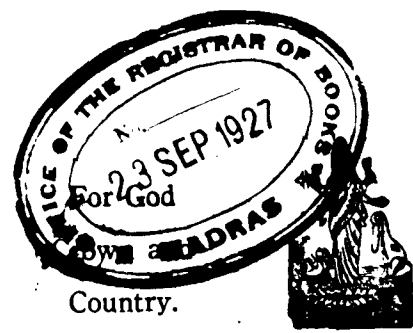


Annual Subscription Rs. 10
East ... \$ 8 00
Foreign ... £ 0 15 0
For Clerks ... Rs. 6 0 0



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. 37 } Lucknow, Friday, 9th 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.

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	Rs. 75/- to 150/-	50/- to 120/-
6 or 5 yds. x 44" 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/-

(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.

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 BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS.

BHAVANA JEERKA. Phial 0-2-0.

BHAVANA PEPPER " 0-4-0.

Apply with 1/4 Value

Dr. S. RAJARAM RAO,
Ghandi Road, TIRUPATI, Chittoor Dt., Madras Presidency.

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.

Branch at:—

237, Govindappa Naick Street,
George Town, Madras.

BANIANS

OF

REPUTED MAKES

BANGALORE

COMMONWEALTH

GERMANY, JAPAN

AND OTHER CONTINENTAL

FACTORIES

WALKING STICKS

OF DIFFERENT

KINDS & PATTERNS



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.

USEFULNESS

Is the rent we pay for room on earth.

Training enhances usefulness

Courses in:

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

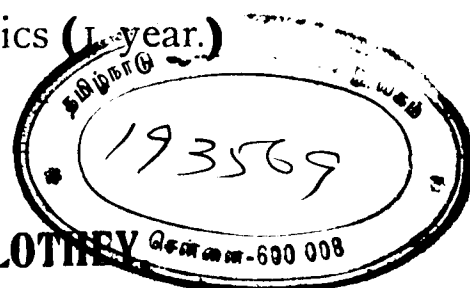
Carpentry: Cabinet making and rattaning (5 years.)

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

Apply to:—

Rev. F. B. CLOTHIER

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

**HEALTH.****PHYSICAL CULTURE.**

The object of physical training is to help in the production and maintenance of health in body and mind. Its object is not to produce gymnasts but to give the child a strong and healthy body and to aid him to approach more nearly to the ideal of perfect physical development. The best result of education cannot be obtained, unless it is realised that mental culture alone is insufficient, and that physical exercise is necessary to the development of body, brain and character. It is specially during the period of growth, when body and mind are immature, that the beneficial influence of physical training is most marked and lasting.

The natural free movements of the very young child supply all that is required at the beginning of life in the way of physical exercise, when the child first comes to school, his natural desire of movements is necessarily restricted for purpose of discipline. This restriction must be compensated by frequent opportunities for free movements, which should take the form of play. This constitutes the first step of physical training. By degrees a few simple exercises may be introduced into the curriculum.

cal exercise, when the child first comes to school, his natural desire of movements is necessarily restricted for purpose of discipline. This restriction must be compensated by frequent opportunities for free movements, which should take the form of play. This constitutes the first step of physical training. By degrees a few simple exercises may be introduced into the curriculum.

The recreative element should never be omitted, if the best results are to be gained. If exercise is distasteful and wearied. If exercise is distasteful and wearied, its value is greatly diminished.

EFFECT OF PHYSICAL TRAINING.

It should have a two fold effect which are more or less blended in each other.

I. A direct result upon the health and physique of the child may be described as the *Physical effect*. The secondary effect on the formation of the character and the development of the higher mental and moral qualities may be termed as *Educational effect*.

PHYSICAL EFFECT.

(a) On general nutrition.

(b) Corrective.

(c) Developmental.

(a) Nutritive exercises are those which stimulate circulation and respiration. By exercising the larger joints and groups of muscles, circulation and respiration are both stimulated and the nutrition of all parts of the body is improved. Types of such exercises are to be found in the natural play movements of children, such as running, leaping, cycling, and games of all kinds. Such movements together with supply of suitable food and fresh air build up the structure of the body during the growing period.

The artificial conditions of school life make it of the first importance that adequate provision should be made for such exercises and children should be encouraged to take part in games (page ii).

(b) Corrective exercises are so called because their objects are the prevention

and remedying of defects reduced by school conditions or through ignorance.

During the class work, correct postures should be insisted upon and the correction of malpostures may be regarded as part of physical training.

In large number of cases "mouth breathing" is due to a faulty habit of breathing, and this bad habit can easily be eradicated, with great advantage to the health of the child, if breathing exercises with mouth closed, are efficiently practised.

Large number of young children tend to move the hand instead of the eyeball when looking at a moving object. To train the muscles of the eyeball the teachers may use a moving object e.g. a swinging ball suspended by the means of a string is good and the eyes of the children should always be watched and

by such little training the defects can be easily corrected.

(c) *The developmental effect.*—One of the aims of physical training is to promote the development of the muscles and the body as a whole and to aid the child to approach more nearly to the ideal of perfect physical development.

It must always be remembered that though the child is born with all its muscles, it has to learn how to use them. The muscles have to learn their functions, the control nerve centres have to learn how and when to stimulate and control the action of the muscles. These centres begin to perform their functions in early life, when the child learns to stand, to walk or to talk. As new movements are attempted, new centres become active and the greater the physical education, the more developed do these centres become.

Massive movements, involving large groups of muscles, are acquired earliest. The smaller muscles producing delicate movements are not required in early childhood and their education should not be hurried.

The games that a child plays are all for the purpose of educating his muscles and their centres physical exercises have the same object, but differ in being more direct. The person teaching the muscles how to act should teach them correctly, the movement should be carried out accurately by the teacher and the child must be watched in order to see that the muscles do exactly what the teachers muscles are doing. The imitation faculty in children is strongly developed and the muscles and the centre soon learn; but they can learn incorrect movements no less readily.

II. EDUCATIONAL EFFECT.

The educational effect is common in greater or less degree to all physical exercises, which have strong mental and moral effect upon the brain and body.

The child unconsciously acquires habits of discipline and order; and learns to respond readily to the word of command.

This encourages activity together with accuracy and precisions.

These exercises also have the effect of developing in the children a cheerful, spirit, decision, concentration and perfect control of brain over body.

In the process of the learning a variety of new movements, the memory is strengthened. As the exercises become more advanced, the power of concentration and determination are more developed.

In playing games harmoniously with other, the power of self control and self restraint is developed, which helps to create unselfishness and promotes a public spirit.

The general physical training given in the school will prepare the way for the more accurate and special training necessary in after life in learning any skilled trade or profession.

CONSUMPTION.

Consumption or phthisis or tuberculosis is an infectious disease which is caused by the tubercle bacilli. It is an entirely preventable disease, and can be checked if adequate measures are adopted to control its spread.

