

# INDIAN OPINION

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## NOTES AND NEWS

### Death Of Mrs. V. R. R. Moodaly

THE sad death of Mrs. V. R. R. Moodaly which took place last Sunday night at her residence removes from the life of the Indian community of Durban an unique personality. Mrs. Moodaly was ailing for some considerable time and had escaped several attacks of which the last one proved fatal. The late Mrs. Moodaly was one of the best known Indian women workers in Natal. Her record of services to the cause of educational and social welfare of the community is about the finest in the history of South African Indian womanhood. The advance of the Tamil community in their vernacular is due



The Late Mrs. V. R. R. Moodaly.

entirely to the sustained efforts of Mrs. Moodaly and her late husband who predeceased her about fifteen years ago. Mrs. Moodaly was an institution in herself, for there was not a movement in Natal in which she had not identified herself in one way or the other. Her disinterested work in all directions was an inspiration to the Indian women. As president of the Indian Women's League, the Hindu Women's Association and, for some years, of the Durban Indian Child Welfare Society, and as a member of the Indian Technical Education Committee, and the Durban Indian Benevolent Society, the late Mrs. Moodaly had contributed more

than her share of public service. For years Mrs. Moodaly was teacher in the Hindu Tamil Institute. The vast concourse of people at the funeral representative of all sections of the community was a striking testimony to her popularity. The wreaths that were sent were by far the largest number sent to any Indian funeral. The late Mrs. Moodaly leaves behind her eldest son and three daughters to mourn their irreparable loss. We extend to them our deepest sympathy. We need amongst our women many Mrs. Moodalys and the best tribute we can pay to the departed soul would be to endeavour to imbibe all the good qualities that were in her and be as public spirited and as patriotic as she was.

### Status Of Indians

Mr. Bhaga Manchha Patel, a respectable Indian of Johannesburg, was traveling from Germiston to Johannesburg on August 14. He was accompanied by his little daughter. After alighting from the train they were going out of the exit leading towards Commissioner Street. They were accosted by the Railway constable and told to go back. Mr. Patel asked him the reason explaining that that was the exit nearest to his destination and he had always been using it. The constable, however, did not wish to listen to Mr. Patel and said, "I am telling you, you must go back." For this barefaced insult Mr. Patel has received through his solicitor at the cost of 10s. 6d., a letter from the Station Master the contents of which are as follows:

"In reply to your letter of the 15th instant I have to point out that the Administration reserves the right to set apart any railway premises or portion thereof, as the circumstances may warrant for the exclusive use of persons of particular races. All such places or conveniences shall be restricted to the persons to whom their use is restricted. These are the regulations but there was no intention of depriving your client the use of the exit referred to which emanated through a misunderstanding. It is regretted if Mr. Bhaga Manchha was put to any inconvenience. The matter has been represented to the constable concerned

with the view to avoiding similar complaints of this nature.

Times have apparently come when we shall have to remain in this country and be saved from similar humiliations only by the grace of the authorities.

### Statistics Of Entry Of Indians Into Union

Statistics were given by the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Stuttaford, in the House of Assembly on August 23, as to the number of Indians who have entered the Union since 1933, in reply to Mr. E. A. Rooth (U.N.P., Zoutpansberg). The figures quoted related to the wives and minor children of Indians domiciled in the Union, who were entitled to enter in terms of Section 5 (g) of Act 22 of 1913. No other Indians are entitled or permitted to enter the Union for permanent residence. In 1933 the figure was 526; 1934, 729; 1935, 811; 1936, 907; 1937, 1,041; and 1938, up to June 20, 477. Of the total number of 4,491, 2,076 were wives, 1,684 minor sons and 736 minor daughters. Of those who entered the Transvaal in the five years 1,376 were wives, 1,140 minor sons and 499 were minor daughters at the time of entry.

### End Of National Anthem Debate

After an all night sitting, at 6.25 on Thursday morning, August 25, the debate on the National Anthem ended with the adoption—on a division—of the Prime Minister's amendment. Seventy-one votes were cast for the amendment and 32 against. Notwithstanding the hour there were seven Cabinet Ministers present and almost a full House. In the galleries there were still an enthusiastic dozen spectators watching when the division was called. The debate was one of the bitterest in the history of the House and reached its climax of invective on this; the sixth day, says the *Natal Daily News* correspondent.

The effect of this is that there is no official National Anthem of the Union now and that all functions under the auspices of the Government, God Save The King shall be played as a prayer and Die Stem shall be played as the National Anthem of the Afrikaans speaking section. This rule does not, of course, apply to private functions.

**Mahatma Gandhi's Faith****In Non-Violence**

In the course of a lengthy article in *Harijan* dated July 23, under the caption "How Non-Violence Works" Mahatma Gandhi writes as follows:

"My faith in non-violence remains as strong as ever. I am quite sure that not only should it answer all our requirements in our country, but that it should, if properly applied, prevent the bloodshed that is going on outside India and is threatening to overwhelm the Western world. My aspiration is limited. God has not given me the power to guide the world on the path of non-violence. But I have imagined that he has chosen me as His instrument for presenting non-violence to India for dealing with her many ills. The progress already made is great. But much more remains to be done. And yet I seem to have lost the power to evoke

the needed response from Congressmen in general. It is a bad carpenter who quarrels with his tools. It is a bad general who blames his men for faulty workmanship. I know I am not a bad general. I have wisdom enough to know my limitations. God will give me strength enough to declare my bankruptcy if such is to be my lot. He will perhaps take me away when I am no longer wanted for the work which I have been permitted to do nearly half a century. But I do entertain the hope that there is yet work for me to do, that the darkness that seems to have enveloped me will disappear, and that, whether with another battle more brilliant than the Dandi March or without, India will come to her own demonstrably through non-violent means. I am praying for the light that will dispel the darkness. Let those who have a living faith in non-violence join me in the prayer"

