

1035

8/5/27

FIRST	
Annual Subscription	Rs. 10
East	... \$ 8 00
Foreign	... £ 0 15 0
For Clerks	... Rs. 6 0 0
Subsequent years' annual Subscription for India.	5 0 0

For God
Crown and
Country.



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

Publishing Office: Madras—Saidapet.

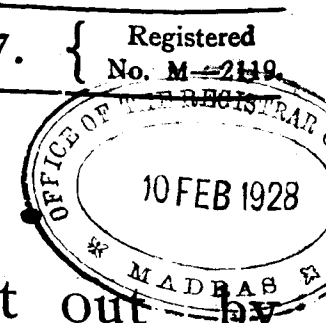
VOL. III No. 46
12 pages.

Lucknow, Friday, 2nd December 1927.

Registered
No. M-2119

To

ADVERTISERS.



Our Third Annual Issue will be brought out this month and we propose to print several thousand copies, circulating all over India, Ceylon, East Africa, etc. The weekly will be illustrated and will contain the views of important officials and the non-officials in the field. Special advertisement charges will be:—

	Rs. 21/-
Half page do	14/-
Quarter page do	10/-
One column 2 1/2" x 12" do	12/-
Two columns do	15/-

[Front and back page double the above rates.]

Only a few pages are reserved for advertisements.

Advertisements for the Annual Issue together with the remittance for the cost of the advertisement at the above rates should reach us Early. We shall also be glad to receive the Progress Reports up to date of the working of Commercial and Industrial concerns together with blocks, if any, for publication in our Annual Issue for which no charges will be made

Apply to:—

Mrs. M. R. Janaki, B.A., L.T., M.R.A.S., (London)

Chief Editor, "Wealth & Welfare"

MADRAS—SAIDAPET.

MINSARARASAM

A BOON TO SUFFERERS
AN INDISPENSIBLE REQUISITE FOR EVERY FAMILY.

MINSARARASAM.	MINSARARASAM.
Has earned a world-wide fame, as a Sovereign Remedy for all general complaints. Used internally and externally in drop doses with immediate and marvellous effects.	Is a unique specific for all Fevers, Cold, Cough, Bronchitis, Head-ache, Stomach-ache, Acidity, Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Rheumatic and paralytic pains etc.
Rs. 2/-per phial. Postage extra. Literature free.	Rs. 2/-per phial. Postage extra. Literature free.

Has earned Hundreds of Testimonials.

From All over India, Burma, Ceylon, Malay States, S. Africa, Indo-China, Siam etc.

Address:- MINSARARASAM Co., Ltd., SALEM (S. India).

Madras } (1) Messrs. Dadha & Co., Esplanade; (2) Arvin & Co., Broadway;
Stockists } (3) Hon. Dr. U. Rama Rau's Pharmacy, P. O. Box 166, Madras.

MINSARARASAM

MOSQUITO CURTAINS.

All our nets are very strongly made of first class quality, white bleached extra strong, double texture English round Net.

Sizes.	Prices.
6 ft. x 8 ft. x 4½ ft.	Rs. 9-0-0
6 ft. x 4 ft. x 4½ ft.	" 10-0-0
7 ft. x 3 ft. x 4½ ft.	" 10-0-0
7 ft. x 3½ ft. x 5 ft.	" 11-0-0
7 ft. x 5 ft. x 5 ft.	" 13-0-0
7 ft. x 6 ft. x 6 ft.	" 16-0-0
7 ft. x 7 ft. x 6 ft.	" 17-0-0

Above curtains are provided with good washing Long Cloth Top. For net top of the same quality net as the curtain Re. 1 extra. Curtains are without door and with door as As. 12 extra.

K. R. HEBBAR & Co.,
Bangalore City.

The Mysore Dasara Souvenir
containing 200 illustrations

Re. 1 0 0

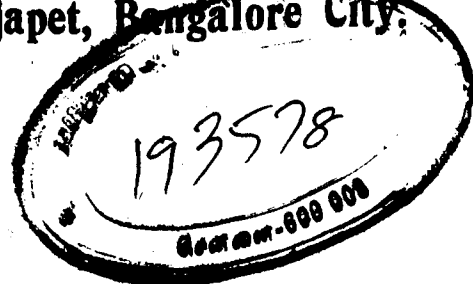
The Mysore State Souvenir
containing 300 illustrations

Rs. 2 0 0

The South Indian Album
containing 400 illustrations

Rs. 2 0 0

K. R. HEBBAR & Co.,
Publishers,
Chamarajapet, Bangalore City.



HEALTH.

PREVENTION OF DISEASE.

There is a good old saying that "Prevention is better than cure." It is admitted on all hands that it is more difficult to find medicines with preventive value than medicines with curative value. In disease symptoms appear and medical men apply themselves to allay the distress expressed by the sufferer. No one knows what derangements are passing far beyond the human eye and even far beyond the range of the mightiest microscope on earth, which will appear on a day all on a sudden and take away its poor victim.

The practitioner's art and skill lie more in finding out what predisposing circumstance will result in a disease, and what will not. The practitioner, with all his versatility will have to keep certain fundamentals before his mind. In cases of preventive medicines he has got to apply his special attention to them as they concern not only his patients that might come up his way but also every individual who is very near and dear to him and even the doctor's poor self comes within this scope.

Elimination and Alkalinization are the two most important factors in preventive or pre-clinical medicines. Of course the medical man must keep a sharp eye on the primary conditions of health, viz., nutrition, infection and general hygiene. These latter are no doubt the primary

conditions of health. In the human body the chief excretory organs are the skin, the bowels and the kidneys.

When the bowels and kidneys do not carry on their functions properly and fail to eliminate adequately, the cutaneous system of various kinds appear on the body. Failure of elimination by the way of bowels ultimately leads to the weakening of the voluntary and involuntary muscles due to their absorption of toxins left after partial elimination by the bowels. The result is that the weakness of voluntary muscles leads to an exaggeration and fixation of the normal resting posture, while weakening of the involuntary muscles is invariably followed by an atonic condition of the muscular coat of the alimentary tract. In the opinion of James Mackenzie a great deal of cardiac degeneration depends on the toxemia of intestinal origin.

