

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



An
All-India
Weekly.

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

(DEVOTED TO ECONOMIC AND WELFARE PROBLEMS)

WEALTH & WELFARE

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

VOL. III No. 36 } Lucknow, Friday, 2nd September 1927. { Registered
12 pages. } No. M—2119.

SILKS ! **SILKS !!** **SILKS !!!**

The Marriage season has begun and many people worry themselves where to get their silk saris etc. and which shop they should choose.

DON'T FORGET
BALAJEE & CO., "SILK EMPORIUM" BENARES CITY
Are always at your service

And your requirements are promptly delivered at your door by your mere writing.
Best goods at cheapest rates
Try once before you go elsewhere
SILK SARIES.

	With gold flowers in the body	Without gold flowers
9 yds. x 44" with gold embroidered borders and front	Rs. 120/- to 200/-	75/- to 150/-
8 yds. x 44" do do	Rs. 75/- to 150/-	50/- to 120/-
6 or 5 yds. x 44" do do	Rs. 40/- to 75/-	30/- to 50/-

Note :—Can be had in all colours

KASHI SILK SUITINGS.

Excellent wear for summer

7 or 14 yds. long x 54" or 27" broad thick waste silk piece price Rs. 16/- to 22/-
Rs. 35/- to 50/-

(When ordering please mention this paper)
For further particulars Apply to:—BALAJEE & Co.,
"Silk Emporium" Benares City.

Advertisement Tariff of Wealth & Welfare.

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. Advertisement orders 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.

193568

TRY ONCE.

TRY ONCE.

I. Chavanapras Leheyam: (Action).

Stimulating expectorant respiratory antiseptic general tonic, and tissue builder in all cases of wasting diseases and lowered Vitality.

It is widely used in cases of consumption, asthma, Bronchitis and impaired nutrition. It is believed to be far superior to Cod-liver oil. It has a very pleasant and agreeable taste and it has been used by many and found wonderful effects.

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

II. KRISHNA LEPAM. Tin 0-8-0.

It has a magical effect in curing ringworm, eczema all sorts of skin-diseases syphilitic and leprotic ulcers. It relieves itching sensation in any part of the body. It has won several testimonials. Sample will be sent free on application with two annas stamps.

III. FOR BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

BHAVANA JEERKA. Price 0-2-0.

BHAVANA PEPPER. " 0-4-0.

Apply with 1/4 Value

Dr. S. RAJARAM RAO,

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



AMRUTANJAN

The Best Indian Pain Balm.

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

AMRUTANJAN

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

CURES ALL

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

Sold Everywhere

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

BOMBAY & MADRAS.

UMBRELLAS

MANUFACTURERS
AND
EXPORTERS
OF
SUN BRAND
UMBRELLAS



The Best, Cheapest,
Light, Strong, Durable
Fashionable
Popular & Reliable
UMBRELLAS
SUN BRAND
SWISS
AND
GERMAN
UMBRELLAS
ALSO STOCKED

REGISTERED TRADE MARK
LIGHT
DURABLE &
STRONG
Sait Nagjee
Purushotham & Co.
UMBRELLA MANUFACTURERS
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
CALICUT. (Malabar)
Telegrams: "KALPATHARU"
Telephone No. 48.

BANIAN
OF
BANGALORE
COMMONWEALTH
GERMANY, JAPAN
AND OTHER CONTINENTAL
FACTORIES
WALKING STICKS
OF DIFFERENT
KINDS & PATTERNS

Branch at:—

237, Govindappa Naick Street,
George Town, Madras.

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 elemen-
tary mechanics (1 year.)

Apply to:—

Rev. F. B. CLOTHEY,

Manager, A. A. M. Industrials,
Saidapet, Madras.

HEALTH.

MAN'S INSECT ENEMIES.

BY

N. SESHADRINATHAN, CAPT., L.M.S.,
King's Institute Guindy.

I am sure many of us do not realise that the tiny harmless looking insects like the common housefly, the mosquito and the grass hopper can cause disease to man, and destroy his crops. Though many of these tiny insects are useful to man in destroying other mites, those that cause harm to man are legion. Flies are among our most dangerous enemies. They feed on filth, lay eggs there and breed there. Human excreta and animal refuse when gathered and loosely piled, form an efficient feeding place for flies.

If it is possible that the descendants of a single pair of flies multiply freely at the usual rate of fly-breeding throughout the year and if they should all rise up in the air, they will be enough to hide the sun from a small village. Luckily for us, Nature has ordained that all the eggs laid by flies do not hatch, and all the maggots hatched do not survive. Most get eaten by other insects and birds.

The fly has got three stages of development from the egg, viz., the larva, pupa, and adult full-fledged fly. In favourable warm weather a fly takes about 15 days to develop.

With wind favouring, flies can travel from 300 to 1,700 yds. Thus, the presence of flies anywhere within the above distance from any place should be looked upon as a source of danger to the people living within that radius.

Flies are mechanical carriers of diseases like cholera, dysentery, and typhoid fever. They carry infective material on their feet and deposit the same on our food. The epidemic spread of some eye diseases like catarrhal conjunctivitis are said to be spread by the tiny flies that are fond of settling on our eyelids.

If we could only solve the problem of the flies, we shall have accomplished a great deal towards the amelioration of the condition of our rural population. Time was when the villages had a fairly perfect sanitary system for a self-contained population, but the advent of the western civilization and modern rapid communications with the increase of population, upset the old order without the institution of a proper new order of things. The moral influence of the village head man and elders gave place to the influence of a mysterious Governmental authority, which was wielded mainly for purposes of revenue. Coercion in sanitary matters is not possible except in the military. No amount of legislation can achieve what can be effected by intensive propaganda work to awaken the sanitary conscience of our population. The proper disposal of the refuse from houses will, by preventing

the breeding of flies, prevent the breeding of diseases. Simple and cheap incinerators in the form of an old corrugated iron sheet supported on brick work pillars should be used in every village for burning away refuse. Absence of regular latrines constitute a means of the spread of epidemic intestinal disease. It is a common sight to see people squatting round the fields and in other open spaces on the banks of rivers and tanks in order to answer the calls of nature. Little do they realise that the filth thus exposed is brought home to them by flies and their food gets infected. In some villages open pits store human faeces which accumulate through months, sometimes even up to a year. Flies breed in plenty in these pits, and in such villages dysentery is endemic, and cholera occurs in epidemic form year after year. In England and the rest of Europe, these diseases can be said to be almost absent because the people voluntarily co-operate with the authorities to improve sanitation. The spirit of commercialism in our educational system has stunted the real growth of our country on rational lines. Hence the educated people have been sinners against sanitary laws, as the rest of our countrymen.

Mosquitoes are another variety of insects which do harm to man. Malaria, filariasis dengue (the bone braking fever) have all been spread by mosquitoes. They are blood thirsty insects and are nocturnal in habits. They breed plentifully in shallow stagnant water. Often mosquitoes will be found to breed in some unexpected places such as old tins and vessels containing collection of rain water or small neglected pools of water from drains. The wriggling worms found in the stagnant pools are all the young ones of mosquitoes which wriggle about now and then to the surface to breathe in fresh air. A few ounces of water left in a neglected vessel will be found to breed hundreds of mosquito larvae. Mosquitoes are not merely passive carriers of disease germs, but the germs undergo certain changes in them in attaining maturity, so that the extirpation of mosquitoes means complete extirpation of mosquito borne diseases from the locality. To prevent the breeding of mosquitoes, all neglected collections of water should be removed. Drains should be properly paved and good gradient allowed for free drainage. Banks of channels and tanks should be steep and all shrubs and weeds near the water should be removed.

