. Growth and development need proper feeding and herein comes the importance of the father. We must beware how we conduct ourselves before children. Its cries are very mysterious and few mothers can distinguish the cry of hunger from the cry of gripes. Its motions are semisolid and passed three or four times a day. The period of cutting the milk teeth is a time of great anxiety and trouble to the child and then it requires the most vigilant care and patient study

on the part of its mother to be able to tide the child through this dangerous period in the child's life.

Three things are very essential in the upbringing of a child—proper feeding, sufficient rest and exercise and maintenance of proper and equable amount of warmth of the whole body.

The proper food for a child upto 6th or 8th month, i. e., till it begins to cut its milk teeth, is its mother's milk, provided the mother is healthy. For enabling her to suckle her baby well, a mother should be fed well. Failing to get a healthy mother, a wet-nurse is the next best substitute, provided she can be kept under close observation and her health and feeding are well looked after. But as a wet-nurse is not so easily available here, fresh cow's milk or goat's milk properly diluted with water should be relied on, though it should be remembered that an animal's milk is primarily for its own young and not for human babies. It is a dangerous mistake to use skimmed milk sold in tins or patent "foods" all of which help to bring on a disease of bones called rickets and undermine the child's health. It is only during emergencies that their use is at all justified. The best way of knowing if a child is thriving or not on a certain food is to weight it periodically—weight pointing to its insolvency. It is a mistake to stuff a child with food too frequently or at irregular intervals, because it suits the mother's convenience so or because it cries too often.

A regular interval of 2½ to 3 hours should be observed in feeding it; and in no case should a child be put to breast, because it cries, in between two feeds. In the case of handfed children, the child can be put to the breast in place of, and only at the times when, hand-feedings are due. If a child brings up milk soon after feeding or if it passes curds in stool—that is an indication that it is getting more than it can digest. The use of feeding bottles, of stale milk or milk kept exposed to dust and air, or of unboiled milk or of bazar sweets is a source of infinite danger to child. Unboiled fresh milk with cream added to it, is an excellent thing for children, but is somewhat dangerous in this hot country.

Next to feeding, a child requires plenty of rest and some amount of exercise. The more a baby sleeps, the better it grows. Everything that helps in this direction e. g., a good curtain, an easy, comfortable, non-verminous bed, a well-filled but not over-filled stomach are good helps in this direction. Mother should be very careful to train the child in the matter of hours of feeding—observing the times of feeding carefully, so that the baby wakes up in time, neither before nor after the time. The last feed should be say at 10 p. m. and the first feed at 3 o'clock a. m. so as to ensure proper rest for the body.

If healthy and well, a child lustily throws about its limbs; this is quite enough exercise for it as also is a change from arms to arms. The practice of rubbing oil before a bath, also affords a good deal of exercise to the tiny growing muscles of the infant.

A child is very easily and badly affected by changes of temperature and one of the important duties of a mother is to keep it uniformly warm—in every part of the body. While it is undesirable to swathe it in heavy clothes, it is equally undesirable to put on its head woollen caps and to leave its nether extremities bare, as is too often done in Indian homes. But in one's attempt to maintain an equable temperature, one must not forget the importance of a daily bath (warm in winter and cold in summer).

And lastly, children's organisms are very delicate and sensitive—so much so that a sudden noise may convulse the baby.

Babies at first are as a rule a bit long-sighted.

As such, no mother should treat her baby as anything but a very tender and delicate piece of organism. Then again, children are unconsciously imitative and their first lessons and first impressions are the result of unconscious imbibition of things done in their presence. A morose temperament, cowardly nature, irascible temper, impulsiveness are all the result of parental indiscretion in the presence of the child. Fears, threats, falsehood, false promises, bursts of temper have no place in the infant's chamber. And the

model life before her child.

III. HYGIENE OF THE HOME.

Like the human body one's own home should be a sacred thing, to be kept clean. A tenanted house should be kept as much clean and in good condition as one's own property.

Cleanly surroundings not only tend to keep the health well but also keep the mind elevated and pure. Constant life in the midst of dirt and filth not only slowly and surely undermines the health but gives to the mind a low standard of cleanliness. And such a low standard begets a carelessness which is but one step from diseases and death.

Sunshine and pure air cost us nothing and yet we avoid them as we do the plague. In the case of huts, the windows are literally what the Sanskrit word for them is—viz., small as bull's eye. In the case of pucca dwellings, we have sashes to bar out all air. Not content with them we hang purdahs with the double object of serving privacy for the zenana and keeping out air. And the inevitable result is, that epidemic diseases that come into this land, stay on.

Most of us use the same room as a dwelling room, dining room, sleeping room and study and yet though such rooms are overcrowded by people and with a miscellaneous collection of beddings, wearing apparel, shoes, stocks &c., we do not see the necessity for ventilating them.

And not only that; we spit on its walls and on the floors, we lip the floor and walls with cowdung and many of the rooms receive a daily wash in the name of sanctity. This increases dampness. And overcrowding damp and filth are responsible for the terrible increase of tuberculosis in our midst.

Remember that the cow is very liable to get tuberculosis, if stall fed and kept in dirty, damp cooped up rooms. Its dung, its milk and its cough are the three sources whereby tuberculosis may get spread in the house.

A regular whitewash even once a year is unknown to us.

We seldom secure a clean surrounding for our house, even if the surrounding land is our own. We love to have bushy fruit-tree grown not only inside our courtyard, if it possible, but also around it, thereby impeding the circulation of air, keeping out sunshine, making the ground moist and increasing mosquitoes.

Holes and depressions too innumerable to mention we allow to be made inside and outside our houses and cowdung, all sorts of waste and refuse, kitchen garbage slop water are allowed to be thrown about inside the house increasing the plague of flies and adding to the heavy atmosphere. Cowdung cakes are formed on the walls of our houses and such walls in the rainy season at least are intolerably stenchy and harbor the young of flies.

We build our house, irrespective of its surroundings on low lands as well as near drains, in dangerous proximity to rice fields as well as on made soils. We are in a near or can be easily dug. And even if we are careful about water supply, the exit of waste water, including that from our latrines and the site of drains are matters of supreme indifference to us. In the same tank we bathe, wash our cooking utensils and raw vegetables, wash our cattle and our mouth. Around the well from which we draw water, we clean our utensils, we bathe, we wash our cattle and allow our children to ease themselves.

All these foul the drinking water and spread disease.

Our sanitary conveniences are, except those in serwered towns, an indescribable hell. Liquid filth is allowed to sink into the ground, and taint the atmosphere; flies have the freest access to the overflowing filth and these flies have equal access to foodmatter lying uncovered in other parts of the premises, thus laying the foundation for several diseases.

Such state of affairs should never be. We must be equally careful about the interior of our houses as about their surrounding. We must not have any big trees or shrubs inside or in the immediate vicinity of our homes. We must keep the ground inside and about our homes as smooth and free from holes and irregularities as we can. All drains inside the house as well as about it should be daily and properly flushed. All garbage and waste water must be collected in a spot far away from the home and daily covered with ash or dust or burnt

or buried. Dry floors must not be necessarily rendered damp and all the rooms should be whitewashed and freed from cobwebs at least twice a year. Promiscuous spitting, easing by children should be prevented. Sources of drinking water must be kept unpolluted. Latrine must be as far as possible from sleeping room, kitchen, larder and its floor must be made pucca. Cow-houses and animal pens must be separate from the dwelling houses and kept scrupulously clean. Every room, specially the larder must be kept vermin free. Doors and windows should be enlarged or increased in number and kept open so as to admit of better ventilation and access of sunlight. Unnecessary purdahs should be discarded. Dung heaps and dung cakes should not be kept inside the house. As accumulation of garbage is responsible for rat-trouble, none such should be allowed.