Hepatic, and pancreatic disorders are mainly caused by the toxin laden blood passing through the system. Headaches, depression lack of energy, neuralgia, pains and other nervous ailments are chiefly caused by poisons carried through the system. Failure of elimination by way of the bowels may promote many other forms of derangements of the body such as premature senility, appendicitis etc., and in the opinion of a great medical man Arthritis is the outcome of such failure of elimination. Poor intestinal elimination may show its effect on the kidneys, which have to excrete toxic matters with which they were never intended to deal. In this manner a major part of the eliminative function of the bowel is transferred to the

great deal for human health and happiness and at the same time maintain his individuality. It is a far more simple matter to preserve a sound condition of health than to solve a complexity of problems which appear in disease. Elimination and Alkalinization are conducive towards that end.

The number of really efficient doctors, in our opinion, is on the decrease and at the same time the demands on their professional accomplishment are enormous. In view of the above fact people are now a days much more concerned with the prevention of disease than they used to be. It is an imperative factor in the preservation of the individual and even of the race that unnecessary illness should not be allowed to run us down in our health, time and purse (which, by the by, is very slender) when a relatively small number of pre-clinical methods and workers would fulfil social requirements. We doubt whether modern up to date doctors apply themselves in the least towards the ideal state of affairs whether pre-clinical methods will engross the better part of their attention and ward off disease than the application of clinical medicines which will cure disease, though we admit, the latter will ever loom large in the scheme of things.

Now we come to the two fundamental principles of pre-clinical methods.

ELIMINATION.

In the human body the chief excretory organs are the skin, the bowels and the kidneys.

When the bowels and kidneys do not carry on their functions properly and fail to eliminate adequately, the cutaneous system of various kinds appear on the body. Failure of elimination by the way of bowels ultimately leads to the weakening of the voluntary and involuntary muscles due to their absorption of toxins left after partial elimination by the bowels. The result is that the weakness of voluntary muscles leads to an exaggeration and fixation of the normal resting posture, while weakening of the involuntary muscles is invariably followed by an atonic condition of the muscular coat of the alimentary tract. In the opinion of James Mackenzie a great deal of cardiac degeneration depends on the toxemia of intestinal origin.

Hepatic, and pancreatic disorders are mainly caused by the toxin laden blood passing through the system. Headaches, depression lack of energy, neuralgia, pains and other nervous ailments are chiefly caused by poisons carried through the system. Failure of elimination by way of the bowels may promote many other forms of derangements of the body such as premature senility, appendicitis etc., and in the opinion of a great medical man Arthritis is the outcome of such failure of elimination. Poor intestinal elimination may show its effect on the kidneys, which have to excrete toxic matters with which they were never intended to deal. In this manner a major part of the eliminative function of the bowel is transferred to the

kidneys which might lead to the disease of renal inadequacy.

For proper elimination by way of the kidneys intake of abundance of pure water in empty stomach or 3 hours after meals, is the safe and simple procedure. Persons suffering from constipation or intestinal disorders, will be radically benefited if the regular flushing of the main sewer of the body be periodicals done by colon flushing.

Many a great scourge of mankind may be checked or prevented by the process of proper renal and intestinal elimination together with a comparatively protein diet and an abundance of pure water.

ALKALINIZATION.

The other part of the pre-clinical process of saving oneself from falling into simple or serious disease is alkalinization. One particular disease which is apt to attack mankind for want of proper alkalinization is arteriosclerosis. According to Mortensen the abnormal protein metabolism which is generally associated with arterial disease of this nature is manifested by an uric acid content in the blood "which no doubt occurs long before any evidence of hypertension or renal disease can be detected." He thinks our best and most rational therapeutic measure as well as remedy is a basic diet.

Human food may be generally divided into three classes, with respect to their final effect on the body, as neutral, acid or alkaline. Human constitution may assimilate certain part of the acid produced by foods and that part which is required for proper digestion but the unused acid acts injuriously on the system and ultimately leads to disease. The acid acts slowly but surely sometime causing uneasiness, but in most cases without any serious notice being taken by us. This can be checked by taking alkaline foods which will neutralise the action of acid on the body. Such foods are mostly vegetables, nuts, fruits (excepting those which are predominantly acid bearing) etc.

Smith has noticed that the arterial hypertension-nephritic group of patients are eaters of predominantly acid producing foods and their urinary acidity can be successfully reduced to a hydrogenion concentration of 7 and their clinical condition greatly improved by a basic diet.

Acidity in the body in the faintest degree is incompatible with life and Mr. Smith says 'we consume what foods we please, and the body preserves its slightly alkaline balance by secreting the excess of the acid by means of the kidneys. Urine acidities as great as 100 times that of the body are very common, and occasionally a urine is found which is 1,000 or more times as acid as the body. Without knowledge of the destructive action of very slight traces of acid on living tissue, we might be justified in assuming, theoretically, that abnormally acid dietaries may be a factor in the production of blood vessel and kidney diseases.'

Health & Happiness.

HOW TO BE A GOOD NURSE.

Nursing is a noble profession. Good nurses are the ministering angels to the suffering humanity; but they are very rare and scarcely to be found. Any and every one can not make a good nurse of herself. There are some peculiar qualities essential to good nursing. Those only make good nurses of themselves who possess these essential qualities, without which, however good, gentle and well-intentioned a woman may be, one can not be a good nurse. There are professional nurses as well as amateur nurses; but these qualities are essential for both of them. For money or for love whoever wants to nurse a sick man or woman in his or her sick bed, should first learn the art of good nursing.

The first and foremost of these essential qualities, is manual skill. It is the simplest to teach and to learn. A good nurse should understand how to move gently and quietly. She will tread softly, so that there be no noise in the sick room. She will speak gently and affectionately so that her silvery tone and gentle voice may be pleasant to the ears of the patient and those around her. She should know how to make beds tidily, apply bandages gently, move or turn the patient softly when required, and to do many other things personal to the patient or general to the sick-room with the sole object of making the sick-bed pleasant to the patient, and never do anything which may irritate him.

When it is said of a nurse that she knows her business well and can follow orders, it is understood that she is thoroughly master of the habit of doing things nicely. To be good and to do good things is quite natural with her. She has practiced good methods for doing things so much so that they have become part and parcel of her very nature. Whenever and wherever her services are required, she is always ready and acquits herself admirably.

A properly qualified nurse is an intimate friend of the patient however temporarily it may be, so that the patient places implicit confidence in her and is ready to be entirely guided by her advice. In that case she can easily and categorically follow doctor's orders and teach the patient not only what the doctor wants him to do but why he should do so. In a word, the nurse leads her patient to place confidence in the doctor and take his orders seriously.

Of the six important characteristics of good nursing, after manual skill, leadership comes next. A nurse having this important characteristic can easily lead her patient to obey her instructions and place implicit confidence in her. It enables her to get the patient eat his diet at the proper time even if he is not hungry. It is a particularly valuable characteristic in a nurse.