TUBERCLE BACILLI.

They are minute organisms measuring from 1/10,000 to 1/17,000 of an inch in length and hence they cannot be seen by

the naked eye. Tubercle bacilli are present in enormous numbers in the sputum of patients suffering from phthisis. It has been estimated that the expectoration in twenty-four hours from one such advanced case may contain four millions of organism. The tubercle bacillus is not a very resistant microbe, and for its growth it needs specially prepared soil. A healthy human body has the power of destroying the bacillus, unless, the dose is very large or the exposure to infection prolonged; it is only when the resisting power of the body is diminished that the tubercle bacillus finds a suitable soil and commences to flourish.

The tubercle bacilli are destroyed by boiling, and within a few minutes by exposure to carbolic (1 in 20); they retain their vitality and thrive in dirty, damp and dark places, in sputum they die in 8 hours when exposed to sun, and in 8 days when exposed to diffused daylight, but when kept in darkness they are found to be virulent even after 309 days.

A careless consumptive would be a great menace if he were to spit indiscriminately on the floor and walls of the rooms. The sputum when dry is scattered about in dust, and any person inhaling such vitiated air, specially if his vitality is low, may fall a victim to the disease.

Though chemicals destroy the bacilli in the sputum, yet burning of the sputum is the safer procedure. The best method in a house is to empty the contents of the spittoon on to an open fire, and then to clean the vessel with boiling water or carbolic lotion, some of which should be

allowed to remain in the vessel for future use.

PREDISPOSING CAUSES.

1. Inherited predisposition.
2. Impure air and over crowding.
3. Improper and insufficient food.
4. Respiratory diseases such as measles, whooping cough and influenza, etc.
5. Physical exhaustion.
6. Intemperance.
7. Certain social customs and habits.

(a) Inherited predisposition.

There is no proof that the disease is hereditary; but the children of consumptive parents owing to close association with them, naturally are susceptible to infection; such children should be encouraged at the earliest stages of childhood to spend their time out of doors; they should be properly fed, protected against infection and suitably treated.

(b) Impure air and over-crowding.

Over-crowding is one of the principal causes which contributes to the spread of tuberculosis, it tends to increase the opportunities for personal contact and infection. It hinders the possibility of free ventilation with the result that the vitality and power of resistance of the inmates is lowered. The frequent inhalation of foul air renders them liable to lung disease. To sleep night after night in a room, the windows of which are rarely, if ever, opened, and in which the fire or oil lamps, etc., are kept burning is a very dangerous habit. The day, the importance of fresh air is thoroughly grasped by the people, would usher in a striking decrease in the incidence of the disease.

(c). Improper and insufficient food.

The human body requires a sufficient quantity of wholesome, nourishing and well cooked food, which should be taken at regular intervals; otherwise the wear and tear of every day life will speedily result in a break down which will render it an easy prey to this disease.

(d). Respiratory diseases.

Certain diseases of the respiratory system as whooping cough, measles, influenza, chronic bronchitis, etc., may predispose to phthisis, by directly interfering with the normal respiratory movements, and by diminishing the resistance of the lung tissue and hence it is necessary that even ordinary diseases of the lung such as bronchitis, etc., should be properly treated.

(e) Physical exhaustion

The human body normally possesses a large amount of reserve strength, which is called into play when threatened or attacked by disease-organisms, hence in order to maintain the normal body resistance at a high level is necessary to avoid physical and mental overwork. Excess of work and insufficient amount of rest and sleep makes one susceptible to the disease.

(f) Intemperance

Both directly and indirectly, intemperance helps extensively in the spread of the disease.

DIRECTLY—frequent indulgence in alcohol increases liability to catarrh, and lowers the resistance of lungs. It also affects the general health and lowers vitality.

INDIRECTLY—it affects the family—A habitual drunkard economically and socially has little money to provide proper nourishment for his children and is careless of their comforts. A mother addicted to drink pays no attention to cooking and other household duties such as cleaning and airing of the house as a result of this the children are half starved, poorly clad and miserably housed, and they fall easy victims to phthisis.

(g) Social customs and habits

The "Parda" system, early marriage and primitive methods adopted in the management of child birth are some of the factors which are responsible for the harmful effects on the young body, and mind of girls during the early period of married life, who in some cases develop phthisis. Sleeping in rooms with the face covered and the doors and windows closed are practices prejudicial to health.

Foremost among the habits which cause the spread of tuberculosis is the dirty habit of indiscriminate spitting. The danger to other persons is from either the sputum that dries on walls, floors or by the minute droplets, discharged into the air by coughing. The practices amongst the poor of wiping their mouths with the ends of their garments is objectionable, and is attended with the risk of infection.

PREVENTION.

All cases of tuberculosis arise from pre-existing ones, the sputum of tuberculous patients being the chief agent in the spread of the disease. Phthisis will become rarer if once the habit of indiscriminate spitting is controlled and proper provision is made for the disposal of infective sputum. People should be instructed not to spit indiscriminately. In doors, the easiest thing is to use a spittoon or an open vessel, which should contain fluid of some kind, carbolic lotion (1 in 20) being the best. Failing this plain water may be used to receive the sputum and the receptacle should be cleaned with boiling water every day after the contents have been poured on to a fire. A better plan for the patient is to use a small tray of ashes which should be emptied into fire from time to time.

For outdoor use the flask spittoon is the best or one can use small pieces of cloth or paper which may be kept in a covered receptacle, and burnt at the first opportunity. Simple precautions such as these for the disposal of the sputum, combined with a fair degree of restraint on the part of the patient in the interest of the health of others will suffice to eliminate most of the dangers of infection.

Tuberculosis can be cured in about 90 per cent of cases in its early stages so it is

of considerable importance both for the sake of the patient and the public, to consult a doctor as soon as one begins to feel the following symptom :—

1. A feeling of dullness or disinclination to work.
2. A feeling of feverishness and discomfort specially in afternoons.
3. Dislike for food, especially fats.
4. Headache, loss of weight and a sense of feeling of weakness.
5. Cough.
6. Indigestion and loss of appetite.

Fresh air and sunlight are of supreme importance for a healthy life; the bedrooms should be properly ventilated day and night; the idea of getting a chill through fresh air is entirely wrong. People engaged in popular occupations which are of a sedentary nature should resort to some form of exercise in the open, after the working hours. Children should be encouraged to take an active part in outdoor games. One should never sleep with one's face covered as this is a very unhealthy habit.

PROPER FOOD AND REST.