Plague is carried from rats to man by an insect called the plague flea. Most of us are aware that ratfalls are signs that plague is spreading in a town. But few know that rats die from the same plague that attacks man, and that the flea conveys the disease from one rat to another and from rat to man by biting. The flea itself does not go even from one house to the next, but it gets joyrides on the backs of rats, which run long distances in search of food grains.

Man's insect enemies do not only attack him directly by conveying diseases, but indirectly by destroying his crops. Of these the locusts are our greatest enemies. Fortunately they are rare in Southern India. They come in swarms and multiply by hundreds each. It is computed that nearly 75,000 eggs are laid in a single yard of earth. Whole crops have been destroyed by swarms of these pests in the space of a few days. Besides locusts there are numerous other insects which attack man's food. Some, like the silk worm, yield good clothing apparel for man, and they only eat leaves which are not very useful to man. Some others destroy timber, like the beetles, and some destroy his useful crops like sugarcane, etc. The pretty butterflies that hover over our vegetable garden do not do so to amuse us, but to lay their eggs on the leaves and inside the flowers and when the flowers ripen into fruit, the eggs develop into larvæ, which eat away the juicy pulp leaving only the empty shell.

The extent of the sphere of activity of our insect enemies is practically unimaginable. Even the food stuffs and grains stored in our houses and granaries are attacked by tiny insects. Our clothing is not free from their depredations. The pickles in our houses, buttermilk and butter, if kept long exposed, are occupied by larvæ of tiny flies.

Fortunately insects are destroyed in large numbers by other insects and by birds. At the same time, it must be remembered that insects also have their place in the wonderful balance of nature and that much of the fertility of plants and flowers is due to their agency; and some of them like the bee are directly serviceable to mankind.—Rural India.

AN APPLE A DAY KEEPS
DOCTOR AWAY.

That an apple a day keeps the doctor away used to be the simple theory of an older generation, but the reputation of the apple is not quite what it was. "New experiments have shown," we are told "that orange juice has a much higher food value, or vitamin content, than was ever previously suspected."

APPLE DETHRONED.

It is not an absolutely flat statement that the apple has been dethroned from its former eminence, but there is a distinct suggestion that it is not altogether the universal safeguard we supposed—perhaps the position is that whereas an apple a day will suffice to keep an ordinary doctor at a distance the addition of an orange will keep positive specialists out of the house. However, lest apple-growers should be disconcerted at this possibility it is just as well to remind them that it is extremely likely that later research will prove that the product of their orchards has a vitamin

193568
202, 195
227-3-36

content which is all its own. For the vitamin in its present manifestations—and one fancies that it now runs, like the income tax, to a Schedule E—is an obliging creature; it seems to reside helpfully in most of the usual articles of diet.

DISCOVERY OF NEW VITAMINS.

As fast as new vitamins are discovered so are their lurking places found in familiar food, and if oranges head the list one week-end it is always possible that herring's roe or haricot beans will be at the top of the form by the next. This is really one of the most gratifying things which has happened in the recent history of man. Every day proves that vitamins are of tremendous importance, but, unlike so many valuable commodities in this world, their worth seems to be entirely unconnected with any sort of scarcity value. Diamonds, as we have just learnt from the fears expressed in South Africa, would drop to nothing if they became too common; gold for the asking would be gold as dross.

CHOLERA.

Cholera is very infectious, but easily preventable disease; and thousands of people die every year in India from cholera. In certain areas, such as Lower Bengal, and Bihar and Orissa the disease is prevalent all the year round; in other places it occurs in epidemic form. It generally starts in spring, the maximum intensity occurring in April, May and June. There is usually a decline during the monsoon months, and a marked decline in November, December, January and February.

WHAT IS CHOLERA?

In 1883 the causative organism of the disease was found by Professor Koch. It is a very minute, motile, comma shaped germ known as the comma bacillus. It is easily killed at a temperature of 56° c in one hour, at 60° c in ten minutes; but can resist severe cold for days.

On the surface of fruits and vegetables, it may live for several days in a cool moist place. In natural waters it may live and multiply for many days or months, but it dies in sterile water in a short time. It cannot resist drying which in a few hours will destroy its vitality; but if kept moist as in soiled clothes it retains vitality for a long time. Instances are on record of infection having been conveyed long distances by linen soiled by cholera stools.

Acids are very unfavourable to the cholera bacilli; .02 to .05% of hydrochloric acid destroys them within a few minutes. The gastric juice *i.e.*, the juice formed in the stomach, as it contains hydrochloric acid affords a powerful protection against the cholera germs and so the best natural safeguard against the germs is the gastric juice.

In milk cholera bacilli grow well, unless acid fermentation sets in; and so fresh milk infected with contaminated water is an important source of infection; hence the necessity of always boiling milk before use.

MODES OF INFECTION.

Remember three Fs—Food, Flies and Fingers.

FOOD AND WATER.

You can eat cholera and drink cholera. The disease is propagated chiefly by contaminated water used for drinking, cooking and washing. The virulence of an epidemic in any region is in direct proportion to the imperfection of its water supply. Other articles of food serve to carry cholera after being contaminated either through fingers or flies. Milk is a fertile source of cholera infection. Raw vegetables and uncooked food are also dangerous in the cholera season.

2. FLIES.

It has been shown that the cholera germs may live for three days in the intestines of flies, and so the possibility of the infection of the food through this source should always be borne in mind. Flies convey, on their legs and wings, living cholera germs from the evacuations of patients into the food supply of others; and several outbreaks have been proved to be due to this mode of infection; the more the flies, the more chances of infection, so insanitary conditions especially dung heaps, etc., are important factors in the spread of the disease. It is quite evident by now that the immediate disinfection of cholera stools and vomit will materially limit the chances of infection.

3. FINGERS.

Cholera carriers have an important influence over the disease. Outbreaks of the disease have been proved to be due to carriers who had to do with the preparation of food and drinks. Soiled clothes have been responsible in certain cases for various outbreaks, persons handling those clothes get their hands and fingers infected and ultimately get the disease by taking their food with the infected fingers. This proves the necessity of careful disinfection of all linen having come in contact with cholera patients, and of carefully disinfecting the hands of those attending on patients.

Disease always follows the lines of human travel. In India, it is widely spread by pilgrims. Many epidemics originate in big fairs and gatherings, where it is difficult to give sufficient care to the food and water supply. Pilgrims going back to their homes carry the infection and this may cause a series of severe epidemics. A polluted river may carry infection for a very considerable distance to towns situated on its banks.

PROPHYLAXIS.

PERSONAL.

1. Never remain hungry during the epidemics, especially in the mornings. Promote the secretion of gastric juice by keeping the stomach always full—an acid medium being hostile to the cholera germs.

2. Avoid uncooked vegetables and unripe or over-ripe fruits.

3. Any article of food exposed to flies is dangerous and should be avoided—carefully, protect your food from flies.

4. Be very careful of your food and drink while travelling by rail. Take every thing hot, and reject cold dishes.

5. Water for drinking purposes and for washing utensils, etc., should be boiled or treated with permanganate of potash.

6. Boil milk before use, and preferably drink it while hot. It is advisable to take every dish of food hot.

7. No food should be cooked and no water kept for the use of others, in the room in which there is a cholera patient.

General Prophylaxis.