A dry, well-sunned and well ventilated well drained house, kept clean and free from bad odours is the thing every mother should strive for. It is neither expensive nor troublesome to do so. And considering how very much healthy such a house is and how much of druggists' and doctor's bills it saves us, it is ultimately cheap and have such a home at all costs—it is easy to have it only if we cultivate the habit to do so. And the educative value of such a house on the child's mentality is worth all the trouble if any that it may entail.

HOW TO CONDUCT A CONFINEMENT IN A POOR INDIAN HOUSES.

When called to confine a woman, the first duty of the *dhai* is to select the place where the woman is to deliver. In selecting a place, the *dhai* is to avoid as far as possible the following:—

- (a) A cow house or cattle or fowl pen or pig sty or stables.
- (b) Dangerous proximity to a drain, latrine or refuse heap.
- (c) Damp places or very dark illventilated rooms.
- (d) Dirty or dusty or verminous rooms.
- (e) Open courtyards
- (f) Rooms stocked with coal, coke, dirty lime or rags, cow dung cake, gunny; useless lumber, &c. Should it be impossible to find such a room, then select one of these but at once thoroughly remove all dirt, wipe the floor with damp cloth and if phenyle is available, with a piece of cloth wrung out of phenyle lotion.

Having selected the place, her next duty in respect of the place, is to secure for it—

- (a) Privacy;—this is done by means of purdah or tatties.
- (b) Safety—from wind and rain—secured also by purdah or tatties.
- (c) Ventilation, specially in case of pucca houses with sashes. There must be free inlet and outlets of air and smokes.
- (d) Comfort...for its inmates, viz., for mother, child and a female attendant in the shape of clean warm bed etc.
- (e) Cleanliness—by removing dirty hangings, useless pots and vessels and sundry articles; wiping the room with a damp cloth to clean it—not sweeping it. All cobwebs are to be removed.

[The custom in this country, for dwellers in huts, is to enclose a raised spot of ground in an open courtyard and utilize it as a lying-in room. If before such a temporary shed is erected, the dhai is consulted, she can select the spot on the above lines and secure thorough dryness of the ground beforehand by using fire or heat; but if, as is frequently the case, she is called in when the woman is actually in labour, the dhai should insist on spreading on the ground some clean straw and over it a *durma* (or mat made of split-bamboo). Special arrangements for ventilation in such temporary structure are seldom necessary, inasmuch as all huts are by their nature, self-ventilating through the eaves, walls and floor.]

If, however, the dhai is called to a pucca (i.e., brick-built) house, in a city, where dirt, damp and dearth of space are alike prominent, she should take special care in regard to the following:—

(a) Selection of a room—on the lines suggested above. Having selected the room, she should see that it is divested of (i) cobweb; (ii) dirty hangings and (iii) useless lumber which is found almost invariably in every house or hut.

(b) Ventilation: Direct draught is to be prevented. But adequate openings in the door or window for ingress of pure air from outside, and egress of foul air, smoke etc. from any charcoal fire kept in the room. Sashes must not be shut on any account; some of the Venetian blinds where they exist must be kept open; where they do not exist, a leaf of windows front to front must be kept open day and night. No purdah is necessary—it is on the contrary harmful.

(c) Cleanliness: Before the room is occupied it must be swept clean and then with a piece of damp cloth. It is not safe swab the floor or the walls with cowdung. If possible, secure a solution of slaked lime or choonam and give the walls and floor a good coating of it—a hut or a pucca brick-built house.

Remember delivery is a natural process; as such, very few cases require interference. And when interference is called for, remember specially that it is seldom within the competency of a Dhai to offer it effectively. Do not unnecessarily examine the mother's private parts.

But though delivery is a natural process, yet after delivery, a raw surface as big as the palm of your hand is left on the inside wall of the womb; this is where the placenta was; if everything is conducted cleanly, surface heals up without trouble. But the least dirtiness on your part will sometimes cost the life of the mother. Use of unclean rags, and examination of the mother by means of carelessly washed hands with a view to ascertaining the progress of delivery or with the foolish intention of expediting the delivery—are the chief means whereby dirt reaches that raw surface and does incalculable injury. Similarly, the cut navel cord of the child is also a raw surface through which poison may enter, to endanger the child's life.

Thus then the Dhai should herself be cleanly and wear clean clothes and look upon the private parts of the mother and

the navel of the child as sacred ground never to be touched, unless, when and if necessary, with absolutely clean hands and clean things. A piece of soap and clear water to rinse her hands with again and again, taking care to remove specially the dirt under each nail, and a final washing of the hands in boiled cooled water is essential. Each time she touches the navel or the private parts of the mother, she must repeat this cleaning up process of her hands.

To ensure absolute cleanliness, she should get together the following before she proceeds to help:—

For her hands:—(1) plenty of clean water in newly purchased earthen vessels or in properly scoured and clean, shining metallic vessels, (2) a piece of soap, (3) clean vessel of boiled and cooled water. (No dirty napkin or towel must be near the room, lest out of habit, she wipes her washed hand on it! Nor must she wipe her washed hands on her own clothes).

For the mother:—

(1) A clean bed—at least a clean sheet over it.

(2) A clean Sari or loin cloth

(3) A clean wrapper, quilt or rug

(4) A machan or charpoy on which to spread the bed

(5) Clean rags, if sterile wools are not available. (While the woman is in labour, the Dhai can boil all the rags she wants for at least one hour and use them only).

(6) Clean diapers and binders, the former being made of boiled rag.

For the child:—(1) A clean piece of thread kept in a clean vessel. (2) A clean pair of scissors, (3) clean rags, if sterilized wool is not available, (4) Clean bed, (5) Mustard Oil (6) Hot water. (Rags, thread and pair of scissors must all be boiled for one hour and not taken out of the pot in which they have been boiled until called for at exact moment of dealing with the navel.

Dwellers in huts in this country are as oily as they are dirty and cleanliness is a thing unknown there. It is on rare occasions, perhaps on festive occasions only, that they boil selected pieces of wearing apparel in saji-mati (or fuller's earth) or get them washed in the same solution. Even when so cleaned, these clothes are not very reliable as dressing. So it is desirable that the dhai should do one of two things:—

(1) Keep in her possession (so as to be able to produce them as soon as called on) a sufficient quantity of boiled wool or gauze preserved in their packets or a sufficient quantity of mul mul cloth or clean rags cut into proper size, boiled and kept in a wide-mouthed glassstoppered jar. She should also keep in her possession, preserved in a clean vessel, well covered cut-lengths of thread previously boiled.

(2) If she is allowed to prepare the expectant mother previous to her actual confinement the dhai should visit the former's house, select pieces of rag, cut them into proper sizes, boil them first in soap and water, and again in clean water and keep them well packed up in a piece of clean paper with instructions not to open or handle them till called for.

To avoid the use of a rusty and dirty pair of scissors, the dhai should have a sharp pair of her own, which must be boiled before use.

The dhai should always remember to have clean hands, clean articles (rags, the threads, &c.) and cleanly procedure.

Having:—

(a) Got together all that she wants, (b) Cleaned up her hands, rags, thread etc., the dhai should set about her business, viz.

(1) Attend to the toilet of the parturient woman—by giving the private parts a good washing with soap and clean water. No douche is to be given into the private parts.

(2) Assist the woman in her delivery, by interfering as little as possible with it, specially avoiding these:—

(i) Vaginal examinations

(ii) Premature puncture of the bag of waters.

(iii) Violent kneading of abdomen

(iv) Pulling upon the cord, with the wrong idea of effecting rapid delivery of the after-birth.

(3) Attend to the newly born child in respect of:—

(a) Clearing its throat of mucus by a clean rag.

(b) Examination of its natural orifices, to see if they are all right, including the eyes.

(c) Giving it an anointing with oil and spreading it.

tion has ceased in the cord. Use clean pair of scissors, and burnt or previously boiled pieces of rag.