**Indian Opinion**

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1938

**The Status Of Indians**

THE question that should engage the mind of every Indian in South Africa should be the question of his status. What is his status in this country? There are people—leaders of the community—who speak lightly of the conditions of Indians having greatly improved in recent years. Those who say these things, we fear, are those who do not come in touch with the daily life of the people who do not command fat bank balances to enable them to have their dealings done through paid assistants. One who has to attend to his work personally experiences the humiliations at every stage. Only the other day highly respectable Indian ladies visited one of the large firms in West Street to do shopping and they had the shock of their lives to have been refused the lift and told to use the stairs. It was after they had protested that the management intervened and the lift was made available to them. The thing to be noted here is that these ladies were fair in complexion and had they been dressed like Europeans they would not have been taken notice of. But they were dressed in saris and that was a red rag to the bull. There is not only the colour prejudice in this country but also race prejudice. You are a sinner if you happen to be an Indian; you are a sinner too if your skin happens

to be unbleached. A Japanese has perforce to be tolerated, however, since he wields power, both economic and military.

Another example is the case of Mr. Bhaga Manchha who was insulted at the Johannesburg railway station, the details of the incident appears in our Notes And News columns. Such incidents happen not once but hundreds of times daily. They come to light when a protest has been raised but ninety-nine times out of a hundred they end in quiet submission, for by long usage the inferiority complex has taken root in the community and as Harijans in India take their humiliations as a matter of course Indians in South Africa take those inflicted upon them as a matter of course.

If this prejudice were only limited to the European public one could show some tolerance and console one's self with the hope of it being eradicated in course of time by a better understanding. But what is afflicting is the sullen fact that in recent years such prejudice has been sanctioned by law. Since the last ten years the number of laws bearing the racial stigma have not decreased but increased.

It is true that Indians in South Africa are better off economically than in India. It is true that their economic and educational conditions have in

recent years improved, but due mainly, of course, to their own efforts. To say that their social status in their relations with the Europeans has improved—a statement which Sir Syed Raza Ali has made in the course of a lecture to the Anjuman-i-Islamia, Simla, under the chairmanship of Dr. Sir Shafaat Ahmed Khan—is far from true. No first class hotel is open to an Indian anywhere unless he goes on the ticket of the Agent-General or bears some such hallmark. There have been instances when respectable Indians from overseas have sought entry into hotels and have found it, after being knocked from pillar to post, in some third grade hotel with the stipulation that food would be served them in their room! These things are just as common as the refusal to take respectable Indians in certain lifts is. Sir Raza Ali also proudly counts as an improvement in the social status of Indians the fact that a few Indians were invited to a Garden Party given by the Governor-General. Perhaps Sir Raza is not aware that Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Gandhi were invited to a Garden Party given by General Botha as early as 1914.

A Government grant of £5,000 for indigent Indians is counted by Sir Raza Ali as yet another improvement. This grant was made in response to the demand by Indians that the Old Age Pensions Act should be made applicable to Indians. This the Government was not prepared to do but like the Harijans who have separate wells dug for their water supply, a sum of £5,000 was thrown to Indians in their hats by the South African Government. Be it remembered that in addition to the no mean contribution the Indian community makes to the Government treasury in the form of rates and taxes there is a large sum accumulated in the Indian Immigration Bureau collected from indentured Indians. The grant of £5,000 is therefore a flea bite, but to those who feel it it is certainly an affront to their national self-respect to be excluded from the Old Age Pension's Act for the sin of being Indians.

Now Sir Raza Ali wants to get franchise rights for us since the Natives have been given those rights!

No, these things are not going to help us. If Indians are going just to be satisfied with their economic position in South Africa at the cost of their national honour and are going to cry to the Government for crumbs and be satisfied at getting them it is a sorry day for them. We would only quote to them from the Bible: "What doth it profit a man who gains the whole world but loseth his own soul?"

# AN INDIAN TAILOR'S LICENCE REFUSED

## MARITZBURG CITY COUNCIL UP AGAINST INDIANS

THE Maritzburg City Council acting as Licensing Board rejected the appeal of an Indian against the refusal of his application to open a tailor's shop at 37 Church Street, and upheld the decision of the Licensing Officer.

In his reasons for refusing the application the Licensing Officer said: "With my knowledge of what took place at the old Grosvenor Hotel premises, opposite the premises now sought to be licensed, where rooms on the first floor were let to all classes of persons and where illicit liquor selling and other vices were rampant—I am happy to say that this has now practically been put a stop to—and of other undesirable conditions which are developing in regard to certain of the old buildings in upper Church Street, I felt that if this application were granted similar conditions may develop in regard to these premises, and thus further detract from the amenities of the locality."

Mr. C. M. Brokensha, who represented the appellant, said he thought that in refusing the application the Licensing Officer had acted with ill-advised judgment because the class of business was not one which could by the widest stretch of imagination be said to detract from the amenities of the locality.

"The fact remains," said Mr. G. L. Blaver in answer, "that in the past few years non-Europeans have been buying up all avoidable property in upper Church Street, and a serious state of affairs is developing against the interests of the city and the public."

"With the exception of the Norfolk Hotel and Allison Buildings all the properties on the north side of Church Street from West Street to Pine Street are now owned by non-Europeans. With one or two exceptions they are not only owned, but also occupied, by non-Europeans."

Mr. Brokensha: "We have got a non-European trading area there, which as

far as I can see cannot be removed by anybody now. Indian businesses in upper Church Street are extensively supported by Europeans, and it is a fact that the non-European has a definite advantage over the European businessman, as he caters for both European and non-European customers."