1. Cleanliness and good sanitary conditions are the first essentials in successfully combating on the disease.

2. Particular attention should be paid to the cleanliness of the cook and the cook house.

3. All privies and drains should be daily disinfected with chloride of lime (1 in 30)

4. The most essential thing is to treat all wells with Potass Permanganate. All the wells in turn whether infected or not should be treated with Potass Permanganate. The usual allowance is one or two ounces for an ordinary well.

The salt is placed in a bucket, and after dissolving it the solution is thrown into the well. After being so treated, the well water will have a faint pink colour which will disappear in a few hours. No harm will result from drinking the pink water, on the other hand it has a prophylactic effect. The cost of one or two ounces of Potass Permanganate is about one anna.

The process is so effective and cheap that it is within the reach of each and every body. The headman of the village should regard it as his own duty to have the wells permanganated—and the day its utility is realised and the system adopted, cholera will become a rarer disease. Covered wells are unlikely to be infected. Persons from infected areas or houses should not be allowed to dip their buckets into an uninfected well or tank. Arrangements for drawing water, should be made through a man especially appointed for this purpose and he should be provided with a new rope and a new bucket.

5. All discharges and soiled clothes should be burnt.

Precautions on the first appearance of cholera.

1. The patient should be removed to a hospital if possible. This materially limits the chances of further spread of the disease and increases the chances of the recovery of the patient. If there is no hospital, he should be isolated.

2. All cooked food should be destroyed and cooking utensils disinfected and all water stored for drinking purposes thrown away.

3. Persons carrying the cholera patient or corpse should be thoroughly washed and their hands disinfected.

4. The discharges of the patients should be disinfected with carbolic acid or some other antiseptic or burnt.

5. The drains and privies should be disinfected with chloride of lime or with a solution of cyllin.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Health :—	
Man's Insect Enemies	3
An Apple a Day Keeps Doctor Away	3
Cholera	4
Editorial :—	
Rural Reconstruction	5
High School Education	6
On the Line :—	
Police in U. P.	7
Medical Education	8
Indianization of the Army	8
Railway Accountants	8
C. P. Industries	8
Cuddalore—Pondicherry Railway	8
Flood Relief	8
Technological Institute, Cawnpore	8
Coloured Doctor	8
Girls' Education	8
Mental Hospitals	8
Temperance :—	
The Brewers in a New Disguise	9
Fight Against Prohibition Defeats Government	9
The new Generation in Japan Calls for Prohibition	9
Retired Judge Declares Drink Guilty	10
In Wet Quebec	10
An Absurd Proposal	10
False Statements in Legislative Council Debates	10
Miscellaneous :—	
If You Were Chinese	11
Unemployment and University Education	11

For God, Crown and Country.

Wealth & Welfare.

Lucknow, Friday, 2nd September, 1927.

EDITORIAL.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

During 1925-26 the number of village panchayats in Madras rose from 579 to 933. The increase (from 153 to 276) was largest in the North Arcot district due to the intensive campaign carried out for the establishment and development of panchayats in the district. An intensive campaign is reported

to have been carried out in select taluks in the Anantapur, Tanjore, Madura and Ramnad districts the number of panchayats in which was respectively 99, 75, 58 and 33, representing an increase of 18, 33, 44 and 13 over the figures of the previous year. The Vadamalaipuram Panchayat Union, the first of its kind, was formed in the year in the Sivakasi Taluk Board area in the Ramnad district to serve as an organization to co-ordinate the work of the panchayats in the area. There was only a single panchayat in each of the districts of Ganjam and Malabar and none in the Nilgiris. Nearly a fourth of the number of panchayats did not function as in the previous year, either because election of panchayatdars and Presidents had not been completed within the year or because the apathy and opposition of the villagers stood in the way of any work being done by panchayats. In 39 cases the villagers refused to elect panchayatdars. The elections to panchayats are reported to have given general satisfaction, and to have generally resulted in the representation of all important communities in the panchayats. Members belonging to the depressed classes were elected to 15 panchayats and their number increased from 7 to 39 in the year under review. As in the previous year a large number of panchayats failed to meet regularly once a month. Meetings when held were generally well-attended. In eight cases panchayatdars were removed from office for failure to attend the meetings of panchayats and for refusal to act as panchayatdars as against two in the previous year. Panchayats have among them attempted nearly every one of the functions referred to in sections 15 to 19 of the Madras Village Panchayat Act, 1920. A number of them undertook several of the functions while some have confined themselves to attending to one or two duties, such as the clearance of prickly-pear, the making of a road, the performance of kudimaramat to irrigation sources, the protection of standing crops or the opening and maintenance of a library. The protection of avenues and lighting were also undertaken by certain panchayats. The performance of kudimaramat work according to the directions of the panchayats does not absolve the ryots from contributing customary labour under the Madras Compulsory Labour Act (I of 1858) whenever they are required to do so. Twenty taluk boards transferred to panchayats the duty of maintaining village roads in panchayat villages together with the funds allotted for the purpose. A few panchayats took up road contracts for local boards and the profits realized therefrom were added to panchayat funds. Panchayats obtained grants to the extent of Rs. 8,710 from local boards, for expenditure on village communications. Those of the Taluk Board schools whose supervision was entrusted to panchayats are reported to have increased in strength and efficiency. Taluk boards should carefully consider the desirability of availing themselves more largely than at present of the co-operation of panchayats in this branch of administration. About a dozen panchayats maintained schools of their own and obtained grants from the District Educational Council. Several panchayats have submitted proposals for the introduction of compulsory education within their limits. The introduction of compulsory education has been sanctioned by Government in the case of two of these panchayats while the proposals made by the others are pending disposal. The general question of the policy to be adopted by the Government in the matter of extending compulsory education to rural areas is under consideration. A beginning was made during the year in the establishment of libraries by panchayats. Grants aggregating Rs. 7,996 were disbursed to 103 panchayats in 19 districts for the opening of new libraries or for the improvement of existing ones. Thirteen panchayats are reported to be maintaining reading rooms also. The number of panchayats which employed sweepers paid out of panchayat funds for the daily cleansing of streets and public places was during the year 32. But in the great majority of panchayat areas, the cleansing of streets is as usual reported to be attended to by the householders themselves and of public places periodically by communal labour. The need for organizing this communal labour and making it available at regular and frequent intervals has been repeatedly advised and the advice has been acted on by a considerable number of panchayats. In villages the sweeping and cleansing of the street in front of each house is done every day by the inmates of the house or at their expense. What is neglected is the removal of the sweepings promptly to a common place and the cleansing of public places other than streets. This has been attempted to be