Good nourishing food, well cooked, should be taken at regular intervals, milk, butter and ghee being ideal articles of diet. One should have sufficient sleep and rest keeping up late hours at night is not a good habit.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Consumptives should be instructed to always spit into a vessel containing a disinfectant or into a pocket glass or paper spittoon. They should not sleep with others. They should hold a handkerchief to the mouth while coughing or sneezing, and they should avoid kissing children. No dust should be allowed to collect in their rooms? which should be cleaned from time to time with a damp cloth. Free ventilation is of the greatest importance for the patient and for other members of the family as well, therefore the doors and windows should be kept open whenever possible.

Sanatorium is an ideal place for phthisical patients failing which hospital is the best.

SMALL-POX

Gauri Shankar Kayasth and Ram Bux Thakur had sons about the same time in the village of Ranipur. When the sons were six months old the vaccinator came round and asked them to get their sons vaccinated. He told them that the vaccine was obtained from the calf, and so nobody could have any objection. He also said, "If you do not get your sons vaccinated they will get that ugly and dangerous disease known as "Small-pox." You can consult Mata Badal, the oldest man of your village, and he will tell you that it is good."

(Continued on Page 10.)

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Health :—	
Physical Culture	3
Consumption	3
Small-Pox	4
Village Planning & Housing	10
Editorial :—	
Railways : Mangalore to Hassan	5
Emigration	5
On the Line :—	
Sericultural Farms	6
The Mettur Dam	6
Madras Planters' Labour Act	6
Stamps	6
Court Fees	6
Registration Fees	6
Aid to Cottage Industries	6
Indian Industrial Service	6
Consumption of Opium	6
Temperance Movement	6
Village Aid Scheme	6
Indian Mining Board	6
Local Self-Government	7
Motor Vehicles Act	7
Postal Facilities for Co-operation	8
District Boards	8
Medical Inspection of Schools	8
Staff Selection Board	8
Rural Water Supply	8
Miscellaneous :—	
Agricultural Indebtedness	11

For God, Crown and Country.

Wealth & Welfare.

Lucknow, Friday, 9th September, 1927.

EDITORIAL.

RAILWAYS: MANGALORE TO HASSAN.

The District Board of South Kanara in the Presidency of Madras passed a resolution requesting the President to urge upon the Government the necessity of constructing a railway from Mangalore to Hassan immediately and offering to give guarantee if necessary. The commercial, economic and strategic importance of this line has not been recognised. The Government of Madras state that the Mysore Government do not contemplate its construction either at present or in the near future and the co-operation of the Mysore Darbar is necessary for the construction of the line. The Railway Board

to whom the question was referred have intimated to this effect. We wonder how the Mysore Administration with its wonted and much advertised efficiency and imaginative power speak for the future as well. It is no wonder for the present administration with whitewashing tendency and windowdressing capacity to postpone the question of considering the facilities to be given to the Planters of the Malanad who are mostly British subjects. It is the duty of the Government of India in the interests of the Labour of Madras Presidency to insist on the Government of Mysore to yield to the demand of the public in this respect. It is a pity that the Government of India could not have thought of this matter before unconditionally remitting Rs. ten lakhs per annum out of the Tribute. This sum instead of being spent on unproductive but pleasure-giving parks, could have been made to be invested in building up and expansion of railways which are of utmost importance, not only to the State but to the British India. When the District Board is coming forward to guarantee the line where is the difficulty for Mysore Durbar to hesitate? The Durbar of Travancore is rapidly proceeding on the lines of least resistance as far as the railway expansion is concerned. The Mysore State cannot forget that their prosperity depends entirely upon the efficiency of the South Kanara Labour and the British capitalists who are planters mostly in the Malnad and the wrong calculation of their future will only go to put off the future prosperity of Mysore to the day of the State administration passing again into the hands of an able Dewan with originality to do substantial improvement to the State. Any one even without thinking power can certainly run a well organised machinery started by the British before handing over the administration to the State. The District Board will do well to induce the South Indian Railway administration to take up the question of constructing the Railway atleast to the border of the British territory and the Mysore State will then be able to see the advantage under pressure from their subjects. The British Planters in Mysore should give their serious consideration to this problem since they are at a great loss now owing to the difficulty of procuring labour at moderate cost and much stealing goes on in the matter of the transport of the produce of the Plantations to the West Coast on the way.

EMIGRATION.

The Government of Madras state that the Government of India are considering the question of immorality and serious crimes among Indian Emigrants in the Colonies which are due to a lower percentage of adult women emigrated from India and also to increase the proportion of adult women emigrating to Straits Settlements and Malay States. The Madras Government say that they are not aware of the immorality of the labour there. Evidently the Government Agent has not been reporting the real state of affairs to Government here or the state of affairs in Malaya should have improved to a very great extent since 1923 when our Chief Editor had the opportunity of studying the labour conditions there. A fee of Rs. 2 is charged on each unskilled emigrant permitted to embark as stated in the report of the Commissioner of Labour for the year 1926 and is collected from the Governments of the countries the labour is emigrated to. The Ceylon fee was reduced to Rs. 1.8.0 in May 1926. The balance on hand after deducting charges from the total receipts of fees for the past four years ending 1926 were as follows. The question of allotting a portion of the balance for the education of the children of the unskilled agricultural labourers rests with the Government of India and we trust that the attention necessary for this will be ungrudgingly given.

Year.	Balance.
	Rs.
1923	1,25,883
1924	2,72,025
1925	2,67,809
1926	3,58,708

We shall be glad to have enquiries made as to the following : The Government are the proper authorities to attend to this.

(1) whether any kind of work is taken out of emigrants during their stay in places of accommodation in India, Malay States or Ceylon ;

(2) whether any work such as cooking and serving meals is done by emigrants on board the ship ;

(3) if the answer be in affirmative, at what rate of wages ;

(4) whether any nurses are specially engaged or picked out of women emigrants on board to attend on females during their voyage ; and

(5) what wage each such nurse gets ?

(6) whether sufficient lights have been provided in sheds and compounds of the depots at Negapatam and Dhanushkodi where emigrants are accommodated during nights ; and

(7) whether such lights are burnt by paraffin, gas or electricity ?

(8) whether rice is cooked in the depots at Negapatam and Dhanushkodi in copper pots or by steam ; and

(9) whether it is a fact that outbreaks of cholera in the Negapatam depot and digestive troubles among emigrants were due to improperly cooked and damaged rice ?

(10) what sort of food is served to emigrants in the morning, at noon and at night at the Negapatam and Dhanushkodi depots ;

(11) whether a table showing the diet scale and menu of each meal of each day of a week is hung up on a wall of each shed of accommodation or elsewhere for the information of the emigrants ; and

(12) who supervises the dishing of food in these depots ?

We invite the attention of our readers to our Editorial remarks under "On The Line" page 6 & 7. Do Justice to Coolies Vol. III. No. 29 dated 15th July 1927.

The conditions of the emigrant ships with reference to the accommodation, the latrines, the kitchens, hospital arrangements protection against sun and rain and other conveniences required for the poorest human being should be looked into immediately.

ON THE LINE.