[Note: If this does not prove the City Council's unfitness to act as a Licensing Board to consider appeals against the decision of the Licensing Officers we really do not know what does. As a judicial body they are supposed to consider the case on its own merits purely from the point of view of justice and not racialism. What baffles us even more is the attitude of Mr. Brokensha who was supposed to plead for his Indian client. If he has been correctly reported his statement was far from strengthening the case of his client. On the contrary it amounted to prejudicing it.—Ed. I.O.]

# ASIATIC LAND LAWS COMMISSION

## FURTHER EVIDENCE TAKEN IN PRETORIA

THE effect of Asiatic stores on the undesirable "ribbon" development along main roads was deplored by Mr. M.A. Cross, Registrar of Deeds, before the Asiatic Land Laws Commission, which resumed its sittings in Pretoria on August 29.

The Commission returned from a tour of the Eastern Transvaal and recalled Mr. Cross to elaborate evidence he gave three weeks ago.

Members of the Commission are Mr. Justice J. M. Murray, Chairman, Mr. B. Bloemsmá, Mr. H. Britten and Mr. N. Smit.

At the beginning of his resumed evidence Mr. Cross handed in a list of properties controlled in the Transvaal, particularly in Pretoria, by a Cape Malay woman.

Referring to "ribbon" development, he said that the National Roads Board had asked his Department to assist it in discouraging such development.

Consequently the Department did not approve of re-subdivision, the erection of more than one house on a plot, Coloured occupation or trading rights.

Unfortunately, however, licensing boards granted trading licences to properties before the Department had approved. The Department was, therefore, presented with an accomplished fact. Such a lack of co-ordination prevented any real control of "ribbon" development.

"Apparently," Mr. Cross said, "most of these licences are granted to Asiatics."

Mr. Justice Murray: Do you suggest then that before granting a licence the Licensing Boards should call for proof that the applicant is entitled to occupation?—Yes, certainly. We need the co-operation of the Boards. Unfortunately, their powers are not as wide as they might be.

Mr. P. W. Joynt, M.P.C. for Marico, said that licensing legislation was not

sufficiently precise. Liquor laws restricted the number of liquor licences granted and the same principle should apply to trading licences.

Mr. Joynt then handed in a written statement from certain officials alleging offers of bribes from Indians requiring licences.

Mr. Justice Murray said that the Commission would investigate the allegations and if necessary subpoena the officials concerned.

"One of the peaceful methods of solving the Asiatic question," said Mr. Joynt, "is limitation of all rural trading licences to both Europeans and Asiatics."

"An Indian is interested only in a small retail trade. If I had complete authority I should not grant a single trading licence to an Indian. I should deport Indian-born Asiatics back to India and put South African-born Indians in bazaars."

# IMPORTANT JUDGMENT

## UNDER WAGE ACT OF 1925

A JUDGMENT of considerable interest to all businessmen was given on May 16, by Mr. Justice Jarvis, in the Natal Supreme Court, in the appeal of Vrajlal vs. Rex. Though belated we publish the important facts of the judgment for the purpose of record and also because they have never been known to the community.

The appellant, who was a partner in the firm of Choonilal Brothers, general dealers of Durban, and who accepted full responsibility for the conduct of the business and for all duties cast upon it under the Wage Act of 1925, was charged in the Magistrate's Court, Durban, with contravening section 8 (1), read with section 8(2) of Act 27 of 1925, as amended by Act No. 23 of 1930, read with certain clauses in Determination No. 38 made by the Minister under section 7 of the Act relating to commercial distributive trade, in that, as regards the first three counts, he failed to pay certain three employees wages at rates not lower than those determined under clause 3 (1) (c) of the said Determination. The fourth count was a similar one in respect of another employee. There were three subsequent counts of failing to comply with section 7 (a) of the said Determination, but the appellant was acquitted on these three counts and they do not thus come up for consideration. There was an eighth count in which the appellant was charged with contravening section 9 (1) (a), as amended, read with section 9 (a) in that he failed to keep in the form prescribed by a certain regulation, in respect of all employees of the firm, records of wages paid, time worked and payment made for piece work and overtime and other work not paid for at the ordinary rates of wages. The appellant admitted in the Court below that the Determination applied to him.

The magistrate, on convicting the accused on the first three counts, sentenced him to pay a fine of £10 on each count in terms of section 8 (a) (b) of the Act, and made the following awards, being the difference between the amount of wage actually paid and the wage which should have been paid to the employees in accordance with the Determination, that is, to the first of these employees an amount of £156, to the second £168 and to the third £132. On the conviction on the fourth count, the magistrate cautioned and discharged the accused and made no award. On count 8 the appellant was fined £1.

The appeal was taken against the whole of the convictions and sentences and against the awards made to the complainants. The appeal on the fourth count was not pressed and only the

sentence on the 8th count was questioned.

On the first three counts the appeal was brought on the ground generally that the evidence did not justify the conviction. It was not disputed that the three employees with whom the first three counts were concerned, were qualified employees in terms of the Determination.

The first submission made by Mr. Shaw, who appeared for the appellant, was that the onus which was cast on the appellant by section 15 (1) of the Wage Act, No. 27 of 1925, was sufficiently discharged by him by the production of the firm's time and wage register, in which appeared with respect to each of these three employees the standard and lawful wage of £18 and receipts for that amount signed by each of them. Section 15 (1) reads as follows:

"On any prosecution of an employer under this Act the onus shall lie upon him to prove by the production of proper business books, wage or pay-sheets, records or otherwise that he has not paid or agreed to pay wages at less than the rate determined, or has not failed to comply with any other condition prescribed in any determination."