The third characteristic of a good nurse is persistence. It keeps the nurse on duty two or three days at a stretch. It is what keeps the doctors and the nurses at the bedside of the patient, patiently and persistently striving to save the life of a hopeless case.

Fourthly, a good nurse should be an experienced person. She must have perfect knowledge of what it is all about. In a word, a good nurse means an experienced nurse. She has pretty tolerable knowledge about many different sorts of requirements. Different sorts of people have different sorts of peculiarities, habits, whims, caprices and troubles. A good nurse should possess knowledge so far as possible of these different characteristics of her patients. She must be well read, and has seen and talked with many doctors and other nurses. The older the nurse is on the service, the more experience she acquires. There is enormous difference between a junior and a senior nurse. The experience gained at the bedside helps the nurse more than the lesson she takes in her class.

The next characteristic in importance is intelligent kindness. She must be kind without seeming to be so. Her only concern is her patient's physical and mental well being. Her own comfort, rest and other requirements should be cast aside when her patient wants her attendance at his bedside. She must therefore be patient, forbearing and considerate. This characteristic of good nursing may be called the art of nursing.

Lastly, a good nurse should have intuition. This is perhaps the most interesting and dramatic of the qualities which make for good nursing. Intuition is a kind of acute perception which gives to some nurses what seems to the outsider an uncanny ability to know what is happening to the patient. It is something like a nurse's sixth sense. It is only possible for the most intelligent nurse to acquire this intuition after long hours of intense application of her mental faculty by the bedside of the patient. This sensitiveness to the slightest and scarcely perceptible movements of the patient's lips or other limbs or the minutest change of the atmosphere of the sick room is a qualification acquired by only a fortunate few; most of the nurses are denied this unique quality of good nursing.

Considering these characteristics we wonder how many of the so-called nurses in our hospitals and dispensaries can be called good nurses! How many of them can inspire confidence in their patients! What we call manual skill may be taught to the would be nurses in our medical institutions, yet it is the least important of all. They should cultivate the other characteristics if they really wish to deserve the name they bear!—(H. & H.)

PEDIATRICS IN GENERAL PRACTICE.

Pediatrics, declares Joseph Garland, (Boston Medical and Surgical Journal) is a unique speciality in that its opportunities and limitations are determined only by time. It is indeed, general practice confined to an age group.

Every general practitioner, also, he says, should not only consider it his prerogative to practice pediatrics, but should consider it his duty to practice it well, and without the aid of the proprietary food manufacturers, whose literature falls upon the

doctor's desk like autumn leaves upon a lawn.

The general practitioner, however, should bear in mind certain obvious but often neglected points. The standards of physical examination in infancy differ from those in the adult and particularly as regards the chest, are treacherous. Fatigue in the growing child should be recognized as a factor where weight gain is unsatisfactory, and tonsils, like the fruits of the field, should be plucked only when ripe and ready for the plucking. When possible let them remain in situ until the fourth or fifth year, and let the decision for their removal be based on mechanical obstruction due to unusual size, a history of recurrent infections in the tonsillar glands, themselves, or other infection in the body which might be due to diseased tonsils.

With unexplained fever of any duration a careful examination of the urine in search of a diagnosis of pyelitis and inspection of the ear drums should be made, for otitis media is the most common sequel of common cold in infancy, and an early incision may avoid the necessity for many days of drainage. This may save an awkward situation for the practitioner.

Pronounced, repeated and projectile vomiting in early infancy, particularly if a tumor is felt in the abdomen, or if gastric peristalsis is visible, is most probably due to stenosis of the pylorus and operation should not be long delayed if weight loss is continuous.

When bloody stools are passed and vomiting becomes a prominent feature in a child previously well, at least think of intussusception. When collapse is imminent with stercoraceous vomiting, and a sausage shaped tumor is palpable in the abdomen, the diagnosis is certain, and immediate laparotomy is the only treatment.

In infant feeding he prefers maternal nursing if possible, and urges the utmost endeavor to promote the secretion of milk. If the weight gain is not satisfactory or the infant shows signs of hunger, it is well to ascertain the amount of milk he is getting by weighing before and after nursing for a twenty four hour period. If the amount taken is not sufficient for his needs,—about 3 ounces of body weight in the 24 hours—supplementary bottles may be given.

Underfeeding is the commonest cause of trouble in the breast fed infant and this may be accomplished by colic, constipation and vomiting, the last named being due to reflex nervousness in a wakeful, irritable child.

Overfeeding may be corrected by shortening the nursing periods or giving water before the breast is taken. Rarely is disturbance of digestion due to the quality of the milk, and analysis of the breast milk seldom gives information of value. It must always be borne in mind that digestive disorders may be purely functional; the reaction of an over-wrought infant to a nervous mother, too much attention and too little rest.—(H. & H.)

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Editorial :—	
Food and Health	5
Health :—	
Prevention of Disease	3
How to be a Good Nurse	4
Pediatrics in General Practice	4
On the Line :—	
Agricultural Demonstration	6
M. L. Cs.	6
Motor Bus	7
Pay of Village Officers	7
Reserved Armed Police	7
Deputy Superintendents of Police	7
Assistant Engineers P. W. D.	7
Minor Irrigation Officers	8
Shedding Crocodile Tears	8
Telegraphic Money Orders	8
Agricultural College Coimbatore	9
Survey Department	9
Mettur Project	9
Breeding Bulls	9
Advertisements :—	
The Cashew Cultivation	10
Indian Refreshment Rooms, S. I. Ry.	10

For God, Crown and Country.

Wealth & Welfare.

Lucknow, Friday, 2nd December, 1927.

EDITORIAL

FOOD AND HEALTH.

The question of an adequate and well balanced diet is an important one, and suitable food is the first essential in building up and maintaining the physique and stamina of a nation. A properly fed and well nourished body has extraordinary powers of resistance to diseases and to adverse circumstances, while

conversely the ravages of disease are especially severe amongst those whose resistance has been impaired by lack of proper nutrition. Public interest is now being gradually awakened to the importance of proper food, but our knowledge of dietary in spite of the fact that a considerable light has been thrown upon the problem of nutrition in recent years is still imperfect and undeveloped, and therefore it is not so very easy to speak with emphasis and certainty what is sufficient and suitable food. Man appears to eat everything of an edible nature that comes in his way. In other words his diet seems to have been as varied as his circumstances permitted. In this he has been right as recent researches have shown that the key note of a successful diet is "variety," and it is only from the right variety that the body can obtain all the various constituents which are essential for normal nutrition. No single food-stuff will meet satisfactorily the needs of an adult. Rice by itself is an imperfect and inadequate food for man and would have to be supplemented in other directions if health or even life itself is to be maintained. Consequently *dal*, fish or meat is taken with it. On the other hand, milk, which is food manufactured by an animal for an animal, is the perfect food for the young: indeed it is the only food available, and its constitution is such that even for the adult milk and milk products form one of the most valuable foods obtainable.