SERICULTURAL FARMS.

A Farm of sericulture is being run by the Government of Madras at Coonoor. The Nilghirris-and in 1926-27 there was an income of Rs 121-6-0 against an expenditure of Rs 865-5-0 and the rearing of worms takes place throughout the year. The farm produces French (Univoltine), hybrid (a cross between the French and the Mysore worm), and Mysore (Multivoltine) for advice and assistance other than cash grant is given to private farms. The Department of Industries will render all possible assistance in finding a market for the products of private sericulture and has already published in 1924 a bulletin entitled. 'A Practical Treatise on Sericulture'. Copies of the bulletin can be had from the Government Press, at fourteen annas a copy.

THE METTUR DAM.

Owing to the change in the site of the Mettur Dam the total area that is to be newly covered by submersion of the water-spread of the reservoir will be about sixty square miles. About six miles (square) more land will be submerged than would have been submerged if the old site and the old dimension had been adhered to. The extent of private property in the new waterspread will be between 19,000 and 20,000 acres, and its cost probably rather less than Rs. 100 an acre on the average ; when the reservoir is full the water at Hogenkal Falls will be up to 790 feet above sea level.

MADRAS PLANTERS' LABOUR ACT.

About thirty gentlemen-non-officials hold appointments authorised to attest contracts executed by labourers and the great majority of them are planters. Though a Bill was brought to repeal the Act, five appointments were since made to obviate the frequent inconvenience involved by parties having to appear before touring magistrates. The Government also proposes to make such appointments in future also so long as the Planters' Labour Act is in force.

STAMPS.

The Government of Madras have decided that it is not advisable to reduce stamp duties at present.

COURT FEES.

The decision of the Government of India on the proposal of the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee relating to Central Legislation will enable the Government of Madras to appoint a Committee to examine the question of the reduction of Court-fees.

REGISTRATION FEES.

The question of reducing the registration fees is under the consideration of the Government of Madras.

AID TO COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

A general examination of the scope of the different expressions used in section 5 (1) of the State Aid to Industries Act has resulted in the Government Order being passed holding that Cottage industries for the purpose of aid under the Act should be taken to mean industries conducted only for the benefit of workers in their homes and not industries carried on partly for the benefit of middle-men. The Director of Industries suggested a reconsideration of this order but Government did not accept the suggestion. No loan has been given for cottage industries up to date. It has been suggested that the State Aid to Industries Act of 1922 (V of 1923), should be amended so as to admit of more latitude being shown in the consideration of applications for aid to cottage industries and small scale industries. No amending Bill has yet been drafted. The Government have not found any co-operative organization for the benefit of cottage industries in which middlemen could not be included with their shares in the capital or management.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SERVICE.

The Government say that they are precluded from disclosing the recommendations made by them to the Government of India in the matter of furnishing the names and designation of the officers

in the Department of Industries who were recommended for inclusion in the cadre of the Indian Industrial Service. The Government are further unable to state the present scale of pay each of these officers, the length of service put in by them in the post they now hold and the pay they are now drawing. The names of officers amongst these whose posts are sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India and those directly recruited by him in England and the principle guiding the existing scales of pay of these officers are also not available.

CONSUMPTION OF OPIUM.

The standard fixed by the League of Nations for annual consumption of opium is six hundred milligrammes per head per annum, equivalent to a little over six seers per 10,000 of the population. The information as to whether there are Municipalities in the Presidency of Madras where more than prescribed quantity is consumed is not available.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The Government of Madras are said to be investigating before taking any definite and fresh steps in furtherance of the Temperance movement in the Presidency.

VILLAGE AID SCHEME.

The Bombay Government have introduced the Village Aid Scheme for medical relief in the rural areas, viz., of giving village schoolmasters a training in first aid and the treatment of simple ailments. The Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras has been directed by the Government of Madras to obtain detailed information on the point. We trust that an efficient officer will be deputed to proceed to Bombay to study the question without any delay and the needful done in Madras.

INDIAN MINING BOARD.

During the last twenty-six years legislation on the subject of the Mining Board has been in existence enabling the formation of Mining Boards where the conditions of the mining industry rendered it

desirable to have such boards but Government say that no representation has so far reached Government from any quarter suggesting the formation of such a body. We invite the attention of the Government of Madras to our Editorial "Indian Industrial Interests" in Vol. III No. 34 Pages 7 and 8. An attempt may be made now atleast to do the needful.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Our readers are aware of the Cochin Municipal Council having been superseded from noon on the 15th August 27 on the ground that the council was not competent to perform the duties imposed on it by law. A similar instance occurred in 1906-07 when Kumbakonam Municipal Council was superseded. The circum-

stances that led the Cochin Council to this fate are as follows :—

"The Cochin Municipal Council in its resolutions Nos. I and II, dated 20th October 1926, decided by a majority of 13 votes to 2, to take civil and criminal proceedings against Mr. Jacob, the then Chairman, in respect of certain irregularities in the matter of contracts relating to the Pathayathode and Calvetty Canal improvement schemes and in the execution of the works. Four months later at its meeting, dated 19th February 1927, it elected the same councillor as its chairman by a majority of 10 votes to 7 thus bringing about the ridiculous position that the chairman has not only to sue himself in a civil suit but has also to prosecute himself criminally. The

election of Mr. Jacob as the chairman in such circumstances indicates a want of sense of responsibility and a weakness of mind such as to render the council incompetent to perform its duties or else a perverse determination to bring the municipal administration into contempt. The Municipal Council was requested to show cause why it should not be dissolved or superseded under section 41 (1) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920. No explanation was submitted by the municipal council as a whole, and the Government have superseded the municipal council for a period of three months from noon on the 15th August 1927, on the ground that the council was not competent to perform the duties imposed on it by law."

MOTOR VEHICLES ACT.

Regarding the examination of buses run for public traffic, the following statement will show the amount of fee collected, and the amount of savings after deducting the remuneration due for examination purposes in the Presidency of Madras

Statement showing the amount of fees collected for the inspection of motor buses, etc.,