remedied by the employment of special coolies once in three days, a week or a fortnight for doing the work. Where the old custom still showed signs of life of getting this work done by the village vettians or other menials and of remunerating them by arrangements for feeding them or for paying them *meras* in kind at the time of harvest, steps were taken to adapt these arrangements to present day conditions and to place them as far as possible on a statutory basis for the purpose both of enforcing the rendering of the service and the payment by every householder of his quota of the remuneration. Regular scavenging fees in cash were levied in six panchayat areas and one panchayat levied a fee for the cleansing of cesspools. A large amount of work was done by panchayats in nearly all the districts in removing prickly-pear from and around the nattam and from cart-tracks, footpaths, drinking water tanks, temple-sites and other public places. A few panchayats levied special taxes or contributions for doing this work but the bulk of the removal was done by communal labour mobilized or paid for under the kudimaramat system. An estimate of the value of work done by such labour was attempted to be obtained but has been received only from some panchayats. The figures received from 20 panchayats show that Rs. 2,331 worth of work was done. A lot more of prickly-pear clearance work, however, remains still to be tackled. The number of panchayats to which the duty of attending to sanitary arrangements during festivals attracting large crowds was transferred by taluk boards continued to be small. The hesitation of some taluk boards in doing so is due to the importance or largeness of the festival, of others to the sacrifice of the income involved. The association of the local statutory authority in this matter is of paramount importance from many points of view. In the case of one large annual festival, the transfer of the duty to the panchayat was refused though, prior to the constitution of the panchayat, it had been entrusted for several years to its president in his individual capacity and his administration of the festival had elicited appreciation from all sides. It is to be hoped that this kind of hesitation will soon disappear. Under medical relief, hardly any progress was made. The Ayurvedic dispensary which was opened at Narayanavanam in the Chittoor district in 1924—25 was closed during the year; that at Tirupandiyur in the Chingleput district and Ambalur in the North Arcot district shared the same fate. The inability of the Government to make grants in aid of such dispensaries was responsible for this result as well as for the absence of activity in this direction in a few other panchayat areas. Some of the dispensaries started under the rural medical relief scheme happened to be located in panchayat areas and many of the panchayats concerned have assisted in helping and popularising these institutions. Several panchayats co-operated with the health staff during seasons of cholera and other epidemics, purchased medicines out of their funds and gave them for distribution. Presidents and members of panchayats have willingly assisted in the work of vaccination wherever vaccinators notified them previously of their visit and sought their assistance. Panchayats have continued to scrutinize the village headman's returns of vital statistics every month. There has however been a complaint from many panchayats that the returns are not sent to them regularly. The returns contain only the number of births and deaths and their scrutiny cannot be efficient unless the registers themselves or extracts therefrom are made available, to panchayats. The protection and supply of good drinking water have continued to claim the attention of a large number of panchayats. Small repairs to tanks and wells have been general. Where silt clearance and removal from the beds of drinking water tanks and other necessary repairs thereto have involved large sums, special taxes, in some cases at heavy rates, have been levied and contributions where possible have been obtained from local boards. Annual taxes continue to be levied in some areas for the employment of tank watchmen either for the whole year or during the dry season only. In a few cases where watchmen had been previously employed by taluk boards their pay has been made over to the panchayat as a contribution. A notable example of heavy taxation for the improvement of a drinking water source was the levy by the Bharati Panchayat of Mulangudi (Tanjore district) of a tax of 12 kalams of paddy per veli (about Rs. 6 per acre) of wet holding in the village for removing silt from and deepening a drinking water tank which had been neglected for

decades. The work has been completed. As in the case of roads, panchayats profited little by the grants placed at the disposal of local boards by the Government for improvement of village water-supply. No portion of the grant was earmarked for them nor were they considered by the majority of local boards as entitled to preference over non-panchayat villages in the distribution of the grant. Taluk boards like Nannilam, Tiruppattur, Adoni, and Cheyyar, however, did their best for panchayat areas in this respect and among district boards that of Ramnad deserves a passing notice. The district board was good enough to provide in its budget for 1925—26 a sum of Rs. 3,000 for making grants to village panchayats for improvement of water-supply. The amount was subsequently reduced to Rs. 1,000. It was distributed to five panchayats in the Sattur taluk on the condition that the contribution would be paid only if the value of the work done by the panchayat was in every case at least double the amount of the contribution. The amount disbursed during the year by the district board was less than Rs. 1,000; the panchayats spent actually Rs. 2,300 thereon; and the value of the work done according to the local fund schedule of rates must exceed Rs. 3,000. The work has elicited the appreciative approval of the district board. This small beginning of a policy, if pursued on a large scale by both local boards and the Government, is bound to achieve great results in the improvement of village communications and water-supply—two of the most clamant needs of the country side.

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION.

The report of the Intermediate Education Committee of the United Provinces, which has been recently published for criticism, raises several questions of very wide importance. The Committee proposes to unite the courses in History and Geography and make History and Geography compulsory subjects for the High School Examination. They also propose to make the study of history, both European and Indian, compulsory for the Intermediate examination and re-arrange the optional subjects into groups. They propose to exclude Drawing from the list of optional subjects for the Intermediate. The Committee also propose to reduce the length of the school course from 10 to 9 years. Before dealing with the above points we would like to put in a word on our conception of the educational ideals. The ideal of education should be the drawing up of the latent faculties of the boys so as to give them a power of adaptability and grasp over the complex problems which they will have to grapple in life with regard to their material, emotional and spiritual uplift. With this end in view, education in our opinion, should consist of subjects which are most conducive to the unfolding of latent faculties in a boy in his own line. The object of an examination should in our opinion be to give the student an idea of the stage of evolution at which he is and to allow of his judging of his capabilities properly. He alone is the proper judge of his powers. But an unfolding at our state of evolution occurs by contact with outside objects, a test by others may thus help the student in arriving at a proper evolution of his capabilities. Further than that, there should be little use for public examinations and the fewer these examinations, the better, particularly if they result in the students putting a false value on their capabilities. Judging with the above view the value of the High School examination is nil and should be abolished. It is used only for two purposes, one and foremost is the idea of opening to the student the door, which leads to the service of the Government and the other is the entry into the Universities. Let us consider the second first. We understand the Benares Hindu University has substituted it by an admission examination, that several special Colleges like the Roorkee College etc. hold their own admission examinations, and that this serves their purpose alright. Other Universities can also hold an admission examination which should be recognised as only entitling the successful candidates to admission to that University or College and having no general market value. Only those who wish to enter a particular University or college should appear at the admission examination of that University

or college, and a stop should be put to the false hopes which are created by the passing of an examination in the students.

With regard to the recruitment for public services most of the important branches have begun to hold competitive examinations suited to their own needs. Even for the clerical services which mostly draw the S.L.C's, the Government of India and a few local Governments, the Accountant General and others are holding competitive examinations. The same can be extended to other branches of Government services. Every boy desirous of entering a particular service will thus try to fit himself for the line which he proposes to take up. The false hope of getting into service merely by passing the High School Examination will thus not be raised in the boys and he will not begin to think himself 'educated' and raise the standard of his living only upon passing that examination. He will also give up his abhorrence of labour which is one of the root causes of growing unemployment amongst this class of young men. Education should thus be so arranged as to fit him for life and not to pass an examination. The life of a major portion of the Indians is passed in the country of their birth and a majority of them have to deal with their own countrymen leaving those who believe that English should be the Lingua Franca of the whole world, we would ask what useful purpose will be served by the majority of Indians knowing English of a very high standard or rather what harm will be done by the majority of Indian not having a very high literary knowledge of English. We agree that a good working knowledge of the English is useful and necessary. To those who have to deal with other countries a commercial knowledge of English is essential. But no calamity should be caused if the standard of English is a bit lowered for the Intermediate and there should be no cause for jubilation if it is raised a bit for the High School examination. The study of geography will be useful to those, who want to have commercial dealings with other countries: for the majority, the geography of India should be specially well taught. How many of the students even know