"It is necessary for this Court," said Mr. Justice Jarvis, "to decide what exactly is the onus cast upon the accused in a case of this kind. The section says that this onus may be discharged by the production of proper business books, wage or pay sheets or records which prove that the employer has not paid or agreed to pay wages at a rate less than determined. *Prima facie* there seems to be no better proof of what the section requires than receipts given by the employees themselves for the determined standard wage, and although Mr. Rawlins, who appeared for the Crown, contended that the production of time and wage registers was not a complete discharge of the onus laid upon the appellant and that such complete discharge would only be effected by the production of such registers plus proper business books bearing out what appeared on the time and wage registers, I do not feel that his contention is a sound one. It seems to me that by producing the receipts which appeared on this time and wage register, the appellant has discharged the onus laid upon him by the section in question. Mr. Rawlin's argument that there might be collusion and conspiracy between employees and employers and that receipts might be faked or false, does not appeal to me. One is not entitled to assume against the appellant that he was guilty of collusion or conspiracy

and it still seems to me to be sufficient for him to merely produce the employees' receipts for the proper wages.

"When once the onus we are dealing with now has been discharged, it seems to me that the case must be dealt with, as all criminal cases are dealt with, on the facts and the Court should examine the evidence to see whether the prosecution has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the offences have been committed."

After minutely reviewing the complainants' evidence and quoting authority as to the duty of the Supreme Court in the case of an appeal of this nature the learned Judge said: "The reasons for disbelieving the complainants in this case are so strong that in my view they justify this Court in holding that it would be dangerous to convict on their evidence.

"I have come to the conclusion, then, that the magistrate was not justified in convicting the appellant on the first three counts on the evidence that was produced before him.

"As had been said earlier, the appeal on count 4 was not pressed, and in regard to count 8, Mr. Shaw only dealt with the sentence. Seeing that this Court is satisfied that the three complainants on the first three counts were not paid wages less than were due to them, it seems to be only fair that the evidence set forth on count 8 should be regarded as evidence relating only to the other employees about whom the appellant might quite well have been mistaken. There is then very little blameworthiness to be attached to him in respect of this charge and a sentence of a caution and discharge would have been sufficient.

"The result is that the appeal on the first three counts is allowed and the convictions and sentences set aside. The awards made in respect of these three counts in terms of section 8 (a) (b) of the Act 27 of 1925 are also set aside. The appeal on count 4 is dismissed and the conviction and sentence are confirmed. The appeal, as regards the conviction on count 8, is dismissed, but the sentence on this count is altered to one of caution and discharge."

Mr. Justice Hathorne concurred.

Mr. F. R. Shaw, K.C., with him Mr. M. G. Jackson (instructed by Mr. John H. Peycke, appellant's attorney) appeared for the appellant. Mr. H. G. Rawlins appeared for the Crown.

# CAPE ADMINISTRATOR ADVOCATES KEEPING SOUTH AFRICA "WHITE"

**R**ESIDENTIAL segregation of Coloured and European as the only means of preserving a White South Africa was the view advanced by the Administrator of the Cape, Mr. J. H. Conradie, in replying to the Budget debate in the Provincial Council. The debate which lasted over a week was mainly confined to an amendment by the Republican Nationalists, asking that supplies be held up until the Executive Committee had introduced a segregation Ordinance.

Mr. Conradie said that the proposed measure was not a segregation Ordinance as such, although there were people who held different views.

"They cannot feel equally deeply with us Dutch-speaking South Africans," continued Mr. Conradie.

Sketching the history of the measure, Mr. Conradie said that the Council had passed a resolution last year asking that a segregation Ordinance be introduced.

The Executive Committee discussed the matter and he urged them to give it their earnest consideration and not to rush it.

"Because we were on the eve of a general election I did not want it to be said that I lent myself to political propaganda. It was therefore decided to hold it over until this session."

The Ordinance was drawn up in due course and through his influence submitted to the Cape Municipal Congress which was sitting at the time. He wanted to know if the Congress approved of the principle of the Ordinance or not.

"In my opinion they had time fully

to consider the measure," said Mr. Conradie, "but I found that they voted it down chiefly through the Capetown municipality who had five representatives. They asked for more time to consider it.

"It seemed to me that the municipalities were not the final people to give expression to what the country wanted.

"Capetown said that it would never have the Ordinance while other municipalities were in favour of it. I felt that this Council was the proper place to accept or reject it.

"I am earnestly in favour of the Ordinance and I think it is the only solution for us if we want to remain a White South Africa. The longer we wait the more difficult the problem of finding a solution becomes."

## HIGHER EDUCATION

**I** MUST not be understood to decry English or its noble literature. The columns of *Harijan* are sufficient evidence of my love of English. But the nobility of its literature cannot avail the Indian nation any more than the temperate climate or the scenery of England can avail her. India has to flourish in her own climate, scenery and literature. We and our children must build on our own heritage. If we borrow another, we impoverish our own. We can never grow on foreign victuals. I want the nation to have the treasures contained in that language, and for that matter the other languages of the world, through its own vernaculars. I do not need to learn Bengali in order to know the beauties of Rabindranath's matchless productions. I get them through good translations. Gujarati boys and girls do not need to learn Russian to appreciate Tolstoy's short stories. They learn them through good translations. It is the toast of Englishmen that the best of the world's literary output is in the hands of that nation in simple English inside of a week of its publication. Why need I learn English to get at the best of what Shakespeare and Milton thought and wrote?

It would be good economy to set apart a class of students whose business would be to learn the best of what is to be learnt in the different languages of the world and give the translation in the vernaculars. Our masters chose the wrong way for us, and habit has made the wrong appear as right.

I find daily proof of the increasing and continuing wrong being done to the millions by our false de-Indianizing

By

M. K. GANDHI In "*Harijan*"

(Concluded from last week)

education. Those graduates who are my valued associates themselves flounder when they have to give expression to their innermost thoughts. Their vocabulary in the mother tongue is so limited that they cannot always finish their speech without having recourse to English words and even sentences. Nor can they exist without English books. They often write to one another in English. I cite the case of my companions to show how deep the evil has gone. For we have made a conscious effort to mend ourselves.