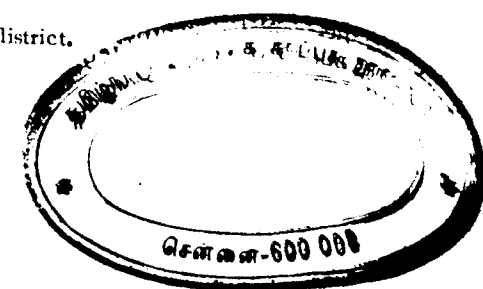
Districts.	Amount of fees collected for the inspection of motor buses in the calendar year 1926.	Amount of savings after deducting the remuneration due to examiners of buses in the calendar year 1926.			Number of buses for which brake certificates have been refused after examination	
		(a)	(b)	(c)	Official year 1925-26.	Calendar year 1926.
		RS.	RS. A. P.		(e)	(e)
Anantapur	...	1,200	450 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	1
Bellary	...	2,250	Nil.	Not available.	Nil.	Nil.
Chingleput	...	1,800	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2
Coimbatore	...	*1,400	*338 14 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Chittoor	...	1,525	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Cuddapah	...	1,350	200 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Ganjam	...	725	219 6 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Godavari, East	...	425	Nil.	Not available.	Nil.	Nil.
Godavari, West	...	350	40 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Guntur	...	1,175	Nil.	Nil.	Not available.	Nil.
Kistna	...	1,100	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Kurnool	...	2,375	535 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Madras City	...	12,175	...	2	4	4
Madura	...	11,025	7,221 4 0	2	4	4
Malabar	...	*3,858	*1,432 8 0	...	*6	*6
The Nilgiris	...	500	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
North Arcot	...	4,040	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Nellore	...	1,733	1,448 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Ramnad	...	3,275	*3,275 0 0	1	Nil.	Nil.
Salem	...	4,550	Nil.	Nil.	Not available.	Nil.
South Arcot	...	3,225	Nil.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
South Kanara	...	4,725	Nil.	Not available.	Not available.	Not available.
Tanjore	...	\$3,850	Nil.	2	3	3
Tinnevely	...	4,775	*3,275 0 0	Nil.	Not available.	Nil.
Trichinopoly	...	3,100	*625 0 0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Vizagapatam	...	500	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

The total amount paid to the Commissioner of Police for the Madras City Buses was Rs. 12,175 for the year 1926. The following statement will show the amount paid to District Superintendents during 1926.

District.	Amount paid to District Superintendents of Police during 1926.
Anantapur	750 0 0
Bellary	1,875 0 0

District.	Rs.	A.	P.	District.	Rs.	A.	P.
Chittoor	1,525	0	0	South Arcot	1,987	0	0
Cuddapah	1,150	0	0	South Kanara	3,825	0	0
Ganjam	505	10	0	Tanjore	1,925	0	0
Godavari, East	425	0	0	Trichinopoly	1,400	0	0
Godavari, West	310	0	0	Vizagapatam	The District Superintendent of Police has not been authorized to conduct the half-yearly examination of buses.		
Guntur	587	8	0				
Kistna	1,100	0	0				
Kurnool	1,840	0	0				
North Arcot	2,426	4	0				
Nellore	285	0	0				
Salem	2,687	8	0				

* From October to December 1926. No information prior to this period is available.
 † From 20th June 1926 to 31st December 1926.
 ‡ No charges are incurred in this district as the Bus Inspector is paid in Madura district.
 § From April to December 1926.
 || From July to December 1926.
 ¶ From 1st April 1926.



POSTAL FACILITIES FOR CO-OPERATION

To facilitate the transmission of money by money orders between the Co-operative Societies and Central Banks, the Government of India permitted the Bombay and Panjab Governments to refund to co-operative societies at the end of each year 75 per cent of the money order commission paid by them; and the Madras Government are considering the advisability of providing such facilities in this province.

DISTRICT BOARDS.

Guntur, Rannad, Malabar, the Nilgiris and West Godavari district boards have not yet been given the privilege of electing their own Presidents. The question of permitting the Guntur district to elect its President is said to be under consideration. The cases of the other Boards will also, it appears, be considered when occasions arise.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

Medical inspection was made compulsory in schools under the management of local bodies in Madras with effect from June 1926. The introduction of compulsory medical inspection has been made a condition of recognition in the case of all secondary schools for boys under private management with effect from May 1927.

STAFF SELECTION BOARD.

No changes were effected either in the constitution of the Staff Selection Board or in its clerical establishment during 1926-27. During the year the Board held five meetings, the principal business transacted being, as in previous years, the interview and selection of candidates for certain appointments for which the Board was asked to select candidates. The selections were made during the year, one in August 1926 and the other in February 1927, for clerical posts in Government offices in the City of Madras.

(i) *First selection*.—In response to notification inviting applications published by the Board in March 1926, 262 candidates including 32 Honours graduates who were exempted from undergoing the qualifying examination applied. Twenty nine of the latter and 211 others fulfilled the conditions prescribed. The Commissioner for Government Examinations, at the request of the Board, held a qualifying examination in June 1926 and 202 candidates actually sat for the examination. The Board interviewed 24 Honours graduates and 121 out of 124 other candidates who were summoned for interview on the results of the qualifying examination. Altogether 121 candidates (including 24 Honours graduates) were finally declared eligible for appointment as clerks and list of their names was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 17th August 1926. Candidates who were subjects of Indian States were required, before they were actually employed, to obtain a declaration of eligibility under section 96-A of the Government of India Act. Certificates were issued to all the selected candidates in accordance with G. O. Mis. No. 579, Public, dated 11th June 1926.

(ii) *Second selection.*—As most of the candidates selected in August 1926 had secured employment by the end of November 1926, the Board published another notification in December 1926 inviting applications. Three hundred and ten graduates who were exempted from undergoing the qualifying examination under G. O. No. 999, Public, dated 25th November 1926, and 134 under-graduates who should be subjected to the examination applied. Two hundred and seventy-five of the former and 95 of the latter satisfied the conditions prescribed. Ninety-four under-graduates actually sat for the qualifying examination held by the Commissioner for Government Examinations in February 1927. In view of the large number of applicants and the frequent demands for clerks from the several heads of departments and offices, the Board decided to interview the graduates first. Two hundred and fifty-eight candidates out of 275 summoned to appear before the Board were interviewed in February 1927 and 244 were declared eligible for appointment. Of these ten were called upon to produce certain certificates, e.g., certificates of declaration of eligibility under section 96. A of the Government of India Act, medical certificates relating to operations of eyesight; pending receipt of these certificates their names were withheld and a list of the remaining 234 candidates was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* on 1st March 1927. The selection of candidates from non-graduates who sat for the qualifying examination was postponed to April 1927.

(b) **Typists.**—With a view to make another selection of typists before the previous list published in March 1926 was exhausted, the Board issued in the month of May a notification inviting applications from eligible candidates. In response to this notification 82 candidates applied. Of these 73 satisfied the conditions prescribed. The Board interviewed 69 out of 73 who were required to appear before it and 50 were finally selected. A list of their names was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Certificates were also issued to the selected candidates for typists' appointment.

Candidates were also selected by the Board for the following non-clerical posts:—

(1) Probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police.

(2) Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.

(3) Sergeants in the Madras City Police
(4) Sub-Inspectors for the Madras City Police.

(5) Probationary Deputy Tahsildars.

The selections in these cases were made after personal interview, but no special qualifying examination was held.

(b) Two candidates for the post of Probationary Deputy Tahsildar were disqualified by the Board under the rule prohibiting canvassing.