There is, however, a general agreement that the body requires a sufficiency of food to supply its energy requirements and that within certain wide limits this energy can be supplied indifferently by a wide variety of food materials. Protein or flesh-forming food is essential. The proteins of milk have a high value for this purpose; the proteins of cereals are not so good, those of maize being relatively poor. It is also necessary that the body must have a sufficiency of mineral matter or salts of the right kind and also vitamins, the nature of which is yet imperfectly known, but whose presence in sufficient amount in a diet is essential for the maintenance of health and even life itself. The accustomed diet of the people of this country, be it based upon rice or *atta*, or upon meat, is in almost all cases, defective and excessive. The food is first deprived of its best and most nutritious parts when, the rice is husked and polished and the *atta* is ground fine and white, or the potatoes are peeled, and then it is spoiled by cooking which slowly destroys the vital properties, i.e., the "vitamins," which are essential to good health. Man is the only animal that cooks its food. The less the food is cooked the better it is. The longer it is cooked the more it loses its vital properties or vitamins. The combination of cooking with the removal of the valuable and nutritious skins and inner husks of vegetables, fruits and grain, leads to a deficiency in diet of the vital elements which create and maintain life, and further leads to excess in eating in the effort to make up for these deficiencies. Further the accustomed diets of most races, be they based upon rice, upon *atta* or upon meat are all one-sided. The habit is to eat too often of one thing, such as rice and to eat too much of it and so to clog the body with a quantity of starch which it cannot digest. A balanced diet must contain fresh fruits and vegetables in ample quantity, and should, if possible, include good clean milk, and these things should not be cooked or boiled for more than a few minutes and would be better not cooked at all. The quantity of any one article of diet of a staple nature such as rice, *atta* or meat should be kept small, and balanced by the addition of fresh fruits, green vegetables and milk, so that the total diet will contain a balanced combination of the essential products, carbohydrates, fats and mineral salts together with an ample supply of the essential vital elements. Lop-sided, badly balanced, diets, deficient in vital

elements are in general use and are the direct cause of many diseases such as beri-beri, epidemic dropsy, scurvy, etc., and are the most potent cause of general ill-health and debility and the most common pre-disposing cause of all other diseases. Much has been said and written about immunity and how to create protection against disease and how to cure it by disinfectants, drugs and inoculations. But the last word in the story of health is this—that a healthy body is the best defence against disease, and the golden rule of health is to eat little and wisely. This country is essentially suited for the production of fruits and vegetables and tracts of waste lands—which are to be found

in the neighbourhood of most of the villages and which cannot be utilised for purposes of cultivation—can with advantage be utilised for growing fruits and green vegetables. It would certainly be in the best interests of the people of this country if they could be produced in sufficient quantity and sold at a cheap price to enable every one to include them in their daily diet. The question of milk supply is a very important but difficult one and it is only by selective breeding, by crossing, and by better feeding and housing of the cattle that this problem can be solved.

ON THE LINE.

AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION.

Demonstration maistries are generally recruited from head coolies or ordinary coolies who have had sufficient experience in experiment stations. No special training is prescribed, but they learn in the experiment stations all about the particular improvement they are sent out to demonstrate. As regards the Agricultural Assistant Demonstrators, the applicants for these posts should have at least undergone the two years' course at the Agricultural College and obtained a certificate of proficiency. Before they are sent to work in the district, they are trained in experiment stations under experienced farm managers or under agricultural demonstrators. Assistant Lecturers in Agriculture are recruited from the best Upper Subordinates in the Agricultural section with experience in experiment stations and district work. The Assistants in the Mycological and Entomological sections go to the districts in connection with their work; those employed in other research sections do not attend to district work. The district staff get an opportunity to get into touch with the research work at Coimbatore when they are deputed to attend the College Day and Conference when the research sections usually stage explanatory exhibits to show District Officers what is being done. None of the experiment stations are equipped with libraries. Farm managers depend for literature upon the library at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, from which selected publications are circulated. The plant-breeding stations at Coimbatore and in the districts are furnished with laboratories.

M. L. Cs.

The following are the instructions regulating the relations between the heads of departments and the members of the Legislative Council, Madras.

The importance of the position of the member of the Legislative Council vis-a-vis the district administration arises largely from the fact that under the Government of India Act and the Rules and Standing Orders made under it, he may ask a question in Council "for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern within the special cognizance of the Member to whom it is addressed;"

this right is subject to the proviso that the question does not relate to certain specified subjects such as the relations with a Foreign State. In a statement to the Legislative Council on 12th October 1921 the President stated that the expression "Public concern" should ordinarily be taken to exclude any individual cases of hardship; but he added that such a case would, however, become a matter of public concern if it were shown that some question of principle was involved.

2. Orders have been issued by the Government from time to time regarding the action to be taken on requests by Members of the Legislative Council for information. These orders will now be summarised.

3. Questions asked in the Legislative Council by Members on details of the administration involve references to district officers, and if the information could be given in the first instance without objection to the Member by a local officer, a considerable amount of time and trouble would be saved unless the Member, after obtaining information from the local officer, asks a question in the Legislative Council to elicit the same information from the Government. The Government therefore consider that a Collector may ordinarily furnish Members of the Legislative Council at their request with information within the cognizance as to statistics or facts relating to local matters of public concern; he should not, however, divulge the contents of correspondence or communicate any information which is confidential or involves a statement of general policy for which the Government or the Board of Revenue are responsible. When a Collector considers that compliance with a request for information is not expedient, he should send a courteous reply to the Member that he is unable to furnish the information.

4. Should any such demand for information be addressed to an authority subordinate to the Collector, it should be submitted to the Collector for orders.

5. Questions have been raised as to what action Collectors should take on petitions presented through Members of the Legislative Council as such.