It has been argued that the wastage that occurs in our colleges need not worry us if, out of the collegians, one Jagadish Bose can be produced by them. I should freely subscribe to the argument, if the wastage was unavoidable. I hope I have shown that it was and is even now avoidable. Moreover the creation of a Bose does not help the argument. For Bose was not a product of the present education. He rose in spite of the terrible handicaps under which he had to labour. And his knowledge became almost intransmissible to the masses. We seem to have come to think that no one can hope to be like a Bose unless he knows English. I cannot conceive a grosser superstition than this. No Japanese feels so helpless as we seem to do.

Nothing but a heroic remedy can deal with the deep-seated evil which I have endeavoured to describe. The Congress

Ministers can, if they will, mitigate it if they cannot remove it.

Universities must be made self-supporting. The state should simply educate those whose services it would need. For all other branches of learning it should encourage private effort. The medium of instruction should be altered at once and at any cost, the provincial languages being given their rightful place. I would prefer temporary chaos in higher education to the criminal waste that is daily accumulating.

In order to enhance the status and the market value of the provincial languages, I would have the language of the law courts to be the language of the province where the court is situated. The proceedings of the Provincial Legislatures must be in the language, or even the languages of the province where a province has more than one language within its borders. I suggest to the legislators that they could, by enough application, inside of a month, understand the languages of their provinces. There is nothing to prevent a Tamilian from easily learning the simple grammar and a few hundred words of Telugu, Malayan and Kanarese, all allied to Tamil. At the centre Hindustani must rule supreme.

In my opinion this is not a question to be decided by academicians. They cannot decide through what language the boys and girls of a place are to be educated. That question is already decided for them in every free country. Nor can they decide the subjects to be taught. That depends upon the wants of the country to which they belong. Theirs is the privilege of enforcing the

nation's will in the best manner possible. When this country becomes really free, the question of medium will be settled only one way. The academicians will frame the syllabus and prepare text-books accordingly. And the products of the education of a free India will answer the requirements of the country as to-day they answer those of the foreign ruler. So long as we the educated classes play with this question, I very much fear we shall not produce the free and healthy India of our dream.

We have to grow by strenuous effort out of our bondage, whether it is educational, economical, social or political. The effort itself is three fourths of the battle.

Thus I claim that I am not an enemy of Higher Education. But I am an enemy of Higher Education as it is given in this country. Under my scheme there will be more and better libraries, more and better laboratories, more and better research institutes. Under it we should have an army of chemists, en-

gineers and other experts who will be real servants of the nation, and answer the varied and growing requirements of a people who are becoming increasingly conscious of their rights and wants. And all these experts will speak, not a foreign language, but the language of the people. The knowledge gained by them will be the common property of the people. There will be truly original work instead of mere imitation. And the cost will be evenly and justly distributed.

## WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH MONEY?

### As A Symbol Of Trust.

**M**ONEY, especially in its modern paper forms, has become a symbol of credit, that is to say, of human trust, belief in faith. In the course of centuries of the use of symbols their meaning seems often to wear away, leaving only the shell devoid of almost all its original significance. When the meaning is lost, people think and act as if the concrete symbol were more important than the intangible reality which the symbol originally represented. For example, with some Christian church members that has happened to the symbol of the cross. They act as if a cross placed on a building sanctifies that building, forgetting that holiness is a quality built on far different and intangible factors. When a symbol has lost its significance, a means has become an end.

That has happened to money. Nowadays a young man begins life with the thought that he must earn money. If he were wiser he will try always to conduct himself so as to earn people's trust,—trust in industry, honesty and skill. He could be sure that having earned the reality—trust—, the symbol of that reality would automatically and inevitably express itself to him. Usually that expression would be in the form of money, but it might be also in the form of opportunities for work, offers of other positions, etc. Usually that expression would be fairly direct and prompt, but it might find full expression only years later, or come in roundabout form as a favour to a relative or a friend. I may be watching some boys at play and see one of them do a fine and honourable thing. May be ten years afterward I shall express the trust which his act created in me by recommending for a job somewhere. Sometimes trust springs into being instantly, but more often it is a plant of slow growth.

If I keep a shop and cheat a customer, I may get his money on that one occasion, but I lose his trust. That means the loss of all his future trade and perhaps that of some of his friends, which would be likely to amount to much more than what I won by the single

dishonest transaction. The intangible reality of trust is more important than the concrete symbol of money.

People have made prolonged and careful study of all the details of accounting and finance, and practise them with utmost scrupulousness. Consider such items as allowances for interest, depreciation, obsolescence, repairs, insurance of all sorts, vouchers, receipts, day books, ledgers, profit and loss statements, balancing of accounts, etc. If people were as careful and eager about the details and fineness of creating human feelings of trust and belief as they are about the manipulation of financial symbols, what a happy world we might build!

All these contrasts between the symbol of trust and itself do not mean that an honest man can absolve himself from all responsibility and go ahead using money and thinking about it in the same old way. His trustworthiness does not put an end to the defects of money and their moral consequences. Nor does simply trying to be a trustee of one's money for the general welfare take care many of the difficulties. We must do something more than that about it.

Money can express only a small part of either the quality or extent of human faith and trust. Trust is a sensitive, subtle affair,—a living thing. No man can state in money the quality of trust in his wife or the extent of his faith in his son. You can of course bet a certain sum that Jones will accomplish a certain project, but that is no accurate or adequate expression of your belief in him. And when people try to express trust or recognition of human service entirely by means of money, the money gravely injures the trust. Like an axe it cuts the trust from its roots; like a flood it washes away the finer feelings underlying the trust, which give it

By

RICHARD B. GREGG

In "The Modern Review"

(Continued from last week)

quality and sustain its existence. This fact is one of the source of the bitterness among employees which so often distils out of the wage relationship. To express only in terms of money the values of human work and service often humiliates and insults, even though most of us have grown calloused to the affront. And the attempt to express all kinds of trust in terms of money saps the energy of other sorts of trust and wastes them.