(c) At the request of the Government, candidates from the Madras Presidency for admission to the qualifying examination conducted by the Government of India in connexion with the Indian Audit

and Accounts Service were selected by the Board in April 1926 and a list of the names of the persons selected was submitted to the Local Government in the Finance Department. The Government postponed, for the present, the establishment of mufassal committees contemplated in paragraph 3 of G. O. No. 76, Public, dated 6th February 1924, until the Public Service Commission was established in this Presidency. The total amount of fees realized from candidates who appeared for the qualifying examination for clerkship in the city offices held in June 1926 and February 1927 was Rs. 1,810. A sum of Rs. 45, being the admission fee paid by nine candidates, was refunded to the candidates concerned in accordance with G. O. Mis. No. 626, Public, dated 21st June 1926. A total expenditure of Rs. 966 was incurred on account of remuneration to the examiners in connexion with the two qualifying examinations conducted by the Board. Excluding remuneration to the examiners, the total expenditure on account of the Board and its establishment during the financial year under report was Rs. 3,609.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY.

Up to the year 1921 the Government of Madras gave grants to local boards from time to time for the improvement of the water-supply in rural areas. In 1921 on the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee, the Government decided that grants should not be made thereafter for minor sanitary works, and ~~that they should only contribute towards~~ the cost of rural water-supply schemes in cases in which local boards put forward specific schemes which had been examined and approved by the Sanitary and Engineering authorities, and on condition that the place for which the water-supply scheme was intended was constituted a union, and rates were levied to cover a portion of the cost. In accordance with the decision no grants were given for the improvement of the rural water-supply between 1921 and 1925. Owing to the withdrawal of Government aid, local boards were not able to provide an adequate supply of water in their areas and this was a cause of considerable complaint among the rural population. The Government therefore decided in 1925 to allot a sum of Rs. 6·25 lakhs to local boards for the purpose, out of the remission granted by the Government of India in that year. Out of this amount the boards were able to spend in that year only a sum of Rs. 3,53,667. The balance of Rs. 2,71,333 was re-allotted during 1926-27. Additional grants amounting to Rs. 43,000 were also sanctioned during that year. Out of the grants sanctioned during 1926-27, the boards were able to spend only a sum of Rs. 1,2,481-1-5 before the 31st March

The balance of Rs. 1,01,851-14-7 has been re-allotted to the boards during the current year out of the provision of Rs. 2.5 lakhs made in the current year's budget for the improvement of the water-supply in rural areas. Additional grants amounting to Rs. 48,025 have also been sanctioned during the current year. The balance available is being distributed.

among district boards. The question of obtaining the sanction of the Legislative Council to the provision of additional funds for the purpose is under consideration. A statement showing the amounts granted to the various local boards from 1925-26 onwards is given below.

2. The grants referred to in paragraph 1 supra were sanctioned subject generally to the condition that the local boards provided from their funds a sum not less than the amount allotted to them, and they were made payable on the post-payment system.

3. Owing to the adverse nature of the season and scarcity of water in certain rural areas during the previous year, the Government have sanctioned special

grants to certain local boards, as shown in Statement II below.

4. The balance of grants remaining unspent at the end of each year lapses. In view of the fact that these grants lapse in the middle of the season most suitable for the execution of well works, local boards have had to suspend operations on the works under construction until the unspent balance of the grant has been re-allotted or fresh funds provided. In order to prevent this interruption of work at the end of 1926-27 the Government permitted local boards to carry on from 1st April 1927 the execution of the works remaining incomplete, although the grant in respect of these works lapsed on 31st March 1927 payment being made

from the grant for 1927-28. It is proposed to repeat the same expedient in future years.

5. The wish of the Government is to see that all rural villages where there is difficulty about water-supply, either on account of distance or insufficiency of present sources, should be provided with a good supply within convenient reach; and that further the water on which villages depend should in all cases be protected as far as possible from pollution. If funds are available they hope to be able to assist local boards to carry out in future years a definite programme to achieve this ideal in as short a time as is possible.

Statement showing grants sanctioned to local boards for the improvement of the water-supply in rural areas.

Statement showing grants sanctioned to local boards.				Amount of grant sanctioned during 1925-26.	Unspent balance re-allotted during 1926-27.	Additional grants sanctioned during 1926-27.	Unspent balance re-allotted during 1927-28.	Additional grants sanctioned during 1927-28.
Name of the district board.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.
Anantapur	...	...	...	20,000	13,421	3,000	4,979	9 0
Arcot, North	...	...	...	20,945	17,420	...	13,819	6 0
Arcot, South	...	...	...	25,000	18,667	2,000	2,174	0 0
Bellary	...	...	...	20,000	4,631	3,000	2,689	4 0
Chingleput	...	...	...	12,900	8,734	500	1,502	3 0
Chittoor	...	...	...	6,000	5,697	...	1,184	0 0
Coimbatore	...	...	...	30,000	13,438	...	5,891	14 6
Cuddapah	...	...	...	30,000	14,740	...	120	0 0
Gunjam	...	...	...	20,000	9,399	3,000	6,712	2 0
Godavari	...	...	...	28,350	11,218	2,000	7,160	3 0
Guntur	...	...	...	25,000	3,597	2,000	3,782	3 0
Kanara, South	...	...	...	30,000	8,792	3,000	2,844	15 0
Kistna	...	...	...	59,290	24,023	3,000	19,181	7 0
Kurnool	...	...	...	32,370	18,480	3,500	8,142	13 0
Madura	...	...	...	33,970	13,703	2,000	...	...
Malabar	...	...	...	14,000	10,641	2,750	4,207	0 1
Nellore	...	...	...	29,000	21,669	...	3,983	4 0
Nilgiris	...	...	...	30,000	4,927	...	...	...
Ramnad	...	...	...	14,000	2,295	2,750	510	8 0
Salem	...	...	...	20,000	3,884	4,750	...	...
Tanjore	...	...	...	45,000	18,325	2,000	2,419	5 0
Tinnevely	...	...	...	10,863	7,512	1,750	4,668	7 0
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	7,062	6,018	...	2,067	4 0
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	20,000	10,102	2,000	3,812	3 0
Rayadrug Union Board	...	...	...	14,650	...	...	...	...
Guntakal Union Board	...	...	...	26,600	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	6,25,000	2,71,333	43,000	1,01,851	14 7

Statement showing special grants given to local boards during 1926-27 and 1927-28 for rural water-supply.