6. In Board's Standing Order No. 172 it is laid down that petitions may be presented to the Government officers in person or sent through the post and that they should be received whenever, by whomsoever, in whatever language, they may be presented. Petitions are also presented through duly authorized vakils. When a petition is submitted through a member of the Legislative Council as such (i. e., not an authorized vakil or agent), the following instructions should be observed:—

(1) If the petition relates to a matter of public concern in the district within his cognizance, the Collector should deal with the petition and give the Member a final reply. If the disposal of the matter falls within his powers, or submit the petition after enquiry with his remarks to the Board of Revenue in other cases.

(2) If the petition relates to an individual case of alleged hardship, not raising a question of public concern, and the matter is one within the competence of an officer subordinate to the Collector, the collector should send a courteously worded acknowledgment to the member informing him that orders will be communicated in due course to the petitioner or the person on whose behalf the member has written. The Collector should then forward the petition (without the member's covering letter) to the subordinate concerned for disposal.

(3) If the petition is of the nature described in clause (2) above, but the matter cannot be disposed of by subordinate, the Collector should send an acknowledgment to the Member and deal with the petition himself sending his final order to the petitioner and not to the member.

(4) Petitions forwarded by Members of the Legislative Council should be properly stamped and if insufficiently stamped may be dealt with accordingly in direct correspondence with the petitioner and not with or through the Member.

(5) If a Member sends a petition to an officer subordinate to the District Collector, that officer should forward the communication without remarks for orders through the usual channel to the District Collector who should deal with it as if it had been presented to him direct.

(6) If a Member makes verbal representations to an officer subordinate to the District Collector, that officer should make a note of them and send the note without remarks to the District Collector through the usual channel.

(7) These instructions will also apply *mutatis mutandis* to officers of other departments.

MOTOR BUS.

The owner of every motor bus plying in the City of Madras and in the suburbs is required to take a permit in Form 'G' from the Commissioner of Police and the District Magistrate, Chingleput. Under condition 9 of the permit the Commissioner of Police and the District Magistrate fix the speed limit of the vehicle with reference to local conditions. The Government have directed that a speed limit of 15 miles an hour may be fixed in the case of buses running in certain streets in the City of Madras. Additional police staff for the regulation of traffic in the city has been appointed and two crown sergeants have been provided with motor cycles fitted with speedometers and cases of over speeding are checked and charged by them. No speed limit is prescribed in the case of motor cabs plying for hire in the City of Madras. The mufassal is regulated under condition 9 of the permit referred to above. In respect of other motor vehicles no definite speed limit is prescribed but section 5 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, provides for punishment on conviction for driving recklessly or negligently or dangerously or at an excessive speed. The Commissioner has made certain proposals with a view to enforcing a stricter control over traffic, and these are under the consideration of Government. With reference to rule 19 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules licences to drive motor vehicles are granted in the City of Madras by the Commissioner of Police to persons who

- (i) have held driving licences free from unfavourable endorsements; or
- (ii) possess drivers' certificates issued by the South Indian Motor Union or the Sri Ram Motor School; or
- (iii) satisfy the Commissioner that they are thoroughly competent drivers.

In the mufassal driving licences are granted by the District Superintendent of Police to such persons as can satisfy him personally that they are thoroughly competent drivers or possess clear driving licences issued by some other licensing authority. It is not proposed to alter these rules at present.

Madras City—

The number of traffic points in the City has been increased from 35 to 65 and additional staff has been employed to man them. The additional expenditure on this account is being met by Government.

The following proposals are under consideration:—

- (i) that no bus should be registered or allowed to ply for hire in the City of Madras which does not form part of a fleet of at least eight buses either owned by one individual or controlled by a company;
- (ii) that all buses registered in the City of Madras as vehicles of public conveyance should be insured under a policy including "third party risk."

Mufassal—

A proposal for the employment of additional staff for the regulation of motor traffic in Madura Town is under consideration.

Madras City.—An additional Police staff of 2 Crown sergeants, 11 head constables and 55 constables has been appointed for traffic control in the City. These sergeants are intended for point checking purposes and controlling the speed of motor vehicles. Three head constables are for scriptory and supervisory work and four constables for process service work. The rest are for duty at the various traffic control points.

Mufassal.—Extra Police have not yet been sanctioned in the mufassal for this purpose.

PAY OF VILLAGE OFFICERS.

The Government have not yet the final figures but when the Madras Village Officers' Restoration Act, 1926, was given effect to, the understanding was that the total cost of the revised village establishment at the revised rates of pay allowing for the payment of jamabandi allowance to menials only should not exceed the total budget allotment for the village establishment for 1926-27. The savings then estimated as likely to be realized by the revision of the pay of village officers and menials amounted to about Rs. 8,99,000. The cost of the restored village offices was estimated at about Rs. 10,25,000. The question presumably refers to the village establishment as it stands after the restoration. The Government are awaiting the report of the Board of Revenue about the number of village officers and menials actually restored. On the information now available with the Government, the increased cost would be roughly about Rs. 10,62,000.

RESERVED ARMED POLICE.

The duties of the Reserved Armed Police are to provide in each district an 'emergency force' under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police and District Magistrate to deal with sudden local disturbances and to perform certain routine and fixed duties, such as guarding the local treasury and magazine, supplying orderlies to superior police officers and providing men for escort of prisoners and treasure. So far as can be ascertained from a study of old records, police reserves appear to have been formed first at the reorganization of 1859; prior to that date, the police force of this Presidency was made up of 'village police' and 'stipendiary police'. The reorganization contemplated among other things the placing of the old village police and the stipendiary constabulary on a better footing and the maintenance of separate reserves in the police headquarters of each district. It is not possible to determine with certainty whether prior to 1859, the duty of dealing with sudden local disturbances was laid on the military or only on the police. It has not been possible for the Government of Madras to ascertain whether the total strength of the stipendiary police was increased in 1859, when the reserves were formed.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.

Regarding the recruitments of Deputy Superintendents of Police the following select candidates form the direct recruitments of Deputy Superintendents of Police and the Circle Inspectors of Police.

"His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble the Law Member from a list drawn up by the Staff Selection Board in respect of Deputy Superintendents of Police, and the Inspector General of Police in respect of Circle Inspectors of Police."

The number recruited for the Deputy Superintendents of Police was one in 1925, four in 1926 and one will be recruited for 1927. As regards Circle Inspectors one was recruited for 1925, two in 1926 and six in 1927.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS P. W. D.