India well? How many have visited the well-known cities of India even? Geography should not therefore be made an optional subject and must be made a compulsory one. We appreciate the reasons, which have prompted the Committee to propose the teaching of History as a compulsory subject for the High School and Intermediate examinations. The growing practice is the teaching of History and Geography in vernacular. We do not agree within the view taken by Mr. Moody and Rai Bahadur Babu Vikramajit Singh that History should not be a compulsory subject. An Indian Vernacular and mathematics should certainly be compulsory up to a certain state as their knowledge will be helpful in every-day life. We do consider Economic History, Geography, Elementary Science, Physiology, and Social Hygiene so necessary as to make it compulsory and also drawing, which, in our opinion, is necessary to draw out the artistic i. e. emotional faculties of the student. Other subjects should all be optional. The remedy to equalise the training in the various groups is not to arrange them in such groups as to make certain subjects compulsory but so to arrange the courses in the various subjects that all should be equally difficult or equally easy. The giving up of the practical examination in Economics in the Intermediate is not a step in the right direction. The introduction of a Viva Voce examination is also in our opinion of immense help in testing the ability of student and very necessary. More attention should be devoted to writing of essays on Economics and social Hygiene and a sufficiently stiff test should be prescribed. In short we would like to see the angle of vision changed in favour of the Vocational subjects and such others as will lead to leading a healthy and useful Economic life. This will reduce the burden upon the student and we are in favour of proposed reduction of the length of the course from 10 to 9 years. Some step should be taken to introduce the ethical and spiritual side of the education and more attention is needed to the physical culture in these schools and intermediate colleges.

ON THE LINE.

POLICE IN U. P.

The following statement was placed on the table by the Home Member in answer to a question put by a member of the U. P. Legislative Council.

	Head constables.				Sub-Inspectors or Inspectors.				Deputy Superintendents of Police.				Is the kotwal a Hindu or a non-Hindu?	Is the superintendent of police an Indian?
	Total Number.	Number of Hindus.	Number of Muslims.	Others.	Total Number.	Number of Hindus.	Number of Muslims.	Others.	Total Number.	Number of Hindus.	Number of Muslims.	Others.		
Benares district (excluding city)	36	20	16	...	35	29	13	14	2	1	1	...	Non-Hindu	...
Benares city	57	13	44	...	57	29	17	11	1	1	...	1	...	No.
Lucknow district (excluding city)	53	23	30	...	24	32	16	12	4	2	1	1	Hindu	...
Lucknow city	44	13	31	...	40	21	11	10	...	1	1	...	...	No.
Allahabad district (excluding city)	78	25	53	...	57	66	34	28	4	3	1	1	Non-Hindu	...
Allahabad city	35	10	25	...	30	26	12	13	1	1	...	1	...	No.
Cawnpore district (excluding city)	61	22	39	...	37	41	17	22	2	2	...	2	...	No.
Cawnpore city	28	6	22	...	26	24	12	12	...	1	...	1	...	No.
Agra district (excluding city)	65	27	38	...	63	55	33	20	2	2	1	1	Non-Hindu	...
Agra city	31	11	20	...	29	21	13	8	...	1	...	1	...	No.
Bareilly district (excluding city)	38	15	23	...	31	31	12	17	2	1	...	1	...	No.
Bareilly city	...	34	6	28	...	32	20	9	10	1	1	...	...	No.
Muttra district (excluding city)	46	13	33	...	38	35	20	14	1	...	...	...	Non-Hindu	...
Muttra city	7	2	5	...	5	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	No.



MEDICAL EDUCATION.

In his inaugural address at Belgatchia Carmichael Medical College, Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary appealed for the development of medical education of the country with proper regard for the indigenous systems which must grow side by side having regard to the medical needs. He also appealed for medical education through the vernaculars so that all avoidable handicaps might be done away with. So long as a separate Sanitary Faculty did not grow up, the Medical Faculty should take a far larger interest and share in sanitation and preventive measures, for which purpose the curriculum should be suitably altered.

INDIANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

The demand for the Indianization of the army has been put forward in the Assembly more than once by one of the most reasonable, one of the most cautious of our public men, one who never fails to look at both sides of a question, by Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer who says that all the resolutions of the Assembly relating to this subject had been disregarded. We have before us an illustrated prospectus of the Prince of Wales Military College, Dehradun, recently issued by the Government of India. We learn of the improvements made in the college buildings and other steps taken to improve the quality of education imparted at the institution. We are glad to know all this. But it is depressing to recollect that after so many years of British Rule there is only one institution of this kind in this vast country, and that the 300 million people of this country are not allowed to supply more than half a dozen officers for the army.

RAILWAY ACCOUNTANTS.

It is announced that the competitive examination for probationary railway accountants which was hitherto held every year in November will hereafter be held in May.

C. P. INDUSTRIES.

There has been no striking development in the department but the year has been one of steady progress, says the Government report on the working of the department of Industries of C. P. and Berar for the year ending the 31st December, 1926. The people of the Central Provinces have realised the benefits that electricity confers on them in not only lighting their roads but also in running their flour mills, printing presses, etc., and consequently the supply of electric energy is being undertaken in several districts. Although there was no increase in the number of industrial schools the existing institutions are said to be working satisfactorily.

CUDDALORE—PONDICHERRY RAILWAY.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a traffic and an engineering survey being carried out by the agency of the South Indian Railway administration for a line or railway on 2 ft. or 2 ft. 6 inches in gauge from Cuddalore to Pondicherry, a distance of about 18 miles.

FLOOD RELIEF

It is a matter of great satisfaction to learn that the Servants of India Society, which has been ever ready to respond to the call of humanity, has agreed to organize measures of relief to help the thousands of sufferers in Gujarat and Kathiawar, including Indian States. It is unnecessary for us to say that we wholeheartedly support this fund, and we appeal to every feeling heart to come to the help of suffering humanity in Gujarat and the adjoining territories by generously subscribing to it. In Mr. Devadhar the country has got one of the most experienced and capable of organizers and he may be relied upon to see that every pie of the money contributed will go the longest way.

TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, CAWNPORE.

The Government of U. P. has decided that the Technological Institute, Cawnpore, will be called Harcourt Butler Technological Institute. The association of Sir Harcourt Butler's name with the institute was a part of the scheme in accordance with the wishes of the donors, but as sufficient progress had not so far been made with the building programme, it was kept in abeyance.

COLOURED DOCTOR.

"Following a long controversy, the Leeds City Council decided to ask Dr. Fernandez, a coloured man, to resign his position as assistant tuberculosis officer for the city. After years of disagreement the council had referred the question of the doctor's position, to the Ministry of Health for investigation, and, following an inquiry, the Ministry had recommended that Dr. Fernandez be asked to resign. Many strong protests were made at a meeting when a proposal that the Ministry's report be acted upon was brought forward. Eventually, after a heated discussion, a resolution asking him to resign was carried."

GIRLS' EDUCATION.