(4) Attend to the mother regarding—the

(a) binding of abdomen and securing of the diapers and then put her comfortably to bed.

(b) The after-birth (placenta):—see if it is entire and the membrane is also entire.

(c) Give her Ergot (a teaspoonful) and let her sleep as long as she likes.

(d) Take a count of her pulse and a record of her temperature; if anything untoward, inform the doctor.

(e) Instruct her to put the child to abrest after she has rested a bit.

Having done all, be with the mother for at least an hour to see if she is bleeding badly or not, in which case send for the doctor.

If things are all right, leave a maid servant, and special instructions regarding these:—

(1) Ventilation: she must warn the occupants against closing all holes, doors, and windows, and at the same time burning a fire inside the room.

(2) Using any but clean clothes or rags as diaper for the mother or as navel binder for the child.

(3) Movement of bowels—this should have been moved once before delivery and should be moved once the next day. The mother should take special care to clean herself up.

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For God, Crown and Country.

Wealth & Welfare.

Lucknow, Friday, 5th & 12th August, 1927.

EDITORIAL.

IS IT A POLITICAL BANK?

A Reserve Bank is necessary for the development of Banking, Commerce and Industry—entrusted with high responsibility. It should be a State-Bank and not a political but a business institution. Our readers are aware that a Committee appointed to consider the Reserve Bank Bill has just finished its sitting in Calcutta. After what has happened in the final sittings of the Committee, it appears the differences that have arisen amongst the members are no paltry matters. By a majority of one, the Committee has decided that the directorate of the Bank, besides having a majority of Indian members, shall have representatives elected by the Provincial and Central Legislatures. The official side claims to have granted a concession of a State Bank without shareholders giving up the original plan of shareholders' Bank. The Government consider that the decision of the Committee will at once make the Bank a Political Institution. An effort to find the middle path that would have conceded a majority of Indians upon the directorate

while providing that three of the Indian Directors should be nominated. This was rejected on the ground that the nominated Indians might throw their weight against the Indian view. In a State Bank there ought to be certainty that its directorate would be composed of men of business experience who would make their decisions solely in the interests of the Bank and the public whom it serves. There ought to be no communal or political tinge in the constitution of the directorate. The Directors' meetings are not to be a kind of political dog-fight and the party whip has no rightful place in the Bank parlour. Banks should be free from political, communal and colour pressure, and should be conducted solely on lines of prudent finance. The directors ought not to be chosen because of their allegiance to a party or because they, belong to one particular community. It is well-known that when communal or political considerations intervene, sound banking goes to the wall. The trend of the discussions shows that irrespective of the banking ability available in the market, proposals were made to establish relationship between Banking and Religious Faith. The greatest misfortune of India today is that the communal test and communal suspicion poisons every endeavour for economic progress. We should honestly seek for men to conduct the bank without asking whether they are good mussalmans, or good Hindus, or Good Christians or Bengalees, Punjabees, Madrasses or Bombayites, etc. One expected that a State Bank would be possible but the alternatives now seem to lie between a Shareholders' Bank and the old Government Control of Currency. Sir Basil Blacket endeavoured to ensure agreement on the Reserve Bank Bill. The outcome of the meetings in Calcutta shows that the Bill has not turned out for the Government as successful as was at one time hoped and has emerged in a form for which Sir Basil refuses to take responsibility. The whole dispute will now have to be fought out before the Assembly this month. The Government might ultimately refuse to set up the Reserve Bank at all. It is believed that a tacit understanding has been reached that the Government spokesmen who were adamant and their oppositionists will review the entire position once again at Simla and avoid bitter struggle on the reopening of the shareholders' Bank scheme in the Assembly by the Government.

COURT OF WARDS IN U. P.

The Court of Wards management in U. P. closed with 162 estates during the year ending 30th September 1926. Eighteen estates with a total rent roll of Rs. 17.31 lakhs were released and the charge of fourteen separate estates with a rent roll of Rs. 5.45 lakhs was assumed. Of the fourteen estates which have been taken over, the most substantial are the Kurwar estate in the Sultanpur district and the Bharawan estate in Hardoi with an annual demand of Rs. 2.49 lakhs and Rs. 1.3 lakhs respectively. The estates released include the Nanpara estate in the Bahraich district and the Mohamdi estate in Kheri. The former had a rent roll of Rs. 9.16 lakhs on the assumption of charge and of Rs. 13.73 lakhs on release, after debts amounting to Rs. 8.16 lakhs had been discharged. In the latter the rent roll increased from Rs. 1.03 lakhs to Rs. 1.18 lakhs during the period of management. The percentage of collections to the current demand increased from 95.7 per cent. last year to 96.3 per cent. in the year under review. There was improvement in this respect in all divisions except Meerut, Agra, and Allahabad, and the only estate in which collections were really low had the proprietor as ziladar. The Fyzabad division again shows the best record of collections. The total receipts from all estates managed amounted to two crores and nine and a quarter lakhs of rupees. The cost of management decreased from Rs. 17.43 lakhs to 16.23 lakhs but the percentage on gross income rose slightly from 10.8 to 11.2. The increase is due to the release during the first quarter of the year of estates which realized no rents during the period of retention. Debts discharged during the year amounted to Rs. 23.37 lakhs, Rs. 4.83 lakhs from the sale of property and Rs. 18.54 lakhs from surplus profits. The maintenance and education of wards has cost Rs. 40.2 lakhs. There were 89 wards, including ten girls, between the ages 10 and 21 years. Of these 65 were at schools and colleges while 17 received

private education. Their reports in nearly all cases have been satisfactory. Twenty-four wards or ex-wards were given instruction in estate management; it is disappointing that they do not make better progress. Rupees 15.79 lakhs or nearly two lakhs more than last year have been spent on improvements, the greater part on buildings, irrigation, agricultural farms and roads. Wells, which provide a useful and sound investment, have received most of the outlay on irrigation and an additional area of 4,000 acres has become protected. The estate farms continue to suffer from defects of management and insufficient use of resources: only one has paid its way during the year. The benefit of these institutions cannot be measured by their financial success; at the same time better results would follow from closer co-operation with the Agricultural department. The farm accounts are still defective and require more attention. Seed depots, on the other hand, have with few exceptions worked at a profit; tree planting and jute cultivation have received attention, while cattle breeding and poultry farming show satisfactory signs of progress and increasing popularity. The Court of Wards has continued its propaganda to popularize the consolidation of holdings in areas so widely separated in position and character, as the Meerut division, Oudh and Bhundelkhand. Success has been only sporadic. The tenants are indifferent, if not hostile, and the present educative stage must continue for some time before there can be any hope of widespread practical results. Rupees 1.36 lakhs were spent on the education of the tenantry and Rs. 1.25 on their medical relief. Travelling libraries have proved popular; the scheme is a valuable one which should be extended. The co-operative movement showed some progress in individual estates during the year. The thirty new societies opened bring the total to 517; nearly all have again declared a dividend of 10 per cent. while the Bhalrampur Co-operative Bank has done well. But the Board have cause to lament a disappointing lack of enthusiasm and progress in a large number of cases. Importance should be attached to the cautious expansion of this movement and these should be no relaxation of effort to develop it.

JUVENILE SMOKING.