The number of permanent Assistant Engineers in the P.W.D. was 106 in 1920, 104 in 1922 and 77 at present, and there are 18 vacancies at present in these posts. There are 81 temporary Assistant Engineers at present inclusive of those on the Mettur Project in the Presidency of Madras. There are 15 persons who have been holding the Assistant Engineers'

post either as acting or temporary for more than 5 years. There has always been a large number of Assistant Engineers since 1922 and it is proposed to make seven of the temporary sub-divisions permanent from next year.

MINOR IRRIGATION OFFICERS.

The pay and allowances of Public Works Department Supervisors and of Minor Irrigation Overseers are given below:—

	Pay	Travelling allowance.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Department Supervisors.—		
Supervisors 80-10-150 made permanent (Efficiency before 1st March 1925.	250.	Rs. 40 (minimum touring 9-20 days in the month).
Supervisors 80-7½-125 made permanent (Efficiency after 1st March 1925.	130-10-250)	
Minor Irrigation Overseers.	50-2½-100.	22½ ordinarily & Rupees 27-8-0 if range exceeds one taluk (minimum touring 20 days).

Ordinarily the charge of Minor Irrigation Overseers is confined to a single taluk. Public Works Department Supervisors have generally a charge over one or more taluks according to the works lying within them and they have control over both buildings and irrigation works. Public Works Department Supervisors have chances which Minor-Irrigation Supervisors have not of rising to the grade of Assistant Engineers. The Supervisor's post is the highest in the Minor Irrigation department and carries a special fixed pay of Rs. 180.

SHEDDING CROCODILE TEARS.

The "Madras Mail" one fine morning is found to be all sympathetic towards the three thousand workers now employed in the Magnesite Industry in South India and comes out with an "Editorial" under the heading "A Blow at Salem". The "Madras Mail" accuses the United States of pursuing selfishness by building insurmountable tariff walls against foreign goods while claiming preferential or most favoured-nation-treatment for her goods in foreign countries. It is further pointed that Madras has a direct interest in the growing world movement against the tariff

tyranny of the United States. It is claimed that she is a big exporter of raw and partially finished goods for which hitherto she has found markets in America. It appears that a London Syndicate has opened up the deposits of Magnesite at the Chalk Hills in Salem and it is a paying industry for the English Capitalists. These hills produced annually the greater part of the ten thousand tons Calcined Magnesite exported from the Presidency of Madras and its production, about seven thousand tons go yearly to the United States and three thousand tons to Europe. By the United States' raising the tariff by 66 per cent of the value of Madras Magnesite at the works the London Syndicate finds it difficult to retain its hold on the American market. The Madras Mail in support of the Capitalists is all sympathetic to the unemployed labour of Salem. We wonder where this sympathy was while the question of Machinery versus Manual Labour was being discussed in reference to the Mettur Project. Is it not a question of Imperial preference? What the British Government should have done to ease the problem of unemployment was not done. The three thousand workers now employed in the Magnesite Industry do not form even the minutest part of the unemployed in the District of Salem. On account of the water scarcity people in the villages in the Districts of Salem and Coimbatore had to use dirt instead of water for washing purposes; so much so unemployment and starvation happen to be the order of the day—not to-day, but this has been in existence for the last so many years. These unemployed ought to have been employed in the construction of the Mettur Project even at a sacrifice in preference to the purchase and the use of foreign machinery. What has the "Madras-Mail" to say with reference to the reduction of staff in the Bengal Nagpur Railway and the South Indian Railway? Is it fair to force unnecessarily the commercial concerns to maintain a particular strength of labour when it is not wanted. Is it not uneconomical? Is not America justified in raising tariff wall to protect her own industries? The sympathy of the "Madras Mail" that flows unhesitatingly towards the poor three thousand labourers employed in the Chalk Hills evaporated when the question of Tariff Wall being raised against the Indian Cotton Interests. Our readers need not be told that it is the interests of the London Capitalists that are sought to be supported and not those of the poor Salem labourers. The stores purchase policy of the Government of India and the Indian Railways and other administrations not co-operating with the Stores Purchasing

Department in buying Indian materials in preference to the Indian Goods is a serious menace to the problem of the unemployment of the labourers. What has the Madras Mail done in such cases? The blow that comes to Salem has been in existence over so many other concerns of India, but still we may concede that this is also one of the ways of India's economic prosperity being exploited. As far as Indian Industrial interests are concerned it is immaterial whether Rama rules or Ravana rules, it is all the same whether the English exploits or the American. Why then go to the extent of shedding crocodile tears?

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

The inordinate delay in the delivery of the telegraphic money orders despatched by the public deserves to be condemned. "Express" telegraphic money orders despatched from Bombay takes four days for delivery at Fraserpet in Coorg. Telegraphic money orders despatched from Chennai at 11 A. M., with late fee paid, reached Bangalore next day afternoon. T.M.Os intended for Triplicane, Madras, always reach the next day. Telegraphic money orders sent from Karur on 11th November, 27, reach Simla on the 14th November, 27. The delay in the delivery of the T.M. Os. Very often the small Post Offices delay money orders because of the reason of want of funds. Reasons may be found for explaining away the delay but the amount of inconvenience caused to the public is out of all proportion to the false economy effected by the Postal Department. We cannot complain that the delay in the delivery of telegraphic money orders is due entirely to the transmission of telegrams but it is the Postal Department that takes a lot of time in finding the money for the telegraphic money orders and delivering them to the parties. An "Express" telegraphic Money Order despatched from Erode at 10 a.m. on a Saturday morning is delivered at Madras on Monday morning. Very often ordinary money orders are delivered much quicker in the routine course than the telegraphic money orders. In very many places the combined Post Offices do not receive T.M. Os half an hour before the scheduled time for closing T.M. Os and allege that it would take them half an hour before the T.M.O. can be prepared and despatched by which time telegraph working time would have come to a close. In such cases, it is but imperative that the time marked in the notice for closing the office for receiving T.M.Os should be half an hour before the closing of the telegraph working hours. It is extraordinary that the Presidency town of Madras should take such a long time and cause delays in the delivery of the T.M.Os.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE COIMBATORE.