The Indian community has not dealt fairly with their women folk in respect of their education. Our education loses much of its value with an uneducated atmosphere in the home. We have been unfair to women, and we have paid the penalty for this injustice in full measure. The present political conditions of the country and the fall in material progress are entirely due to the so called educated people

who do not realise their obligations to the country. Social Reform has begun and ended with passing pious resolutions. The education of women has been neglected. So the evil of too much of attention is given to literacy. The education imparted at Girls' schools does not enable the girl to take her proper place in the society and she is of very little help to the community. Traditions have great influence on the character of students. In India Girls' Educational institutions are of recent origin and much responsibility rests on these institutions for building high traditions of their own. The Indian girl inherits from her mother high traditions of service and self-sacrifice for others. These traditions have only to be cherished. If the girls reading in schools and colleges should maintain these traditions of service and sacrifice they will find objects worthy of receiving all the help they can render.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

The accommodation in the Madras Mental Hospital is still insufficient in spite of the addition of a block of 20 single rooms in 1925. The construction of wards of 16 and 8 beds for male and female tubercular patients, respectively, and of a new dispensary and operation theatre, to which sanction had been accorded in 1926, was not taken on hand, as the Surgeon-General reported that these works would be included in the general scheme for the improvements of the mental hospitals. The general scheme for the improvements of the three mental hospitals in the Presidency, if carried out as early as possible with reference to the availability of funds, and when this scheme has been completed the present congestion will disappear. There was an appreciable increase both in the number of patients under treatment and in the daily average strength (1,385 and 1,033, respectively, compared with 1,303 and 981 in 1925).

The chief causes of insanity were toxic and other infective diseases, mental instability, mental stress, privation and starvation, and diseases which attack human beings at critical periods, e.g., puberty and adolescence, climacteric and senility.

The principal types of insanity treated were idiocy 43, imbecility 29, mania 326, melancholia 145, circular or alternating insanity 104, delusional insanity 79 and insanity due to Cannabis Indica 109 and Dementia 196. At the beginning of the year there were 141 criminal insanes (131 males and 10 females). During 1926, 47 were admitted and re-admitted and so the total number of criminal insanes confined during the year was 188. The daily average strength during the year was 147.71 against 147.87 in the previous year. The death rate increased from 6.4 to 8.6 per cent, while the percentage of cures fell from 16.8 to 14.4. This is accounted for by the fact that the majority of the patients admitted during the year were in a low state of health at the time of their admission and that in some cases the relatives of the patients insisted upon

the removal before they had been completely cured. There was one case of chicken-pox in the Madras Mental Hospital which was immediately segregated, and with this exception there were no epidemic diseases in any of the mental hospitals. The water-supply to the Madras Mental Hospital is now adequate as a result of improvements sanctioned during the year at a cost of Rs. 14,000. Arrangements are being made to proceed with the investigation of the drainage scheme for the hospital. The following major works were under construction during the year:—

- (a) Mental Hospital, Madras—
 - (i) Administrative block.
 - (ii) Quarters for the nursing staff.
- (b) Mental Hospital, Calicut—
 - An industrial workshop.

No other works of importance were undertaken during the year, as the Government proposed to provide for all the

future requirements of these hospitals in the general scheme of improvements, which would be carried out during future years. In connection with the general question of reorganizing the three mental hospitals so as to convert them from mere asylums into up-to-date hospitals for the scientific treatment of insane persons, the Government considered that the only item which could be regarded as immediately essential was the improvement of the accommodation in the female section of the Madras Mental Hospital. The construction of a new enclosure for European females and the conversion of the existing female enclosure into an enclosure for Indian female patients, at a cost of over Rs. 2 lakhs and necessary funds have been provided for to enable the work to be started during 1927—28. In regard to the works necessary to effect an improvement in the accommodation in the mental hospitals at Calicut and Waltair, the Surgeon-General has been requested

to submit in connection with the budget for 1928—29 proposals for such of them as he considers to be specially urgent. During the year under report a matron specially trained in the treatment of mental diseases was recruited from England for employment in the Madras Mental Hospital and one of her duties will be to train the nursing staff of the hospital in their work. The Deputy Superintendent of the Mental Hospital, Calicut—an officer of the grade of Civil Assistant Surgeon—was deputed to the Madras Mental Hospital for the purpose of studying the working of the hospital with a view to improving the running of the institution at Calicut. The employment of a qualified weaving-master in the Mental Hospital, Madras, is sanctioned.

THE TEMPERANCE.

THE BREWERS IN A NEW DISGUISE.

The Ancient Order of Froth Blowers is being introduced to India. A lodge, called a "vat," is said to have been organized at Simla. *The New Campaigner*, organ of the Temperance Council of the Christian Churches of England and Wales gives some illuminating facts about this organization. It treats it as an ally of the brewers and of the brewer-financed and brewer-serving Fellowship of Freedom and Reform. The latter organization appears before the public as a movement of patriotic citizens to defend the public welfare against the attacks of temperance fanatics. But the Secretary of the organization has acknowledged in the *Law Courts* that the "Fellowship" received in a recent year "£20,000, more or less" from brewers.

There is considerable evidence that the Ancient Order of Froth Blowers is likewise being promoted by the brewers for their own purposes. Sir Alfred Fripp, a Vice-President of the Fellowship, is one of the prominent leaders of the new organization. It is a sign of recognition of changing conditions that the brewers and the distillers have begun to camouflage the organizations that they promote for opposing Prohibition and fooling the public. They realize that statements known to emanate from the trade itself are suspected by the public so they present their statements through organizations that will not be recognized by every one as their mouth-pieces.

The Ancient Order of Froth Blowers sounds like an organization of drinking men for their own protection and pleasure. The name doesn't suggest a trade conspiracy to control public opinion and oppose the public welfare but such it is. And in this case the brewer-promoters have not been content to camouflage their identity by assuming a misleading name but they have dressed the organization in

the robes of charity and are attempting to win favour for it by claiming as the primary purpose of its existence support of the "Wee Waifs" charities.

The New Campaigner points out that the balance sheet of the A. O. F. B., issued last, April shows receipts of £76,620 and expenditures of £49,934 of which only £2,093 had been disbursed on charities. When one thinks of the "wee waifs" who would be prosperous had the liquor trade not reduced their fathers to poverty and uselessness it isn't possible to give the brewers and their friends, the Froth Blowers, much credit for their ostentatious spending of \$2,093 for charity.

FIGHT AGAINST PROHIBITION DEFEATS GOVERNMENT

Recognition by the public of the benefits of Prohibition has often interfered with the schemes of officials who, for one reason or another, have been willing to serve the liquor interests by espousing the sale of liquor. The latest instance brought to our attention has occurred in Prince Edward Island. For twenty-five years this small Canadian Province has profited by a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. Following the recent decision in Ontario to authorize the sale of liquors under Government control, the Government of Prince Edward Island was persuaded to adopt a similar policy and to appeal to the electorate on the issue. The Liberal party loyally supported Prohibition. The Conservative Party was in power with 26 seats against only 4 for the Liberal opposition. The election was fought on this one issue. It resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the pro-liquor Government, leaving them with only 5 seats against 24 for the anti-liquor Liberals.

This news was not telegraphed to India. Had the election gone against Prohibition

it would have been reported by cable and given wide publicity. The discriminating reader realises that there's reason for the anti-Prohibition propaganda that is so prominent in most of the liquor-advertising newspapers and makes note of the suppression therein of news that is favourable to Prohibition.

THE NEW GENERATION IN JAPAN CALLS FOR PROHIBITION.