Legislation alone would be powerless to check the tobacco habit among boys, without the active co-operation of their guardians and superiors. As a certain educationist remarked, it is growing rampant among school boys. As long as their elders will indulge in a cigar in their presence, boys should find it difficult to resist the temptation of smoking a cigarette, but they would do well to pause and consider how they would like to see their own little brothers smoking in their presence. In olden days a cigar or cigarette used to be associated with shaded, if not whiskered lips, but now the youthful smoker is a common sight. Truly times have changed, and juvenile smoking may be a sign of the times, but the present-day youths seem to be in an indecent haste to march with civilization. It often pleaded by boys that smoking is an innocuous habit, but we have to differ from them. It is true that the cigarette is aromatic and looks innocent, but the venom lies in it concealed and coated over with silver. Tobacco is positively injurious to tender youths. At their age they need no stimulants whatever, not even the

mildest, and tobacco even in its most fragrant form does them incalculable harm. Besides, it is not a long way from a cigarette to a cigar, and when once a boy contracts an objectionable habit he soon exceeds his limit. The harm may not be perceptible just at the moment, but it is certain to be inflicted sooner or later, when it may be too late to repair the mischief. Experience has also demonstrated that intoxicants do much harm. For instance, the youth that takes to the bottle, say at 15, dies prematurely of liver complaints before he reaches 40. It is to be regretted indeed that in spite of the discipline enforced in schools and colleges new recruits should be daily added to the list of cigarette addicts. The situation is such as ought to alarm those who have truly at heart the welfare of the youths entrusted to their charge. It may be that often the teachers themselves are placed in a false position, and will not condemn the tobacco habit lest they should be lowered in the estimation of their own pupils. They might recognise their own inconsistency. They might counteract their preaching by their example, but they are not to relax their precept on that account. They should on the contrary keep hammering at the evil in and out of season. The wayward boy that says to himself, "What about papa and my teacher?" argues wrongly. The earlier in life the habit is formed the greater is the injury sustained. Half a century ago the average age at which the smoking habit was learnt was twenty five years. Now the practice seems to begin at ten and makes its impress on national life, the efficiency of which is daily lowered. For the cigarette leads to graver crimes. The juvenile smoker is not an offender in one matter only. This habit soon impels him to contract other vices, and throws him into dangerous company. The youthful smoker is, as a rule, not the most studious boy of his class or the steadiest member of his family. In a word, juvenile smokers and scamps are but synonyms. To return to the danger of the tobacco habit, the cigarette and crime are intimately associated; and while not all who use the aromatic weed may be criminals, yet practically all the youthful criminals are victims of the tobacco habit. While smoking may not always be the causative factor of youthful criminality, it is invariably the stepping stone to other vices. The student that smokes becomes distracted. He becomes forgetful and slow. His mind begins to wander. In short, his studies are sadly interfered with and his prospects blighted. To recount a few of the many evil effects of tobacco on the physical condition of the inveterate smoker, it unstrings the nerves, deadens the brain, stunts the healthy growth, softens the muscles, aggravates and often causes diseases of the heart. The inordinate smoker is also a bane to society. His presence is obnoxious. The tobacco odour with which his very clothes are saturated is highly offensive to the sensitive noses of non-smokers. Let the youthful smoker then quit his habit, and not let his hand be guided even for a minute. For, if he relapse into his old habit, it will be a long and hard battle to recover the lost ground. He who in an evil hour yields to the pernicious habit becomes a piece of human driftwood of little use to himself, his family, or society. We would impress upon the parents that it is their duty to detect and check the habit among their children. They can also do it much more easily than a teacher, for instance, who has at least forty students to watch over. At present the parents' neglect in the matter appears criminal.

ON THE LINE.

INTER-COMMUNAL ILL-WILL.

Of late events which ought to be looked at in a spirit of broad cosmopolitan sympathy are made use of for fomenting inter-communal ill-will. Inter-communal marriages should not be looked upon as triumph of one community at the expense of another. Though the society as a whole has certain interests in seeing that its members observe the conventions of tradition it must be recognised that every matrimonial venture is the prime concern of the contracting parties and their

families. It is none of the business of outsiders to excite themselves. Unfortunately the public criticism of the Panandikar-Gulabkhan alliance has become one of inter-communal ill-will. How can inter-communal marriages be regarded as the triumph of one community at the expense of another?

CIVIL PRISONERS IN MADRAS

There was a slight fall in the daily average number of civil prisoners from 799 in 1925 to 777 in 1926. The question of abolishing imprisonment for debt or of restricting

it to cases in which bad faith can be proved or presumed is under the consideration of the Government, and pending a decision on it no permanent additions can be made to the existing accommodation for civil prisoners.

THE HOWARD JOURNAL

"The Howard Journal," is a jail weekly news sheet, edited by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Coimbatore, and distributed weekly to all jails. It contains all news relating to topics of general interest and educative value, and keeps the

prisoners informed of important happenings in the world, which it is desirable for them to know. Several other provinces are following this example and introducing similar news sheets.

AID ON DISCHARGE.

Relating to the number of released prisoners assisted during the year, the nature of assistance afforded, etc. Complete information is not available as the office organization is at fault, and expenditure on establishment has been discouraged with a view to economy. Every important branch committee should have a properly equipped office and staff for dealing with correspondence, maintaining a record of cash transactions, compiling statistics relating to discharged prisoners assisted and the manner of such assistance, after-care, etc. In addition paid agents are required at all centres where important jails are situated to enable the work of the Society to go forward smoothly and regularly. All this means money and the time has probably arrived for the Government grant to be increased, to enable the Society to make headway and perfect its organization and manner of working. Aid on Discharge cannot be regarded as a social service to be left entirely in the

Statement showing the number of prisoners assisted and the number of Probation Officers appointed in each centre of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society during 1926.

Centre.	Number of discharged prisoners assisted.	Number of Probation Officers appointed.
Central Societies	1925	1926
Central Society, Madras	164	114
District Societies	1925	1926
Rajahmundry	20	192
Vellore	47	149
Trichinopoly	4	9
Coimbatore	25	48
Cannanore	7	72
Salem	6	13
Bellary and Alipuram	35	21
Vizagapatam	4	...
Cuddalore	...	90
Tanjore	25	229
Palamcottah	1	...
Madura	10	13
Berhampur	3	5
Total	351	955

FILMS IN RURAL SCHOOLS.

Educating the ryot through films in India will have to be undertaken on a larger scale in order to be productive of substantial results. The potentialities of the film as a means of Agricultural education are great. Originally started by the G.I.P. Railway these displays have now been adopted by all State Railways. A variety of subjects including farming, cattle-breeding, poultry rearing and irrigation is explained by films covering more than 12,000 feet. Lighter pictures 'possessing human interests' should also be exhibited. As things are, only an insignificant fraction of the agricultural population has the chance of seeing the railway films. Will the Ministers of Development Departments in India give

their special attention to the introduction of these films in rural schools which will be of great use?

ALLEGED COMMERCIAL DISHONESTY.

Mr. V. A. Grantham, in the course of his evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture, said with reference to the Cotton Market conditions, that the mixing of different growths of cotton was wrong and reacted on the cotton growing industry of India. Similar accusations of falsifications against Indian Dealers and Exporters are frequently being made. There may be individual cases of such dishonesty, but Sir Sydney Henn's sweeping assertions making the same allegations of commercial dishonesty against the Indian Traders appear to go much too far. If India should sit down under allegations of the kind her

commercial reputation is bound to suffer. Japan suffered for many years under a similar reputation for commercial dishonesty and India cannot expect to go scatheless where Japan suffered.

TELEVISION AND BROADCASTING

Television has emerged from the empirical stage and combined with broadcasting has opened out a new vista of scientific advancement. An audience anywhere in India cannot only hear the performance elsewhere, but also watch on the screen its actual progress. The majority of the elementary schools in England in rural areas are taking wireless lessons, because it is cheaper than engaging separate hostels for the several subjects. In the secondary schools in cities in England the teachers make use of their own receiving sets in teaching the boys. The finest performances of musical and theatrical stars are broadcast and picked up by people living at considerable distances. It would be a desirable thing if every school and College in India could have its own receiving sets. The day may not be distant when the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Councils may be broadcast and made available to the public everywhere in India—much sooner than the exigencies of the limited telegraphic wires would allow. Every school boy in England knows its radio and its uses. Every policeman in America by means of a pocket wireless set is apprised of an eluding criminal. Will it be a long time before we in India reach such a stage?