Statement showing special grants				Grant sanctioned during 1926-27.	Grant sanctioned during 1927-28.	Remarks.
Name of local board.				Rs.	Rs.	
Ongole Taluk Board	...	...	...	(a) 20,000	* 30,225	* (1) Rs. 25,000 for expenditure up to 30th September 1927. (2) Out of this Rs. 5,225 is a half grant for expenditure up to 31st March 1928. (3) Excludes Rs. 1,000 in 1926-27 for a tank work to provide work for unskilled labour.
Ellore Taluk Board	...	...	...	...	+ 15,150	} + Excludes Rs. 3,500 sanctioned during 1926-27 for well works to provide for work for unskilled labour. For expenditure up to 30th June 1927.
Kurnool District Board (for well works in Dhone taluk)	...	...	...	...	5,000	
Kurnool District Board (for well works in Koilkuntla taluk)	...	...	...	...	5,200	
Markapur Taluk Board	...	...	...	...	1,100	
Cuddapah District Board	...	...	...	...	3,500	
Total	...	...	...	(a) 20,000	60,175	

(a) Rs. 10,000 to the Anantapur District Board and Rs. 1,125 to the Urvakonda Union Board. * Grant made to Tiruppattur Taluk Board.
† Grant made to the Rayachoti Taluk Board. ‡ Grant made to the Markapur Taluk Board.

(a) Out of this amount no portion was drawn during 1926-27 though it was expected that about Rs. 3,000 would be spent in that year. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was re-allotted in 1927-28 and is included in Rs. 30,225.

Continued From Page 4.

They consulted Mata Badal, who told them that before the introduction of vaccination a lot of misery was caused by small-pox. Many children and adults died, young and beautiful daughters turned ugly. He had all his children vaccinated.

"Look at them how healthy they are."

Gauri Shankar had his son immediately vaccinated, but the Thakur hesitated and listened to the bad advice of Baldeo Upadhia Brahman who was against vaccination. Whenever the vaccinator came round the Thakur hid his son and told lies that the child was taken to his grandmother's place.

After seven years the vaccinator visited Gauri Shankar again and told him that he must re-vaccinate his son. That those children who were vaccinated six months after their birth and re-vaccinated when seven years old, escaped entirely from the disease. Gauri Shankar listened to the advice and got his son re-vaccinated, while the son of Ram Bux Thakur grew up without vaccination.

The son of Gauri Shankar was called Kailash and that of the Thakur Ram Pal.

Kailash and Ram Pal were great friends and played together. One day Ram Pal got very high fever,

"On the third day the fever dropped but the face and body of Ram Pal were covered with eruptions and which increased to such an extent that Ram Pal's face could not be recognized. He was dying when the village doctor was called. The doctor did his best to save the boy.

He had him shifted to a separate room, so that he may not infect others and had the rags used for the discharge, burnt. The boy recovered but the pox had affected his eyes and the boy was not only ugly but the worst had happened; he was blind.

Kailash had pity for his friend and whenever he went out to play he took Ram Pal with him and made him sit down in a safe place while he played. When they grew up Ram Pal felt his affliction more and more. One day he met Mata Badal, the old man of the village, who asked him whose son he was.

Ram Pal gave him information. Mata Badal then told him how the vaccinator and he tried their best to persuade his (Ram Pal's) parents to get him vaccinated, but they would not listen. Ram Pal got mad over this and when he went home he upbraided his parents for having brought such affliction on him.

He said, "Look at Kailash how hale and hearty he is while life is a misery to

me. It is better to die than live such a life." And the next morning they found him dead. Ram Pal had committed suicide.

Remember that vaccination is the only safeguard against small-pox and that your children must be vaccinated twice. The first time when they are six months old and the second time when they reach the age of seven years.

FIVE THINGS TO REMEMBER TO ESCAPE SMALL-POX.

- (1) Get vaccinated.
- (2) Get re-vaccinated after seven years.
- (3) Follow vaccinator's advice.
- (4) Do not listen to anti-vaccinationists.
- (5) Remember vaccine comes from the calf.

VILLAGE PLANNING AND HOUSING.

The question of providing hygienic housing in villages in India is of great importance. There are very few houses in villages which can, in any sense of the word be called satisfactory from the sanitary point of view. In the average village, the great majority of the houses are built of mud and contain no provisions for ventilation. They are usually undrained and often are crowded together in a most insanitary manner. They have no proper provision for the storages of grain and fodder, nor have they proper accommodation for domestic animals. The water supply of such villages is invariably from shallow wells and the water in these wells is always polluted from the sub-soil water.

The result of these conditions is that a high mortality from preventible diseases prevails in practically every village in India.

The prevailing preventible diseases in villages are as follows:—

- (1) Plague. (2) Cholera. (3) Malaria. (4) Dysentery. (5) Enteric Fever. (6) Relapsing Fever. (7) Tuberculosis. (8) Pneumonia and (9) Other Respiratory diseases.

I will take these diseases seriatim and indicate the causes which in villages tend to augment the mortality from each.

PLAGUE.

It is already well known to most villagers that plague is a disease of rats which is transmitted to human beings by the rat flea. It is, therefore, evident that in the absence of rats there would be no plague. The rat responsible for plague is the grey rat which lives in the houses of the people and not the brown field rat which rarely ever comes into the houses. There would be no grey rats in the houses, if there were no food available for them to

eat. If the people, therefore, would keep their stores of food for themselves and their cattle in rat-proof receptacles there would be no rats.

The building of rat-proof houses would be exceedingly expensive and beyond the financial capabilities of the inhabitants of villages. It is, therefore, not practical to recommend the building of rat-proof houses, but there is no reason why villagers should not keep the stores of food in small rat-proof receptacles in the houses. Rat proof receptacles may either be built of brick or concrete or tin-lined boxes might be provided instead. The expenses of providing such receptacles would be very small and would result in the saving of large quantities of grain which is at present devoured by the rats and the absence of available food would soon result in the rat population dying out. It is well known that plague very seldom attacks Europeans because they keep their food in receptacles which are inaccessible to the rats.

CHOLERA.

Epidemic cholera is almost invariably due to pollution of wells by persons suffering from the disease. It is usually imported into a village by carriers of the disease, and come from another village which is already infected. Those persons drawing water from the village well and using their own buckets or pots infect the whole village with the result that a large number of inhabitants become infected. This can easily be prevented by seeing that the drinking water wells of the village are kept in good repair to prevent polluted sub-soil water gaining access to the wells with masonry to prevent infection by the mouth of the well. In such covered wells force or suction pumps should be installed. It is surely much easier for a villager to draw water from such a well by turning the handle of the pump than the present method of lowering receptacle into the well and pulling it up again.

In the absence of covered wells with pumps, the water supply of the village can be rendered safe by simple expedient of putting two ounces of permanaganate of potash or *lai dawai* in a bucket of water stirring it round with a stick until melted and emptying into drinking water wells every evening. This will hardly add any colour or taste to the water at all and it will most certainly prevent a cholera epidemic in the village.

It may be thought that this matter of wells hardly comes under the heading of housing but as many houses have private wells actually in the house or in the compound, it certainly does come under this heading. Private wells in houses which are undrained are bound to be polluted by the subsoil water, consequently such wells should be filled up and drinking water should only be taken from wells of at least 25 feet distance from the nearest inhabited houses or cattle shed.