Sentiment for Prohibition is growing rapidly in Japan. The young people are foremost in challenging the right of the liquor trade to live. College students are taking a prominent part in this movement. They have organized many study circles to consider the influence of the liquor trade upon national welfare and these study circles are producing groups of convinced Prohibitionists. It is clear that the hope of the liquor trade in every country is imbedded in the possibility of keeping people from thinking about its effects. Impartial consideration of the facts about the trade makes the average citizen eager to abolish it in his country.

The drink, evil in Japan is very serious. The total expenditure on drink in 1923, the latest year for which statistics are available, was 1,510,410,875 yen or approximately 116 crores 18 lakhs of rupees. This is just about the size of the total budget, for the Imperial Government of Japan for the year 1923-24 and is in excess of the total value of all imports into Japan during 1923.

Nothing is clearer to thinking men than that Japan can not afford this huge expenditure on drink. The elder Statesmen have tolerated it because their power to act has been paralysed by a belief that nothing can be done to prevent drink, but the younger citizens, now travelling toward power, have a hopeful outlook and are determined to suppress the trade and save the country.

RETIRED JUDGE DECLARES DRINK GUILTY

That 95% of the murder cases in India are due to drink is the belief expressed by Sir Sadasiva Iyer, retired judge of the Madras High Court. Sir Sadasiva presided over the annual meeting of the Nilgris Temperance Federation and stated that his belief is based on an experience of over sixteen years dealing with criminal cases. His conclusion is that Prohibition ought to be enforced and that if the Government cannot find revenue to replace its income from drink it ought to borrow funds in order to close the drink shops and free society from their curse.

Europeans and Indians, who suppose that residence in this country qualifies them to speak on any subject that concerns the country without looking into the facts, often say that drink is not a serious evil in India. We heard an Englishman of good character make such a statement a few years ago. He amplified it by saying that Indians never get drunk and Anglo-Indians seldom do. He undoubtedly thought he was right, but we were told that within a half mile of his house was a *mohalla* where drunkenness was an every-day occurrence in dozens of homes and innumerable crimes had been committed under the influence of drink during the period of his residence there.

Alcohol has never been king in India as it has in many Western countries. The controlling elements in the population have never acknowledged its dominion. The Indian drink trade has possessed little political influence. There are in India no equivalents of the beer barons of Britain or the brewer bosses that America had to overthrow in order to write Prohibition into her Constitution. Travel in India has never been organized on the basis of the drink trade as in Western countries where the public house and the hotel, with the licensed bar, have provided in many places the only refuge for travellers. But India has had and is now having sad experience with drink. The depressed classes are in large measure what drink has made them. Disease and poverty and crime are traceable to drink here as in the West. India needs Prohibition and needs it badly.

IN WET QUEBEC.

In Quebec, the wettest of Canada's Provinces, there were in 1923-24, 3,823 investigations of alleged illicit operations in the liquor trade. In 1924-25 the investigations numbered 5,142. It seems clear that illicit distillation and sale of alcoholic beverages was increasing rapidly under license. If any Province under Prohibition had shown such an increase, or even a tithe of such an increase, the facts would have been sent to all parts of the world by cable, newspaper, letter post and pamphlets.

AN ABSURD PROPOSAL MINISTER OF REVENUE URGES LICENSE AND TOTAL ABSTINENCE

A few weeks ago the Baroda Legislative Assembly registered its dissatisfaction with the policy of licensing the drink trade by adopting a resolution in favour of applying Prohibition in the Amreli District. The Minister for Revenue opposed the resolution and the new Dewan suggested propaganda for total abstinence as an alternative to Prohibition but the Assembly held to its belief that the State ought to try the policy of Prohibition in at least one Civil District.

It is strange how frequently total abstinence is urged as an alternative to Prohibition. It is not a real alternative. Prohibition makes total abstinence easy and the drink trade encourages drinking. To advocate total abstinence and the drink trade is an absurdity. One might as well advocate building houses and living outdoors or preparing four meals and fasting all day.

The liquor trade never restricts itself to meeting a demand for intoxicating liquors. It endeavours, by many means and methods, to enlarge existing demands and create new ones. Therefore to license the liquor trade is to grant, for a money consideration, facilities for inducing people to drink. Consistency if it be a consideration at all, must surely demand that those who favour a campaign for total abstinence shall not at the same time license the trade to work against total abstinence. It would be at least as reasonable for the State to institute a campaign for house-building and to license a wrecking crew to tear down new houses or for a father to teach his sons personal purity and to license a prostitute to come into the home to seduce them. Supporters of the license policy are supporting the evils of the liquor trade for a money consideration and if they want to support total abstinence they ought in decency to change their attitude toward license.

FALSE STATEMENTS IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES.

LEGISLATORS VICTIMS LIQUOR PROPAGANDA.

During discussions on Prohibition in the Legislative Council of Burma in September 1926 and February 1927 a number of statements were made by opponents of Prohibition to which the W. C. T. U. of Burma have given attention with results that should serve as a warning to legislators who think of relying upon and using in public speeches the information they get in the propaganda of the liquor trade.

One of the speakers in the first-mentioned discussion quoted Abraham Lincoln as saying "Prohibition will work great evil to the cause of temperance." Investigation shows that President Lincoln never made any such statement. It was forged

by a Col. Goodwin during a local option campaign in 1887. He was in the employ of the liquor interests. No one has ever been able to trace the statement back of Col. Goodwin and no one has seriously argued against the evidence that proves the statement a forgery, but the unscrupulous liquor trade and its henchmen continue to make use of it and to represent it as a statement made by the great Liberator and President. As a matter of fact President Lincoln was a convinced and ardent Prohibitionist and had his life not been cut short by a drunken assassin's bullet he would probably have put himself at the head of a national movement for Prohibition shortly after the Civil War.

In the same discussion the claim was made that the late President Harding had declared against Prohibition. Mr. Harding gave several ringing speeches in favour of Prohibition just before his death, and spoke of the benefits of the law even before his election. As a Senator he several times voted for Prohibition legislation.

In the discussion in February an anti-Prohibition speaker quoted General Lincoln C. Andrews who, as an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was at that time officially related to Prohibition enforcement as saying that "the one measure to make Prohibition effective was to legalize the sale of beer." This statement was made in a discussion on a resolution recommending the closing of the shops in which rice-beer (*Hlawza*) is sold.

The W. C. T. U. believed the statement to be false and sent the following cablegram to General Andrews.

"Did you state that the legalizing of beer was the one measure to make prohibition effective?"

In reply the following message came by cable.

"Not advocating change in law."
Signed, "Andrews."

The same speaker in the Legislative Council tried to use the name and influence of the American Federal Council of Churches as against Prohibition, referring to an unfavourable report said to have been prepared by a special Committee. The report in question was in fact, written by one man and not by a special Committee and the Administration Committee of the Federal Council of Churches put itself on record as follows: "The Committee would emphasize its unequivocal support of national Prohibition."

"We declare our strong conviction that the policy of Prohibition is the deliberately and permanently-established policy of the nation, and that this policy has not failed but on the contrary has yielded results which fully justify its adoption."

"This declaration was made because of misrepresentations of the spirit and point of view of the report in certain quarters."

—Temperance clip-sheet

MISCELLANEOUS.

IF YOU WERE CHINESE.

When a Chinaman is puzzled, he never scratches his head. He rubs his foot.

The men wear long gowns with the vest outside the coat. The soles of the shoes are white, instead of black.