VERNACULAR vs. ENGLISH

The venerable topic—vernacular vs. English—came up for discussion at the Imperial Education Conference in London, and Mr. Ali Akbar of Hyderabad appears to have found himself a voice crying in the wilderness when he upheld the cause of vernacular instruction. The others were all against him, for the obvious reason that if India is to make any real intellectual or scientific progress she must strengthen her hold upon English rather than loosen it in any degree in order to develop the vernaculars. This is almost universally understood in India; the recent drive for vernacular instruction is largely due to the non-co-operative spirit. The ease with which English is handled by the average educated Indian shows that the language is admirably adapted to express the thoughts of Indians. It is possible, of course, as Mr. Ormsby-Gore remarked in summing up the discussion, that in their eagerness to learn English many Indians have dropped instruction in their vernacular at too early a stage; but any suggestion to substitute the vernacular for English on the higher levels of education is reactionary."

DRINKING-WATER IN TRAINS.

"The question of supplying abundant cool drinking water to third class passengers during the hot weather has always received the closest attention of the East Indian Railway, and the latest development in this direction is the provision of water-tanks in the compartments under the

* 384 members of Mappilla families en route to the Andamans were given shelter and assistance.

† Including 1 woman.

supervision of a travelling waterman. These tanks, which are capable of holding 75 gallons, are constructed with the special object of keeping the drinking water perfectly clean and cool during the hottest weather. Two tanks are fitted in a third-class compartment in the middle of each train, and are connected with each other by a pipe, the water being drawn off as required by passengers by push cocks fitted outside on either side of the compartment. These specially-fitted water-tanks were first used on each Mela special during the last Kumbha Mela at Hardwar and proved to be a satisfactory solution of the drinking water problem. Their installation was much appreciated by the thousands of pilgrims to Hardwar, whose journey was made happier by the availability of a copious flow of drinking water in their compartments."

INDIAN LABOUR FOR MALAYA

"The average rate of cash wages paid for the several kinds of agricultural labour which is almost wholly the occupation of the emigrants, in the various districts in Madras for men and women vary from Re. 0-4-6 and Re. 0-2-8 to Re. 0-7-7 and Re. 0-5-2 for sowers and transplanters, from Re. 0-4-0 and Re. 0-2-5 to Re. 0-6-10 and Re. 0-4-5 for weeders, from Re. 0-3-10 and Re. 0-2-6 to Re. 0-8-9 and Re. 0-6-5 for reapers and from Re. 0-4-5 and Re. 0-2-6 to Re. 0-8-0 and Re. 0-4-11 for other kinds of agricultural labourers. Wages in Malaya vary from district to district and from estate to estate in the same district. The wages in the Straits Settlements are higher than those in the Federated Malay States and in the latter they are lower in Selangor and higher in Pahang. The vast majority of Indian labourers are employed in rubber estates; a fairly large number in government departments. The rates of wages for Indians for the different kinds of work are as follows:—

Kind of work.	Perak. Cents.	Selangor. Cents.
Estate store and factory labourers	50 to 1'00	40 to 45
Tappers on rubber estates	45	40 to 45
Field work—Men	45	35 to 40
Women	35	30 to 35

Kind of work	Negri Sembilan. Cents.	Pahang. Cents.
Estate store and factory labourers	60	55 to 65
Tappers on rubber estates	45 to 50	30 to 65
Field work—Men	35 to 40	45 to 50
Women	35 to 40	40 to 45

Cost of living in Malaya is higher by about 40 per cent. than in Southern India."

INDIAN RUBBER.

Rubber, as is well known, is grown mainly in Southern India and Burma and the area under it is steadily increasing every year with consequential increases in yield and export. There is a bit of slump in rubber just at present—a passing phase. The commodity has, with restriction in production and consequent rise in price, come

into its own again. The number of plantations in India in the year under review was 1,171, covering an area of 203,654, acres, as against 1,070 with an area of 201,222 acres, in the preceding year. New lands planted with rubber in the estates during the year 1926, so far reported, amounted to 9,366 acres, and the area of old cultivation abandoned to 3,307 acres, showing a nett increase of 6,059 acres over the total area 132,580 acres in 1925. The total area under rubber in the year under report was thus 138,639 acres, which is 5 per cent. above the area of the previous year, and of this area only 101,329 acres were tapped. Of the total area under cultivation, 50 per cent. was in Burma, 31 per cent in Travancore, 10 per cent. in Madras, 6 per cent. in Cochin, 2 per cent. in Coorg, and 1 per cent. in Mysore. Two rubber stations in Southern India—those at Mooply and Tenamalai—have been shut down; but a new one has been opened at Mundakayam.

INDIAN RAILWAY SERVICE.

Competitive examinations for admission to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways will be held in Delhi beginning on November 28, 1927, under the regulations published with the Railway Department (Railway Board) Resolution No. 4048-E. Candidates accepted for admission to the examinations will be informed at what place in Delhi, and at what hour, they should present themselves. The number of candidates to be selected at these examinations will be announced hereafter.

INDIAN PLANTING.

India has a scientific record of planting and management second of no other country in the world. So said Major W. Ormsby Gore, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, replying to questions in the House of Commons in regard to afforestation schemes to increase the proportion of Empire timber imported into Britain. The imports, it was disclosed, were at present 10·4 per cent.

INDIAN TURPENTINE AND ROSIN.

"The directors of the Indian Turpentine and Rosin Company submit the audited accounts for the year ended March 31, 1927. The directors are glad to report that the year's working has resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,21,247-12. The working of the factory has continued to be efficient and the high standard attained by the company's products has been fully maintained as is evidenced by the fact that a fair portion of the output which was surplus to Indian requirements, was readily absorbed by the foreign markets. The company's export business may therefore be stated to have become established. Prospects for the future appear bright except for the fact that the world's prices of turpentine and rosin have recently been declining and some competition has been met from products of food distillation. The directors recommend the disposal of the profits as follows:—Provision for income tax and super tax, Rs. 9,100; government royalty (as provided in clause

30 of the rosin supply agreement), Rs. 9,521; 10 per cent. dividend on Rs. 5,68,919 Rs. 56,892; bonus to staff Rs. 3,000; transfer to reserve Rs. 25,000; provision for bad debts Rs. 15,000; carry forward Rs. 2,734 Mr. C. T. Allen, C.I.F. retires from the Board by rotation, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. The directors recommend the re-appointment of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Peat and Company as auditors of the company on the same remuneration as before. The accounts in brief are as follows:—

LIABILITIES. RS.	ASSETS. RS.
Capital 8,75,944	Block (nett) 5,37,902
Debentures 2,92,500	Stores 50,976
Reserves 2,05,268	Stocks 5,23,214
Loans 1,53,490	Outstandings 5,40,281
Unpaid Dividends 795	Advances 11,304
Debts 1,18,684	Investments 83,995
Profit 1,21,248	Cash Balance 20,257

Total Rs. 17,67,929 Total Rs. 17,67,929

INCOME—TAX ACT.

It is understood that the Government of India contemplate bringing forward in the autumn session of the Central Legislature in Simla a Bill to amend the Indian Income-tax Act—quite a separate measure from the one which was introduced last winter in Delhi and on which a mass of opinion has already been collected. The present proposal is so to amend the Act as to prevent successfully the evasion of income-tax by the formation of bogus companies—a practice which has been found recently to be on the increase.

TITAGHUR PAPER.