No student is admitted to this College unless his father or guardian possesses land. The following will show the names of the different communities represented in the College and the number of students from each community:—

	B. Sc.	B. Sc.	B. Sc.
	I.	II.	III.
Brahmins	21	26	14
Nayars	6	3	4
Vellalas	3	3	Nil.
Kallas	1	1	Nil.
Telaga or Kapu	2	Nil.	1
Christians	Nil.	2	3
Tiyyas	Nil.	1	3
Muhammadians	2	1	Nil.
Kshatriya	2	Nil.	Nil.
Nadars	1	Nil.	Nil.
Marars	Nil.	1	Nil.
Bunt	8	2	Nil.
Visya	8	Nil.	Nil.
Panta Reddi	8	Nil.	Nil.
	41	40	25

Since the students of the college must have passed the University Intermediate Examination such students are not likely to have earned their livelihood as cultivators or agricultural labourers before entering the College. One thousand one hundred and ninety-five students were trained so far, of whom 261 received first diplomas and 57 degrees. In addition to these, at Salem 207 students received second or junior certificates and at Coimbatore 190 students received certificates of proficiency. Two hundred and fifty-three entered Government service.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

The number of survey parties and the strength required for each survey party depends upon the area estimated for survey during the year and the number of work units involved in the survey of a square mile of the area. The strength of the parties varies from year to year and it is also liable to fluctuations during the course of the year. In each survey party, therefore, there is a nucleus of permanent and pensionable men and a varying but larger number of men on a temporary and non-pensionable footing. The best of the temporary men are absorbed as vacancies occur in the permanent strength but it is not possible to provide them all with permanent appointments. These conditions have existed in the department for many years and those employed on a temporary non-pensionable footing are well aware of them. If on reduction of staff such men are thrown out of employment it is a contingency that has been present in their service all along. A man dismissed whether peremptorily or otherwise is not eligible for pension whether he be permanent or temporary. Part of the temporary staff of the survey parties was disbanded with effect from 1st October 1927 owing to the abolition of one survey party.

METTUR PROJECT

Regarding the cost of constructing the Mettur Dam with:—

- concrete in cement
- rough stone in surki mortar

The Government say that it is not possible to give figures for the comparison. The sanctioned estimates provided for a dam of cyclopean masonry in surki mortar and a reservoir with an effective capacity of 82,000 m.c.ft. The revised estimates provide for a reservoir with an effective capacity of 93,500 m.c.ft. to enable us to impound the full quantity permissible under the agreement with Mysore. Figures have not been worked out for the cost of the larger dam if built of cyclopean masonry in surki mortar. Apart from extra dimensions,

the figures in the sanctioned estimates for construction in surki would also have to be altered because it has been found that adequate quantities of lime would not be available so near to the dam as was originally expected. The revised estimates show a gross increase of 105 lakhs over those sanctioned; but it is not possible to say even approximately how they would compare with revised estimates for a dam of the dimensions now proposed, constructed of rough stone in surki mortar. It is not at present possible to say how the financial returns of the project with reference to the increased outlay proposed to be incurred by Government will work out. The increased storage will make possible more irrigation and the revenue estimates will have to be revised.

BREEDING BULLS.

(1)

Statement showing the places where private owners are granted subsidies for maintaining breeding bulls and the number of bulls maintained.

Place and district	Number of bulls.
Koneripalli, Hosur taluk, Salem district	2
Sourathkal, South Kanara district	1
Coondapoor, do.	1
Tiruppur, Coimbatore district	1
Pallakkapatti, Tirumangalam, Madura district	1

(2)

Number of breeding bulls maintained by Government to serve private owners.

Name and station at which bulls were maintained.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Cattle Breeding Farms, Livestock section										
Central Cattle Farm, Hosur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Dairy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ongole Cattle Farm, Chintaladevi.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Veterinary College (by the Livestock section)	...	...	...	...	3	8	6	6	6	5
Ootacamund (by the Livestock section)	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1
Other Government Farms—										
Koilpatti, VI Circle	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	3	3	3
Palur, IV Circle	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...
Anakapalle, I Circle	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Nandyal, III Circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Hagari, III Circle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7	8	7	13	21	15	15	21	18	15

(3)

Number of buffalo breeding bulls maintained by Government to serve private owners.

Station at which maintained.	1917-18.	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Buffalo Breeding Station Guntur...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	4	3	3
Agricultural College Dairy, Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	3	3	3
At the Madras Veterinary College.	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2
Koilpatti Farm	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Nandyal Farm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anakapalle Farm	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Samalkota Farm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	6	5	6	4	10	11	13	13	11	11

* Loaned bull maintained by the Mahanandy Temple, Nandyal.
† Maintained by the Madura Municipality (loaned).

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CASHEW CULTIVATION. A REVISING INDUSTRY.

The cashew nut industry had not long been established when the war broke out, and the restrictions imposed upon exports so long as it lasted almost paralysed it. It is now fast revising, and the factory recently opened in South Kanara for roasting and curing the nuts has tended to stimulate the cultivation of the tree. The nuts were so long roasted by villagers in a crude fashion, but the factory now founded employs improved methods and the finished article placed on the market is decidedly superior to the country produce. There is a vast scope for the expansion of the trade as every acre of dry waste land now neglected is suitable for the cashew tree known to botany as *Anacardium Occidentale*, Linn.

Bushy in form, the tree rarely grows to a great height, the maximum known to have been attained in cool and shady situations being 30 to 40 feet. It throws out its branches in oblique tiers which, drooping under their own weight, impart to the tree the form of a huge bush easily identified by its light-coloured foliage. The leaves are oval in shape leathery to the touch, and yellowish green in colour with clearly marked veins. In places not yet invaded by the diverse tooth pastes, foreign and Indian, which at once flood a city market and puzzle the buyer, the cashew leaves serve the double purpose of tooth powder and brush with most beneficial results. The acid principle of the leaves clean the teeth and tone the gums so that the habitual users of them are known to retain their teeth in a sound and serviceable condition to a ripe old age.

The tree yields a dark brown wood for which the cabinet-maker finds little or no use except for making packing cases, but as firewood it is very popular, and admired with other woods it is supposed to impart a bright chocolate colour to both roofing and flooring tiles. In short, the cashew tree yields gum, oils, medicine, dentifrice and food stuffs, and of course timber for packing cases, boat-building and charcoal. The fisherfolk of the west coast have found it a good friend as the bark and the pericarp yield an oil with which they can tan their nets and paint their frail craft. Many indeed are the uses of the cashew tree, but the traders will be more interested in the uses and virtues of the edible nuts obtained from it, and it is the purpose of the following lines to describe them briefly.