When a Chinese gentleman meets you, he shakes his own hand, and never yours. As a token of greeting, he puts on his hat.

You would have two meals a day, and relish a soup made from the nests of birds. Pumpkin seeds would be even more to your taste than candy.

Through summer and winter, school begins at six o'clock. The students must come every day, including Sunday and Saturday.

The boys learn their lessons aloud, but they are not permitted to talk to each other. As may be expected, their desks are placed far apart.

The pupil memorizes his lessons first, and then repeats it to his master, who explains the meaning. This process is called *peychou*, or "backing the book."

If you were a Chinese, you would ride a horse with your heels, instead of the toes, in the stirrups, and never go faster than a walk. You would place the animal in the stable with his head outward, as it is more dignified to approach him face to face.

Long finger-nails are the sign of a gentleman. The teacher lets the nails of his left hand grow as much as ten or twelve inches. He cannot do this with his other hand, which he uses in writing.

The teacher never says "south-west" or "north-east." He prefers "west-south" and "east-north."

The people like to sit cross-legged on or little benches without a cushion. The pillow for a bed is nothing more than a little, square block of hard wood.

If a Chinaman is dining out, and his soup becomes cold, he makes much noise in drinking it so that his host will think it hot.

He likes blackened ten-year-old eggs, that have been kept in ashes. He often eats the seeds of a melon, throws away the fruit.

Travellers wonder why the roads are crooked. The natives want to make the way difficult for evil spirits that may be going from one village to another.

The Chinese read the last page of a book first. They read down, instead of across, beginning with the column on the extreme right of the page and working toward the farthest on the left.

In China, two-story houses are rare, as it is held unlucky to live above the ground. A carpenter pulls his plane toward him, because it would be unlucky to push it.

The houses in cities and towns have no yards. They are joined closely to each other to lessen the danger from thieves.

The watchman at night carries two big sticks or boards. He makes no effort to catch thieves, for he knows that clapping the boards will frighten them away. He creates so much noise that a foreigner can scarcely sleep.

If a boy becomes a bad man, his father and brothers may also be punished for not training him properly. All may be sentenced to wear huge, wooden collars three feet square and weighing seventy-five pounds.

With large wheel-barrows, pushed by one or two men, the natives haul barrels of lime, heavy brick, and other freight. They have no drays or auto-trucks.—*Boy Life, America.*

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

While the rich Zamindar with his belly "rich capon lined" in easy comfort lolls along on his luxurious car or a pompous 'jori', he puffs at the cigarette smoke in careless curls so smoothly, looks at the aristocracy around him on the street, and speaks out: "How comfortable we are. We Indians are the favoured creation of Narayan, and how He has blest us. Look at our easy lives. Jingles pour in without any effort on our part; a turning of the screw, a pull of the strings round our village peasant's throat, and there the money comes. We are thrice blest and India is happy." Then we come to our political heads, the so called "Leaders" of India. Some crying of 'Swaraj', while others of 'Dominion Status' or the third group of the 'Loyal Servants of His Majesty', how much have they thought of this problem? Friends of India, as they are, who have tried their best to secure a membership of the Assembly or the local Council—to sit down at ease and turn about their seat in the Council Chamber, while the punka goes round and round to cool their brain, what have they done to lessen unemployment?

ORNAMENTAL TOOLS

A great deal was expected from them by the public, for they have been subscribing their mite to meet their convenience at the hill resorts in the summer and on the plains in other seasons. (According as the councils meet). They have done nil and it will be nothing criminal to say that they have been but ornamental tools of their party, founded by some great statesman or other to improve the economic and political condition of India, though now deteriorated into a permanent drain on the country's resources.

"A country like an individual cannot live long on its capital" and unemployment is a threatening evil therefore. A premier mill owner of Manchester, with whom I had happened to converse on the subject in 1921, gave me a sorry picture of his country. But they have been all alert and are doing their best to allay this evil. This should goad us to effort also. This evil is greatly spreading among the educated middle class, our rising race. And history teaches us that a discontented bourgeois sooner or later leads to a revolution. It is a mistake for a physician to prescribe a remedy without a right diagnosis and it will be a mistake alike if people give their suggestions without studying into the problem. Has any unemployment commission in our country

ever worked into the subject rightly? The reply will be a curt "No" and this is the cause of the sorry picture now coming into sight.

HUGE ECONOMIC WASTE

People generally attribute this evil to our present system of university education which Sir P. C. Ray rightly describes as "a huge economic waste." It makes the students more of theorists than men of action, and when cast into the world adrift, they are generally found to be failures. The idea of a Government billet after their education has been deep rooted in their brains from the very inception and when they are put to face with the so-called selection and result in failures, their life is a blank misery. The average student is loth to earn a living independently. Even a clerkship appeals to him more than any other profession which may equally remunerate him: the society attaches an importance to it, the whole system has to be overhauled.

The commercial and industrial career is not suited to him. Sir Basil Blackett, during one of his speeches in 1925 observed: "But it is a lamentable error, which in India, perhaps even more than in other countries, regards a commercial and industrial career as beneath the dignity of an educated man, and drives graduates to seek safety in a Government billet or to turn themselves loose on one of the so called professions, instead of advertising themselves in business where if a man can but escape the virus of the get-rich-quick disease, there are opportunities of public service no less honourable, than in law, politics or Government employ." But a commercial career requires an apprenticeship which but few men desire to undergo after all their toils and turmoils resulting in their graduateship. To quote Mr. Morris, the famous Motor-Car manufacturer "The University men absorb the idea that life is an easy thing and devote too much time to sport and pleasure."

The people turning the wheels of the various universities, rather turning the wheels of fortune of their rising race, content themselves with the idea that they have now instituted the commerce faculty to manufacture commercial men and award the commercial diplomas. I may be allowed to comment upon it and say that instead of making them theoretical men-of-business, for nothing would make a businessman perfect, but a practical training and experience apart from one's own adaptability.

PLAGUE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The degree-hunter is crazy and amaniac about holding a degree without ever thinking what his future profession would be—and this causes the plague of "Unemployment." It is only when the degree mania has ceased and people have become premeditative about their future that a solution to this evil can be got.

{ G. N. S. }
{ I. D. T. }

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 brands.

T. STANES & Co., Ltd.
COIMBATORE.

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' acts 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.'

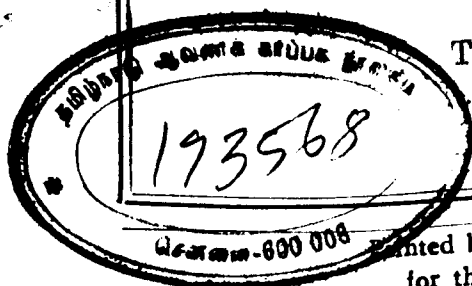
Ladies who pine in secret grief for want of a darling child to caress and fondle should know that their grief is at an end, as 'Garbol'—the surest specific for barrenness of females—is at their service.

Price per box containing 42 pills Rs. 3 only.
Packing and Postage extra

APPLY DIRECT TO

THE MANUFACTURER:—

Narikkuni Kumaran Vydier,
Narikuni Unneerikkutty Vydier's
Charitable Dispensary,
Dhanvanthari Vilas, Calicut.
or Messrs. N. Kumar & Brothers,
Chemists and Druggists, CALICUT.



2502, 1927-5
1927-3-36