(To be continued)

—:O:—

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### Sex Proportion Among Asiatics

TO THE EDITOR "INDIAN OPINION"

**S**IR,—I have been recently studying the question of the proportion of males to females in the Union of South Africa.

The latest census figures shew that in the European population the males exceed the females by over three per cent.; among the Natives by less than one per cent.; among the Coloured by one and a third per cent.; but among the Asiatics by no less than eighteen per cent.

The figures given for Asiatics are as follows:—Male 119,722, female 100,742. The excess therefore is 18,980—which is more than 18 per cent of the female Asiatic population.

I am at a loss to know why this should be. In a few cases there may have been Lascars or Japanese seamen on ships passing through, in a few more cases Chinese who had non-Asiatic wives, and some of the Indians I presume have their wives staying temporarily in India. But then all together would not, I should imagine, make a great difference, while an excess of males over females amounting to 18 per cent is a very large difference in a population which is mainly settled.

I would be much obliged if any of your readers could tell me either in the columns of your newspaper or by private correspondence what the explanation of this is.—Yours etc.,

O. J. FERGUSON-DAVIE Bp.  
Fort Hare.

# Things In General

## Mr. Ramdas Gandhi Sails For India

MR. RAMDAS GANDHI, third son of Mahatma Gandhi, who had come to South Africa after nearly fifteen years to improve his health, has sailed for India by the *Kenya* last Sunday after spending a year in this country. For the last six months he was assisting his brother in the work of INDIAN OPINION. Mr. Gandhi wishes to thank the many friends, especially in the Transvaal where he spent most of his time, for the love and kindness they had bestowed upon him.

## Welcome To Mecca Pilgrim

Mr. E. G. Paruk, a well known Indian merchant and a prominent member of the Mohammedan community of Durban, was the host at a dinner given in honour of Mr. M. Haffeejee of Port Shepstone, on Wednesday, August 24. Mr. Haffeejee went on pilgrimage to Mecca last year and returned to the Union by the *Kenya*. There were over a hundred guests present amongst whom were several leading merchants and other prominent members of the Indian community. Several speeches were made by the host and guests welcoming Mr. Haffeejee. Mr. Haffeejee in thanking the speakers for their kind words of welcome and good wishes, paid a very high tribute to Mr. Paruk who he said was ever ready to help those in distress. He thanked him for the grand feast given in his honour.

## Farewell Party To Dundee Magistrate

On Monday, August 19, a farewell tea party was given at Mr. Nathoo V. Morar's residence, in honour of Mr. Guy Whittaker, Assistant Magistrate of Dundee. There was a large gathering of both Indians and Europeans including the Mayor and Mayoress, Mr. Hosking M.P.C., Captain Smart, D.O. and many other prominent citizens of the town. Mr. Morar eulogised the good work of Mr. Whittaker as assistant Magistrate. The people of Dundee, he said, were really unfortunate in having to bid farewell to a person who was held in high esteem by all sections of the community. Mr. Whittaker was garlanded and a bouquet was presented to Mrs. Whittaker. Among other speakers were the Mayor, Mr. Hosking and Captain Smart. Mr. Whittaker suitably thanked Mr. Morar for the splendid party.

## Springfield Flats Future

The City Valuator and Estate Manager, Mr. A. E. Mallinson, has recommended to the Finance Committee of the Durban City Council that in the event of negotiations for Springfield Flats with the Durban Turf Club being cancelled the sale of the area to the Indian tenants in freehold should not be considered, but

that the Council should retain ownership and consider the granting of leasehold occupation only. It will be recalled that the Durban Turf Club is considering using the flats as a racing track. Renewing leases with the Indian tenants were not entered into as a result of these negotiations. It is expected that the negotiations will proceed for some time. In the meantime rents to the extent of £640 and more are outstanding. In July the Indian tenants submitted an offer to purchase their holdings at a price of £100 per acre. The Estate Manager now wishes authority to proceed with the collection of rents.

## Waiters' Lot Improved

The new agreement in regard to wages and conditions of service in the liquor and catering trade which comes into force on September 5, and was entered into by the Durban and District Licensed Victuallers Association and the Natal Liquor and Catering Trade Employees Union, will greatly improve the lot of the waiters. Licensed Victuallers will have to pay waiters under the new agreement a minimum of £6 10s a month, rising to £7 10s. in six months, whereas previously he was paid £4 10s. Mr. Samuel Joseph, general secretary of the Liquor and Catering Trade Employees Union (Natal), told a press representative that 878 Natives, 600 Indians and 367 Europeans would be affected by the agreement. He was very satisfied at the terms.

## Mixed Marriages Commission

The Mixed Marriages Commission is due to arrive in Durban on Saturday, September 3 and will leave on Tuesday, September 6, for Pretoria. The members of the Commission are: Advocate O. W. De Villiers K.C., Professor R. W. Wilcocks, Advocate G. P. Brink, Mrs. M. C. Malherbe, Mrs. N. B. Splillians M.P.C. (Cape), with Mr. A. B. Krieger as secretary.