"The directors of the Titaghur Paper Mills Company submit the audited accounts for the half-year ended March 31, 1927, which, after allowing for debenture and general interest and commissions, show a profit of Rs. 4,22,537. To this has to be added the balance of Rs. 8,708-1-11 brought forward from last half-year, making a total of Rs. 4,31,245. There has been set aside for depreciation and bad debts reserve Rs. 3,25,085, leaving a credit balance on profit and loss account of Rs. 1,06,160 to be dealt with. The directors propose to dispose of this as follows:—In paying a dividend on the preference shares at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax Rs. 13,360; in paying a dividend on the ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax Rs. 21,875; in placing to reserve account Rs. 20,000; in placing to extra depreciation of bamboo mill block account Rs. 40,000, and carrying forward Rs. 10,925. During the half-year the Nepal grass suit was settled and the cost of settlement was paid out of the reserve for grass royalties. The balance of the reserve for grass royalties not being required any longer for this purpose has been transferred to general reserve which, with the above amount of Rs. 20,000 which the directors propose to allocate to this fund, will now stand at Rs. 2 lakhs. The mills have continued to work at full capacity, but average prices have weakened owing to stronger competition from abroad, foreign paper makers having dropped their

prices considerably during the last three months of the period under review. It is therefore satisfactory that reduced costs have enabled the above results to be attained while considerable further economies are attainable at a moderate expenditure. The erection of the new Boving Digester and auxiliary plant from the bamboo mill was completed during the half-year. Accounts in brief are as follows:—

Rs.	Assets.	Rs.	Liabilities.
51,73,001	Block (nett) ..	9,60,290	Capital ..
21,65,702	Stores ..	30,00,000	Debentures ..
6,16,376	Stocks ..	1,80,000	Reserves ..
17,67,019	Outstandings ..	39,04,729	Loans ..
21,231	Advances ..	58,123	Unpaid Dividends ..
68,133	Suspense ..	17,25,849	Debts ..
1,17,593	Investments ..	1,06,160	Profit ..
6,396	Cash Balance ..	99,35,151	Total Rs.
99,35,151	Total Rs.		

SHOLAPUR SPINNING AND WEAVING.

"The directors of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company submit their report and audited statement of accounts for the year ended March 31, 1927. The nett profit amounts to Rs. 8,37,259, including Rs. 2,69,460 brought in from the previous year, which having regard to the continuous depression of markets, will be considered satisfactory. From the above sum an ad interim dividend of Rs. 200 per share was paid for the half-year ended September 30, 1926, absorbing Rs. 1,60,000 and there remains Rs. 6,77,259. From this the directors have provided:—Depreciation of machinery Rs. 1,70,000, building Rs. 65,000, dead stock Rs. 5,000 and electric light installation Rs. 10,000, leaving Rs. 4,27,259, from which they recommend a dividend of Rs. 325 per whole share and Rs. 162-8 per half share free of income tax, making the total dividend for the year Rs. 525 per share Rs. 2,60,000, leaving Rs. 1,67,259 to be carried forward. Mr. U. B. Saklatvala joined the Board on March 11 in place of Rao Bahadur Gantam Motichand Shah. Mr. Trikundas D. Morarji resigned his seat on the Board on the return of the Hon'ble Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji. Messrs. T. R. N. Cama and N. B. Saklatvala retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. The mills including stocks have been insured for Rs. 2,11,85,068 and profits and standing charges and consequential loss for Rs. 24 lakhs and Rs. 17 lakhs respectively for 24 months benefit. The balance sheet is as follows:—

Rs.	Assets.	Rs.	Liabilities.
1,78,92,22	Block (nett) ..	8,00,000	Capital ..
6,58,600	Stores ..	1,43,71,997	Loans ..
47,37,103	Stock ..	1,16,13,955	Reserves ..
9,06,054	Outstandings ..	73,038	Unpaid Dividends ..
41,07,264	Investments ..	8,66,868	Debts ..
87,860	Cash Balances ..	6,77,259	Profit ..
2,84,03,117	Total Rs.	2,84,03,117	Total Rs.

The nett profit of the Central Bank of India for the half-year ended June 30, 1927, amounts to Rs. 13,86,613, including the amount brought forward from the last year. An ad-interim dividend at 10 per cent. has been declared, which amounts to Rs. 8,40,660. The balance of Rs. 5,45,953 has been carried forward to the next account.

WAGES IN CEYLON.

The general rates of wages paid to field labourers on rubber and tea estates are as follows:—

	Men. cents.	Women. cents.	Child cents.
Rubber 35 to 40	30	20	
(Re. 0-5-7 to (Re. 0-4-10) (Re. 0-3-2) 0-6-3)			
Tea 40 to 45	35	25 to 30	
(Re. 0-6-5 to (Re. 0-5-7) (Re. 0-4-0) 0-7-2)			

This is subject to the following provisos:—(i) There is a growing tendency to pay pluckers of tea leaves and tappers according to quantity plucked or tapped. This enables labourers in certain seasons of the year to earn more. (ii) Where conditions of work are particularly unpleasant an estate sells rice to its employees at a price which may be even one rupee less a bushel than its neighbours. Many of the estates sell rice at below cost price. (iii) Most of the estates offer bonuses or extra pay to labourers to induce them to work extra time. (iv) Work is provided on all days except Sundays and a few holidays. (v) The purchasing power of the rupee is less in Ceylon than in India.

THE COWARD

"The Coward has no place anywhere. The coward is a distinct stumbling block in the progress of the society here and for the progress of the soul elsewhere. The cow does, if at all he does anything, only out of fear and not out of love. He does not fully realise the value of his work. A manly man has no fear; he is full of love and only out of love he toils for the happiness of all. Either in school or in market,

in council chamber or in courts, all must be free from fear. But for fearless action, we would not have railways, aeroplanes, foreign nurses, medicines, etc. Virtues should be based on strength and should not be the out come of fear. Expect disappointments but scorn failures."

SINKING.

"The Cauvery bridge abutment, which has just been completed by Messrs. Braithwaite & Co., on the Trichinopoly to Srirangam Line is reported to be sinking and it is feared that the bridge may on this account be pronounced as unsafe. It would be very unfortunate should this be so, especially as the South Indian Railway proposed to open the line up to Bikshandarcoll on the 15th instant and also Villuparam—Vridhachellam line on the same date and the inspection of the bridge by the Senior Government Inspector of Railways is fixed for the 13th instant.

It is understood that the Rameswaram re-alignment proposed for opening on the 1st August has also been postponed on Engineering considerations."

MARKETING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

The producer of agricultural products in India is generally poor, ignorant and isolated and is without the knowledge and resources required for performing the marketing functions. Marketing is finding buyers i.e., bringing together producers and consumers, or adjusting supply and demand. Marketing, to be performed efficiently should be on co-operative effort. It is at present practically in the hands of middle men and it is a great pity that these middle men are economic parasites and superfluous factors which should be eliminated. The producers should not require paid servants to do marketing for them but should help themselves. Commissions saved come back to the producer by means of better prices and the extra gain is the payment for the extra trouble taken to market the produce. To-day the middle men have no fear of combination and make the producers pay high commissions for their services because the market demand or methods of marketing are not well-known to producers. Further producers are not able to wait long but are forced by circumstances to get rid off their stocks at unfavourable times. A wider dissemination of trade information among the producers is necessary. The Rural credit and banking are not developed sufficiently. Care is not taken to prepare the produce for the market by careful methods of transportation and proper handling of the produce in the market.

Organising the market at present is in the hands of middlemen and marketing ought to be in the hands of producers and consumers and not of self-seeking middle-men who are unfair and exacting. The good marketing of agricultural products depends mainly upon banking and credit facilities available. Collecting the produce from the growers, sating or grading the produce according to quality, packing, and transporting and storing the produce at various stages and distributing the same to the consumers are real and essential services which go to make marketing a productive function. These services can be efficiently

performed through co-operative effects. A great deal can be done by a co-operative organization among producers and consumers. In these days of commercialised agriculture the producer has to keep his eye on the market. There must be thus established a regular co-operative channel through which the produce will reach most economically the organised market which will improve the social, economic and cultural conditions of the Rural masses. In order to develop marketing the produce through co-operative movement, the State must be prepared to organise Co-operative Societies for different kinds of commodities.