(To be Continued)

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

(By K. AMBIKACHARAM, B. Sc.)

It can be said without any hesitation that poverty in India is mainly due to agricultural indebtedness. The Famine Commission of 1880 tells us that the origin of debt among the landed classes is traceable to various causes, chief among which are the failure of crops from drought, expenditure on marriage or other ceremony, general thriftlessness, an improvident use of sudden inflation of credit, the exactions of an oppressive body of middle men and administrative errors such as unsuitable revenue settlements; and debts once incurred very rapidly grow with exorbitant rates of interests.

Thus the causes of the agrarian indebtedness are many and let us carefully survey the various causes and see how far they are true.

One of the most out standing causes of the indebtedness of our country is the loss of economic equilibrium. The Indian ryot was from time immemorial a conservative and illiterate, and he was so philosophical as not to think of the moment and he was quite satisfied with the low production of his land. Above all the standard of life was very low and he was not able to reach it. But slowly the economic distress began to reign supreme. The decline of the cottage industries, handicrafts and indigenous arts, brought about the excessive pressure on soil and though the total area under cultivation increased, it was not possible for everyone to have sufficient area for cultivation. What was once an industrial country, India was slowly proselytised into a purely agricultural one and almost all had to toil in the fields for their living. The thirst for land became more and more and as a result of this the agricultural holdings were sub-divided and the people who cultivated in the fragmented pieces became involved in debts which they found difficult clear away. The income which the people could get through cottage industries was put a stop to, which otherwise would enable the ryot to avoid falling a victim to the devastating hand of the money lender. It is very deplorable to see that the Law of Inheritance also is responsible for the agrarian indebtedness and economic distress. By this law several big estates have disintegrated into very small areas and the owners of such small holdings have become naturally poor. For anything and everything they had to borrow from the money lender and what they had realised from their fields would barely enable them to satisfy their wants.

The heavy land assessment is largely responsible for the aggravation of the agrarian indebtedness of our country. The official theory of the Land Revenue System is that the land revenue is not a

tax but is in the nature of a rent. The state is the land-lord and therefore has the right to appropriate the economic rent. There is another theory known as the Ricardian Theory of rent which tells that the cultivation of a land is economically profitable and that the land tax is meant for the use of the soil. It also assumes that there is a sort of free competition among the ryots and there are alternative occupations other than agriculture to which the ryot may resort. None of these conditions however obtain in India. The Indian ryot has no alternative occupation save agriculture and whether it pays him or not he has to resort to cultivation. When it does not pay him he runs into debt or starves. Under such conditions the poor and helpless ryot finds it a very, very hard task to pay the land tax.

The abnormal rates of interests demanded by the money lenders have intensified the disease of indebtedness. It is usury the rankest, most inordinate, most merciless usury—which eats away the very marrow out of the bones of the Indian ryot and condemns him to a life of penury and slavery, in which not only economic production is hopeless, but in which also energy and will become paralysed and the ryot sinks down to a state of resigned fatalism from which hope is shut out and in which life drags on wearily and unprofitably as if with no object in view.

Another cause is extravagance and improvidence among the ryots. But how far it is true we cannot say, when the ryot has to celebrate the marriage of his son or daughter he is extravagant. Unfortunately he has no ready money for celebrating the marriage and naturally he borrows from a money lender. He thinks that his prestige will be lost if he is not extravagant. The social customs in the marriage have taken a religious turn and it is very deplorable to note that any religious ceremony in our country takes away a large sum of money from us. Thus as far as I know the extravagance of the ryot is not quite intentional but is the outcome of his ignorance and illiteracy. Illiteracy must perish and the ryots are sure to be frugal in their ways.

Then comes the drain of potential capital. A vast sum of money is being drained from our country year after year. The wealth of India is slowly disintegrating and thus our country is becoming poorer and poorer. For sugar, for piece goods and for several other things we are spending very great amounts which only benefit other countries. We are lacking in industrial enterprise and are quite unable to compete with other countries in the industrial campaign.

It was not till 1875 that the problem of agrarian indebtedness drew the attention of the public and the government. The gravity of the indebtedness was very well

emphasised by the Famine Commissions and Government met the situation with much zeal. The lavishness and the extravagance of the ryots have become the common place of rural economics and an interested subject of administrators and many a student of economics. The evil derived from extravagance and improvidence is a closed book to the ryots.

Let us look into the relief methods adopted by the Government for rooting out indebtedness.

Grant of Loans and Advances. At present the chief want of the agriculturist is money on credit for purchasing agricultural implements, cattle and seeds and to adopt intensive methods of cultivation. In 1883, the Government of India seriously thought over the question of credit and passed the Land Improvement Loans Act in the very same year, and in 1884 the Agriculturists Loan Act was passed. The Land Improvement Loans Act enables the ryots to dig wells, improve irrigation and drainage etc. In general improvement of land was quite possible for the ryot without the aid of the village money lender. The Agriculturists Loans Act is helpful to the ryots in the purchase of cattle, agricultural implements and seeds.

*Civil Law:—*The Civil Law was much simplified. The Government made special provision in the Civil Procedure Code which precludes attachment of certain property belonging to the ryots. The Government also framed the Agriculturists Relief Act by which an agriculturist cannot be arrested for a money decree and he has the right to ask for payment of his debts in instalments.

*The Co-operative Movement on the Credit side:—*The chronic poverty of the ryots and the unbounding agrarian indebtedness of our country brought about the Co-operative Movement in India which began on the credit side. The Co-operative Movement is not the monopoly of the credit movement, but is a method eminently suited for agriculture and agriculturists. Especially in a country like India where there are small holdings, and the Law of Inheritance reigns supreme, and the ryots are paralysed with chronic poverty, and annoyed with uncertain monsoons there is no possibility of separating agriculture and co-operation. The potentialities of the Co-operative Movement lie in the organization of co-operative societies and to educate the ryot for adapting himself to the advanced agricultural conditions and to establish in him the idea of self help in the matter of agricultural production and distribution. The co-operative department has started many co-operative credit societies in both urban and rural areas, to enable the ryots to take loans from the societies. In this way there is scope for the disintegration of the vast agricultural indebtedness.—Agr. J].

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.

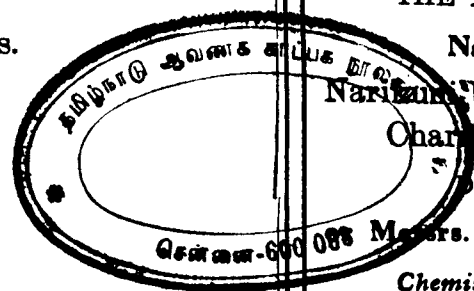
RED ENSIGN COFFEE & TEA.

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