## The Transvaal Tamil Progressive Society

The Transvaal Tamil Progressive Society wishes to acknowledge with grateful thanks the following donations towards the building of a Hall in Germiston, for the purpose of a school, entertainment hall etc., on land owned by the Siva Snobramaniam Temple:—

Messrs. M. M. Govender £33; R. B. Chetty £32; B. A. Naidoo £13 6s.; V. M. Maistry £10 10s.; V. S. C. Pather £10; A. M. Padayachy, A. B. Naidoo £7 7s. each; V. R. Chetty £5 10s.; P. Pillay, Krishna Theatre, A. Christopher £5 5s each; C. A. Moodley £4 11s.; C. M. Moodley £3 10s.; P. G. Naicker, K. K. Pillay, S. D. Moodley, Peter's Lounge £2 2s. each; C. P. Moodley £1 5s.; Palyandi Govender, R. Muthukistna Moodley, Manchoo Bhana, Narasimulu Naicker, Chillapen Naicker, Ganga and Mangray, L. R. Jack, The Britania Tailors, V.

Kanabathy Pather, M. R. Naidoo, C. D. Naidoo, C. S. Reddy, C. S. Naicker, S. Maharaj £1 1s. each; V. P. Rajoo, Kanan Govender 11s. each; P. Odayar, S. R. Naidoo, B. Thammiah, Pachayappan Odayar, Glendale Trading Co., Theriappa Govender, S. Ramasamy Padayachy, M. Y. Nayanar, P. C. Kander, M. G. Naidoo, M. V. G. Naidoo, R. A. Padayachy, K. N. Moodley, Sammy Pather 10s. 6d.—Total £175 12s.

## Sanatan Veda Dharma Sabha

Mrs. L. Dukie and Miss B. R. Singh, jr. secretaries of the Sanatan Veda Dharma Sabha (women's section) Martindale, Johannesburg, wish to express their sincere appreciation and thanks for donations and fruits presented to the Sabha by a party of visitors from Durban.

## Cato Manor Arya Samaj

The Birthday of Shri Krishna was celebrated by the followers of Sanatan Dharam in Mayville under the auspices of the Cato Manor Arya Samaj. After Havan and prayers, the school children and the members of the Bhajan Mandal entertained the packed house with sacred hymns and songs. Messrs. K. Baijnath and Jugroop made speeches to suit the occasion.

## Shree Gopallal Hindu Temple

The Shri Krishna Ashtmi Festival was celebrated at the above temple on August 18. The ceremony was officiated by Pundit R. H. Patak. Mr. Patak's school children entertained the gathering with interesting items including songs and speeches. Light refreshments were served after the ceremony.

## Wedding

A large and representative gathering was present on Saturday last at the wedding solemnised in the Tamil Baptist Church, Oswald Pirow Avenue, by Pastor J. F. Rowlands of the Bethesda Temple, between Miss P. Santhosam, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Enoch of Hampson Grove, and Mr. S. R. James, son of Mrs. A. Scobiah of the Durban Corporation Barracks. Many interesting speeches were made at the reception at which good wishes were expressed to the bride and bridegroom. Mr. Scott, one of the Inspectors of the D.O. Waste Water Dept., in the course of his speech expressed the desire to see more Europeans present at such functions, and said that with co-operation there would be a better understanding between the two races. The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of many valuable presents.

## Mr. V. S. C. Pather's Son's Marriage

The marriage of Mr. Nadarajan, second son of Mr. and Mrs. V. S. C. Pather, with Miss Balambal Ammal took place on Sunday, August 28, at the bridegroom's residence, "Sarojini Villa." A large number of prominent members of the Indian community was present. The bride and bridegroom were the recipients of many valuable presents.

# Doings In India

(EXTRACTS FROM A. I. C. O. FOREIGN LETTER)

## Drive Against Adult Illiteracy

CONGRESSMEN, when they assumed ministerial office in the seven Congress provinces were faced with several wrongs done by British Rule in India, one of these being widespread adult illiteracy accumulated during 100 years of foreign rule, which imposed a foreign language as the medium of instruction in Indian schools and colleges. With the very limited resources at their disposal, the provincial governments in the seven Congress provinces have begun a drive against illiteracy. The U.P. Government, like other Congress Governments, have undertaken a new policy of educational expansion. The programme may be said to consist of three parts. In the first place, there will be 3,600 reading rooms in the province, i.e. 75 per district, each such reading room will have at least one Urdu weekly one Hindi weekly and one monthly, and wherever possible, two such reading rooms will usually be located in the premises of the district board schools. The Government is also prepared to make grants to such private bodies as are willing to take up this beneficent work. In addition there will be 700 circulating libraries. The Government in pursuance of its policy of encouraging private initiative are prepared to make grants to private organisations. These two items will cost nearly Rs. 350,000 for this financial year. Concurrently with the above the Government will earnestly seek to liquidate adult illiteracy. The Government have already circularised district boards to organise teachers on voluntary basis for this purpose. These teachers will be given proper recognition and reward on the basis of their record of service at the end of the year. In each district there will be one such nucleus in the form of a band of 20 teachers selected from educated people living in rural areas, whose main business will be to persuade adults to undergo training for three months in the three R's as well as in the geography of India. The Government are willing to offer a small pay in the shape of allowance and bear the cost of books and furniture. Another band of 20 educated people will be selected to take up this work in their spare time for which a small bonus will be paid for every illiterate turned into a literate. In addition Rs. 500 will be given to private bodies in the district for taking up the same work. This plan of liquidating adult illiteracy will cost Rs. 2,50,000.

## Royal Indian Navy

The Government of India pays a direct contribution of £125,000 yearly to His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom towards the naval defence of India and the protection of trade in alien waters and other miscellaneous expenses and has now requested His Majesty's Government to forego the annual payments hitherto made. This has been agreed to by His Majesty's Government on the condition that the Government of India maintain a sea-going fleet of not less than six modern escort vessels which will be free to co-operate with the Royal Navy for the defence of India and in addition fulfil their responsibility for the local naval defence of Indian ports. The Government of India have accepted these conditions and their contribution will cease as from April 1, 1938. No final choice of the type of vessel has yet been made, but the Associated Press learns that what is known as "Black Swan," has found much favour with the authorities. This is a type weighing 1,100 to 1,250 tons with a speed of 19.75 knots. Its armament consists of 6 four-inch high and low angle guns, besides multiple pom-pom two pounders or multiple barrelled 5-inch heavy machine guns, while Lewis guns are also to be mounted. It will be manned by a crew of about six officers, three warrant officers and 170 men. The cost is estimated at between Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 lakhs.