A GROWING EVIL.

The following is written by Mr. M. M. Peris:—

As an earnest advocate of temperance, if not total abstinence, the writer sincerely regrets the growth of the pernicious habit of coffee drinking, especially in road side shops. He finds these springing up like mushrooms. Indeed, at least half a dozen of them may be seen germinating on the ashes as it were of a single toddy or arrack tavern closed or abolished, and whereas only the grownups of a family visited the latter even little brats may be seen frequenting the former so that the drainage of loose each remains the same as before, if not more. For, as a writer observed in a catholic contemporary of yours "money departs as fast through porcelain as through glass." Whatever might be the economic gain to the country as a result of an active temperance propaganda with total prohibition for its ultimate goal, the clinical and moral dangers of coffee drinking are too serious to be ignored. The drinkers of coffee, especially the filthy and unwholesome stuff sold in the way side refreshment rooms, at once imperil their health and endanger their morals. They find themselves thrown into evil company without their being aware of it, and contract other worse vices as a result of the undesirable alliances formed round the coffee table.

Before proceeding to enumerate the evils of drinking the dirty and injurious decoction sold in the so-called coffee, clubs, it may be pointed that even the light home-made infusion is not suited to the hot Indian climate. The advocates of coffee as a substitute for alcoholic beverages seem to be under the impression that it is a food, but, as a matter of fact it is none in any sense of the term, and contains no nourishment for the body other than the milk and sugar added to it to make it more palatable.

Coffee is also, like alcohol, a habit drug, that is to say, the average person sooner or later develops a craving for it, and finds himself distinctly uncomfortable if he is obliged to do without the ordinary allowance. He may also suffer from head-ache and other pains.

Coffee is not, therefore, the simple innocent drink it is generally thought to be. It is, in fact, potent drug or a narcotic stimulant whose inordinate use affects the human system, attacking particularly the digestive organs, the heart, the nerves and the brain.

The chief constituents of coffee are an alkaloidal poison known as caffeine and an astringent called tannin. The characteristic properties of coffee are due almost exclusively to the caffeine, and an ordinary cup of a strong infusion contains a full medicinal dose of this dangerous drug so that a habitually heavy drinker of coffee literally drugs himself.

Excessive coffee drinking is a prolific cause of that common form of dyspepsia called nervous dyspepsia which is so difficult to cure. Indeed, a cure is usually impossible unless the root cause is removed. In other words, coffee drinking should be stopped altogether.

An inordinate use of coffee frequently assails the heart, the most vital organ of the body, as elsewhere stated, first exciting it, so to say, and then causing palpitation and other disorders more or less serious. The nerves are also simultaneously irritated and excited rendering them hypersensitive. In other words, they are stimulated, but depression or narcosis of varying degree soon follows, this feeling being in reality a mild type of paralysis of the nerves. It is true that coffee brings about a temporary sense of well-being and comfort but does so at the expense of the brain cells which are partially stupefied. Insomnia or loss of sleep for example, follows in the wake of the last named effect of coffee drinking.

Lastly coffee clurts the intellect so that the victim is no longer able to use his brain power in a sane and normal way. A cup or two of light coffee a day do no harm, but the danger lies in swallowing bowls of the dirty and stupid decoction vended in coffee houses which might even destroy the dietetic value of the sugar and cream added to it.

Even the lightest coffee is injurious to children. It starts their healthy growth and makes them list-less. As time advances they become too distracted to apply themselves to their books if they are students. Discipline also departs in due course. When a love of coffee and cigarettes enters the mind stealthily by the back door love of study leaves by the front. In fact, no tea or coffee is given to children in well regulated families. Barley water or some such equally wholesome beverage is given to them instead and with most beneficial results.

So return to the dangers of blindly bolting the filthy fluids and solids sold in the average road side shop, they are prepared under the most revolting of conditions that may be imagined. Indeed, no laws of either hygiene or sanitation are ever observed as a peep behind the counter or into the kitchen will reveal, though the stuffs sold might tempt the eye, please the palate or intrigue the appetite. Such being the case, they are a sure menace to health. Displayed within a few feet of the deisty germ laden roods, they are themselves a veritable mass of bacilli of every conceivable disease. The danger is particularly great during the prevalence of epidemics when they form a convenient vehicle for the dissemination of

infection. Of the consequences are not more serious than they are we owe it to the safeguards provided by nature and the protection afforded by providence, but there is a limit to both. I might here mention the flesh creeping fact that out of the 11,000 declared lepers in the presidency 4,000 are known to be employed in sweet making. I say declared because many manage to escape finding a place either in the census returns or other statistics. It may be observed that the old, weak and sickly members of a family i.e. those afflicted with skin diseases and otherwise unable to do hard or rough work are usually drafted to roll "chapathis" or to make "muruks," but this is abominable, you will exclaim. It is, however, passable "east of Suez where there ain't no ten commandments."

The majority of those who frequent the coffee houses can ill afford to do so, for they drain their limited resources without a compensating benefit worth mentioning. The health is endangered and the morals are spoiled. The purse, too, is emptied. If refreshments, both liquid and solid be required they may be more economically and clearly made at home, and the whole family may be satisfied. If students contract the habit of going to hotels they are liable of misapply their school fees and dispose of their class books in order to meet the hotel bills, for the habit is irresistible as it is catching like all evil practices under the sun.

A TRAVELLING DISPENSARY.

It is a well-known fact that the dire disease Malaria is working great havoc especially among the large class of labourers who play so important a part in the several hill-tracts, and whose health and capacity for work are matters of grave anxiety for their respective employers, inasmuch as in cases of large investments made, lack of labour in time and season, on account of unexpected and untimely attacks of Malaria and other allied diseases, involves heavy loss and causes lot of trouble, inconvenience and worry to all parties concerned. It has been felt by several over the hill-tracts, that some doctors should undertake to visit the several plantations and treat all the cases of diseases prevalent therein, and eradicate the root cause of the same, in addition to the mere curing, by special preventive treatment. Those who have all the necessary qualifications, experience and stock of medicines, specially prepared for all such diseases will be able to achieve entire success and afford complete relief to the suffering humanity in all the plantations which will also relieve the respective capitalist employers from all loss, anxiety, worry and trouble. This task however would involve the working up of a travelling Itinerary Dispensary at great cost and trouble, and unless the several employers in the Plantation Tracts fully co-operate and proportionately finance it will not be possible to push on the undertaking to entire success.

SCISSORS.

BLINDED THOUSANDS.

Once more modern science scores against disease. The isolation of a small bacillus, believed to be responsible for trachoma, the disease that has blinded thousands of Indians, has been announced by Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York.

Five Indians with trachoma from the Albuquerque Indian School, whose eyes had been operated on, furnished the cultures with which Dr. Noguchi was able to produce the disease in monkeys. From

these he recovered the germ and inoculated other chimpanzees that in turn developed the characteristic inflammation of the eye. This is considered rather conclusive proof that the guilty organism has been found. A preventive vaccine and curative serum have not developed, but this is the next logical step in the investigation of the disease.

Trachoma is a disease of unhygienic living, widely prevalent in Egypt, Asia and among the Indians of America. It is one of the few diseases that absolutely prohibit an immigrant from entering the United States. Of 38,111 Indians in the

South-west examined for trachoma in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, 7,236 were found to be suffering from it and among these it was found necessary to operate on 4,285.