The tree bears a pear-shaped succulent fruit usually of the same colour as the leaves and valued solely for the nut which it carries at the lower end of it. Specimens of a bright red and yellow shade can also be met with. The nuts are kidney shaped and are composed of a hard outer shell enclosing a similarly shaped kernel covered with a thin battle skin. The kernels, raw or roasted, possess a bland pleasant taste not unlike that of walnuts though far inferior to them in dictatic value. The earliest use of the nuts on record was the flavouring of Madura wine. The inventive

faculty of the modern confectioner has, however, found many a raw use for them, employing them in place of far costlier ingredients like almonds, for example, and creating the trade forming the subject of this essay. Once the value of the nuts for culinary purposes was discovered therein demand for the private bakery as well as for the commercial confectionery was but a matter of time. They are now used for enriching cakes and biscuits as well as for making nut chocolate. Cleverly used they easily escape detection. The kernels also yield an oil which readily passes for sweet oil in the market.

Cashew nuts, like coffee are to be prepared, that is to say, cured for the market, and are usually exported to England, France and Germany. As the roasted kernels are delivered at a curing factory they are exposed to the sun until the last trace of moisture in them is removed and the sheath enclosing them is dry and brittle enough to yield between the fingers of the pullers. This being done, the condition of the naked nuts is indicated by their colour which in the case of the fresh ones is yellowish white, spoiled kernels being dark or brown. The garblers next proceed to pick out all undesirable nuts, only the fresh, whole and sound ones being selected for export. They are packed in neat dealwood boxes lined on the inside either with cardboard or tin plate according to their destination or the duration of the journey. They are very susceptible to the effects of time and of weather. They are also frequently adversely affected by the damp holds of an ocean liner.

Until the Abkari Act was enacted, a delicious liquor was distilled from the cashew fruits now only valued for their nuts, and is still being illicitly manufactured in the villages where they can avoid the notice of the preventive force. It is believed to possess rare medicinal properties, and was administered in the advanced stages of cholera, to name but one instance.

The cashew tree was first imported from South America and is quite acclimatised to the west coast among other maritime parts of India and Burmah. Wherever it is found it is growing in a semiwild condition, no efforts worth mention having yet been made to cultivate it on scientific lines.

The cashew tree grows best in sandy places where it is often gregarious. It successfully withstands drought, though its productiveness may be increased by suitable irrigation. It prefers low altitudes, but in the immediate neighbourhood of the sea its form tends to be stunted, and it does not thrive so well if it is exposed to excessive wind. It is quick-growing, and may bear fruit as early as its third or fourth year, though generally not in great quantity till the eighth or tenth year. It is usually grown from seed, but can also be propagated by grafting or layering. A plantation can be started with a very small initial outlay compared to tea or coffee and practically no recurring expenditure excepting the cost of renewing.

The following table gives the composition of the cashew kernels as compared with that of sweet almonds:—

	Cashew nuts %	Almonds. %
Water	16.01	6.0
Proteins	18.00	24.0
Fats	57.38	54.0
Carbohydrates &c.	5.28	10.0
Fibre	0.91	3.0
Ash	2.42	3.0
Food Units	194	205
Nutrient Ratio	1 : 7.63	1 : 5.59

INDIAN REFRESHMENT ROOMS, S. I. RY.

(TO THE EDITOR).

SIR,—It is, indeed, matter for gratification that the Rooms which are managed by the Company are becoming popular every day. Some of the Railway Journals attacked the Company for their enterprise and pleaded that the contractors would do better. Experience has shown that the stuff sold is superior in quality and that the convenience of the passengers is better attended to. The contractors of old—many of whom had to pay large sums to the Station masters of the stations at whose mercy they lay and also to other mischief makers to prevent complaints. Hence their profits were sliced away. Now that the management has, since the start, been in the hands of honest and efficient officers, the public—in some cases even other than travellers—resort to these rooms because they are more clean and the preparations are well done.

The system of selling packets of mixed food—mixed with sauce or curds—suggested by me and introduced during the time of Rao Sahib Ramaswamy Iyer is well appreciated, since the food is got at the very door of the compartment in which passenger is seated.

It will be better if the vessels now used—the so-called Poona tumblers—made of brass, are substituted by either enamel tumblers or aluminium vessels, as I believe the coffee if kept long in brass vessels dissolves some of the brass and gets poisoned.

Mr. Seshagiri Rao, the present officer, who has had good experience as a traffic officer, seems to take an earnest interest in his work as will be seen from his frequent visits and enquiries of the public as to their needs and suggestions.

I hope that the Company who have the facilities for cheap transport will carry the stuffs needed for the rooms free of cost and enable the public to get better food, which can be prepared only if the best materials are obtained whatever distance they have to be carried through. The profits earned for the Department should be utilised only for the improvement of the rooms. The increasing numbers who resort to the rooms warrant the enlargement of these rooms.

RAO BAHADUR K. S. VENKATARAMIER.
Negapatam, 16th August, 1927.

The Third Annual, ILLUSTRATED

To be published by the middle of December.

Will contain descriptive Health articles, sketches of Indian Life, critical expositions of economic and welfare problems of the country and other features which render the Annual invaluable as a commentary on contemporary Indian Life. Contributions from the Best men.

Price Annas 8 Post Free.

Register Your Name for a Copy.

THE MANAGER:—

“THE WEALTH & WELFARE”

K. R. Chinnasamy Chettiar Siddha Chettiar & Co.,

Cloth Commission Agents, Gaugi, Salem.

Silk Yarn, Artificial Silk Sarees, Artificial Silk Piece Goods, Silk Shirtings, Petticoats, Pavades, Silk Shawls, Sitades, (small Sarees), Vastrams, Dhories, Jacket and Gown Cloths all kinds of Karachi Pattern Sarees and Vastrams of Yarn Cloths etc.

WRITE TO US AND CONSULT US, BEFORE
BUYING ELSEWHERE.

OUR RATES ARE MODERATE.

And our goods have brought us large dealers
from all parts of India, Burma
and Ceylon.

292888 & 292889 SILENT
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/-	
do do Pure silk do	Rs. 35/- to 50/-

(When ordering please mention this paper)

For further particulars Apply to:—BALAJEE & Co.,
“Silk Emporium” Benares City.

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.



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

A VISIT WILL CONVINCE
ANY.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC CONFI-
DENTLY SAY:—

For Quality of Food, Promptness
of Service and Courtesy to the
Passengers.

THE INDIAN REFRESHMENT ROOM
ERODE

S. I. Railway.

(which has a Branch at Mettur.)

STANDS ON UP-TO-DATE LINES.

MR. P. A. NARAYANA IYER,
PROPRIETOR.

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.

Time Quickly Passes
and so does Poorly Made

Furniture

For durable

Furniture

AT

reasonable rates.

Apply to:—

American Advent Mission
Industrial School,
Saidapet, Madras.

Rev. F. B. CLOTHEY,
Manager.