This first step in the conquest of trachoma was hailed as a major medical achievement by doctors and scientists at the recent meeting of the American Medical Association. Dr. Noguchi has isolated and cultivated the causative organism of yellow fever and made important contributions to the subduing of syphilis, small-pox, rabies and oryza fever.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CARE OF THE PATIENT—(Continued)

Suppose, on the other hand, that all your clinical and laboratory examinations turn out entirely negative as far as revealing any evidence of organic disease is concerned. Then you are in the difficult position of not having discovered the patient's symptoms. You have merely assured yourself that certain conditions are not present. Of course, the first thing you have to consider is whether these symptoms are the result of organic disease in such an early state that you cannot definitely recognize it. This problem is often extremely perplexing, requiring great clinical experience for its solution and often you will be forced to fall back on time in which to watch developments. If, however, you finally exclude recognizable organic disease, and the probability of early or very slight organic disease, it becomes necessary to consider whether symptomatology may be due to a functional disorder which is caused by nervous or emotional influences. You know a good deal about the personal life of your patient by this time, but perhaps there is nothing that stands out as an obvious etiologic factor and it becomes necessary to sit down for a long intimate talk with him to discover what has remained hidden.

Sometimes it is well to explain to the patient by obvious examples, how it is that emotional states may bring about symptoms similar to his own, so that he will understand what you are driving at and will co-operate with you. Often the best way is to go back to the very beginning and try to find out the circumstances of the patient's life at the time the symptoms first began. The association between symptoms and cause may have been simpler and more direct at the onset, at least in the patient's mind, for as time goes on and the symptoms become more pronounced and distressing, there is a natural tendency for the foreground of the picture that the background is completely obliterated. Sorrow, disappointment, anxiety, self-distrust, thwarted ideal of ambitions in social, business or personal life, and particularly what are called maladaptation to these conditions are among the commonest and simplest factors that initiate and perpetuate the functional disturbances. Perhaps

you will find that the digestive disturbances began at the time the patient was in serious financial difficulties and they have recurred whenever he is worried about money matters. Or you may find that ten years ago a physician told the patient he had heart disease, cautioning him "not to worry about it." For ten years the patient has never mentioned the subject, but he has avoided every exertion, and has lived with the idea that sudden death was in store for him. You will find that physicians, by wrong diagnoses and ill-considered statements, are responsible for many a wrecked life, and you will discover that it is much easier to make a wrong diagnosis than it is to unmake it. Or, again, you may find that the pain in this woman's back, made its appearance when she first felt her domestic unhappiness, and that this man's headaches have been associated, not with long hours of ambitions. The causes are manifold and the manifestations protean. Sometimes the mechanism of cause and effect is obvious; sometimes it becomes apparent only after a very tangled skein has been unraveled.

If the establishment of an intimate personal relationship is necessary in the diagnosis of functional disturbances, it becomes doubly necessary in their treatment. Unless there is complete confidence in the sympathetic understanding of the physician as well as in his professional skill, very little can be accomplished; but granted that you have been able to get close enough to the patient to discover the cause of the trouble, you will find that a general hospital is not at all an impossible place for the treatment of functional disturbances. The hospital has indeed, the advantage that the entire reputation of the institution, and all that it represents in the way of facilities for diagnosis and treatment, go to enhance the confidence which the patient has in the individual physician who represents it. This gives the very young physician a hold on his patients that he could scarcely hope to have without its support. Another advantage is that hospital patients are removed from their usual environment, for the treatment of functional disturbances is often easier when patients are away from friends, relatives, home, work and indeed everything that is associated with their daily life. It is true that in a public ward one

cannot obtain complete isolation in the sense that this is a part of the Weir Mitchell treatment, but the main object is accomplished if one has obtained the psychologic effect of isolation which comes with an entirely new and unaccustomed atmosphere. The conditions, therefore, under which you, as students, come into contact with patients with functional disturbances are non wholly unfavorable, and with very little effort they can be made to simulate closely the conditions in private practice.

Importance of Personal Relationship.

It is not my purpose, however, to go into a discussion of the methods of treating functional disturbances and I have dwelt on the subject only because these cases illustrate so clearly the vital importance of the personal relationship between physician and patient in the practice of medicine. In all your patients whose symptoms are of functional origin, the whole problem of diagnosis and treatment depends on your insight into the patient's character and personal life, and in every case of organic disease there are complex interactions between the pathologic processes and the intellectual processes which you much appreciate and consider if you would be a wise clinician. There are moments, of course, in cases of serious illness when you will think solely of the disease and its treatment; but when the corner is turned and the immediate crisis is passed, you must give your attention to the patient. Disease in man is never exactly the same as disease in an experimental animal for in man the disease at once affects and is affected by what we call the emotional life. Thus, the physician who attempts to take care of a patient while he neglects this factor is an unscientist as the investigator who neglects to control all the conditions that may affect his experiment. The good physician knows his patients through and through, and his knowledge is bought dearly. Time, sympathy, and understanding must be lavishly dispensed, but the reward is to be found in that personal bond which forms the greatest satisfaction of the practice of medicine. One of the essential qualities of the clinician is interest in humanity, for the secret of the care of the patient is in caring for the patient.

(The Journal of the American Medical Association.)

The Malabar Weaving Company.

It is an undoubted fact that India is not at the present making the most of her possibilities in the matter of the supply of the world's market with cotton. This is made clear by a reference to Government statistics, which show that the United States of America supply more than 50 per cent of the total amount required for consumption, while India does not contribute more than 16 per cent. Another unsatisfactory feature is that the American cotton is far superior to the other in quality, and this fact accounts for the very serious diminution in the number of orders from English manufacturers. It is however, some consolation to learn that agriculturists in India, are endeavouring to remedy this most unsatisfactory State of affair. Cotton is one of the indigenous product of India, and it has been cultivated there for a very great number of years. Improved methods of weaving have been introduced, credit is due to those who are trying to grow better-class raw material, and to those who-like the Malabar weaving Coy-are anxious to offer to public manufactured articles of the highest quality.

This company was formed in 1901, by Mr. T. Christian, who for 35 years previously had been connected with the well known - Basel Mission Industries at Mangalore and Cannanore. Unpretentious premises were opened at Cannanore, in which there were 10 looms employed in the manufacture of cotton trousering and coatings, but an extraordinary demand for these articles sprang up, and extension fol-



lowed hard upon extension, until there were in November 1924—45 hand looms turning out cotton checks, imitation tweeds, towel mercerised suitings, gingham, tweeds, and sundry other articles of standard quality. The count of yarn which are used range from 30' to 80', and these are imported direct from Manchester, while the fittings for the looms are

The Company has a very large annual turnover, obtained principally through travelling agents in India, Burma and Ceylon. Dyeing cotton yarn is carried out on the premises when practicable, but in some instance dyed yarn is imported from England and Germany. Specimen of manufactured article from the company's factory have been accorded high praise at Industrial exhibition, and gold, silver, and bronze medal have been gained at Cannanore, Ettaipuram, Nagpur, Calcutta Madras, Vizagapatam, and Mysore. The staff of employees, have grown from 10 weavers and 5 women in 1901 to more than 100 skilled workmen and women in 1924. A few months after Mr. Christian commenced business he admitted two gentlemen into partnership, but they retired very shortly afterwards, leaving Mr. Christian in full ownership. Messrs. A. T. Christian and E. S. Christian—son and grand-son of the proprietor—are now assisting in the management of the business. The premises cover more than an acre of ground in the European portion of Cannanore, near to the military barracks. Further, they adjoin the compound of a well-known hostelry, and Mr. Christian is always pleased to receive visit from the hostel resident, and he is happy when he can conduct them over the work and explain to them interesting processes of manufacture

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I have used the vegetable application prepared by Messrs. K. Vittal Rao & Co., in several cases in my Hospital (Fr. Muller's Hospital). I have no hesitation in certifying to the great efficacy of this application. It reduces inflammation of the joints, aborts abscesses when applied early and in all cases of cellulitis and abscesses it reduces the pain and other symptoms. I recommend it to my brethren in the profession. In one case of appendicitis, when I was sure of pus having formed the tumour (swelling) entirely disappeared under the use of the application.

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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
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3. It should have not less than 62% of fatty (soapy) matter.
4. It should not contain excess of moisture.

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(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.

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