## Repression Still Rife In Bengal

Bengal has for long been the scene of cruel repression at the hands of the British Government in India, but it is unfortunate that the suppression of civil liberties still continues under the non-Congress Government of Bengal. The picture looks darker in contrast with the conditions in the seven Congress provinces where civil liberties have been restored. According to a United Press message dated Chittagong, July 7, it is alleged that certain Government officers forcibly broke the villagers' houses (50 in number) and damaged food and grains, rendering the villagers homeless. Teachers are made to function as police officers in Bengal. Referring to this "soul killing system," President Subhas Chandra Bose in the course of a statement said, "There was another complaint to which I simultaneously drew public attention. In several districts of East Bengal there is a measure still in operation called the house system. Under this system, teachers in schools are required to

watch and control the activities of students outside school hours and it is found that in actual practice, teachers function as police officers under the watchful eye of the military intelligence officer. It is hardly necessary for me to add that this system militates against all sense of self-respect and self-reliance and is therefore a soul killing one. I would request the Government of Bengal to take immediate steps to abolish this system once for all and thereby remove what is a source of continuous irritation and insult for both the students and the public at large."

## Bill For Restoration Of Confiscated Lands In Bombay

Over and above the tenancy and other legislation important in themselves, scheduled for the next session, there is one more important measure that will overshadow them all from the political point of view. It will make it possible to return the confiscated lands of the peasants of Gujarat and Karnatak. It is stated that the Congress Government attaches the greatest importance to the pledge given to the peasants and they are going to leave no stone unturned in keeping their promise and will go to the greatest possible length for this. Now that persuasion and negotiation have not succeeded, Government have under consideration a bill which will empower them to acquire lands and return them to the former owners. With this object in view a measure will be rushed through and a special machinery created empowering to deal with the question of acquisition and return of lands. Taking all facts into consideration of the price and circumstances of purchase and other things, Government will propose some compensation to the present holders. These lands were confiscated during the last Civil Disobedience movement and the no-tax campaign started by the Indian National Congress against the British Government.

## Fyzabad By-Election

The landlords of the province and the Hindu Sabha had wished to make of the Fyzabad By-Election to the U.P. Legislative Assembly a test and a test case indeed it has been. The Congress candidate has won by a majority of over 7,000 votes against the landlord and the Hindu Sabha candidate, the former polling 15,353 votes and the latter 8,270.



# The Sporting World

## Dundee And District Indian Golf Club

THE second annual Northern Natal open championship for Mr. S. C. Peer's Floating Trophy for Indians only will be held on Sunday, October 2, over 36 holes (medal play). Miniature trophies will be awarded to the winner, runner up, and third place. It should be noted that this is the only championship of its kind in the Northern Natal open to all Indian competitors in Natal. It is noteworthy that last year the tournament was a great success when 53 competitors from all over Natal took part, (25 from Durban and 11 from Maritzburg). The interest this year, it is understood, will be even more greater. It is also informed that the course had been lengthened this season and is in fine playing condition. The club expects a record number of entries from all parts of Natal. It is important to note that the closing date will be September 28, and entries should be addressed to the joint hon. secretaries, J. Gokool and V. P. Pillay, 68, Wilson Street, Dundee. Entrance fee is 2s. 6d. per player, and for further particulars see posters.

## Schools Soccer At Tongaat

On Sunday, last week, two teams from the Stanger Indian School played against the Tongaat Boys' School. The home teams emerged winners in both the matches. The result being, "A" team 3 goals to 1, and "B" team 1 goal to nil. Messrs. A. R. Rajoo and A. P. Naidoo, the referees, made appreciable remarks about the standard of the play. Mr. Arbee Amod presented the winners with beautiful souvenirs bearing the name of the school.

## Weight-Lifting

Mr. O. G. Pillay of Port Elizabeth, the famous South African weigh-lifting star, who retired from active weight-lifting in 1935 has recently staggered the imaginations with his phenomenal lifts. Without exerting himself to any degree he very neatly accomplished a terrific weight of 172½ lbs. on the Two Hands Press, which overshadowed the existing South African middle-weight record by 2½ lbs. On the Two Hands Continental Jerk, Mr. Pillay hoisted overhead a colossal poundage of 220 lbs., and narrowly failed with 230 lbs. It will be remembered that since 1933 Mr. Pillay has made meteoric strides in the iron sports and there is every likelihood that he will represent South Africa at the 1940 Olympic Games to be held at Helsinki, Finland. Mr. J. Scott, a student of Mr. Pillay, won the South African bantam-weight championship title at Johannesburg on June 25. Mr. Scott, at a bodyweight of 118 lbs., performed as follows:—Two Hands Press 135 lbs., Two Hands Snatch 145 lbs. and Two Hands Jerk 180 lbs. Total, 460 lbs., very nearly equalled the British bantam-weight's total.

## OBITUARY

### Death Of Mr. C. M. Boulton

The death occurred at Lydenburg, Transvaal, on Thursday August 18, of Mr. C. M. Boulton, an accomplished and well known sportsman, who had been very popular, highly respected and esteemed by all those who knew him. The deceased, who had been residing at Lydenburg for a number of years, was 65 years of age, and a dearly loved brother of Mr. C. D. Boulton, also a popular sportsman of the Indian Community, connected with both Durban and Mayville District Football and Cricket Associations. Mr. Boulton was a cricketer as well as a footballer, and his position as full-backs in the latter earned him great popularity. He represented Natal against Transvaal in the early days, and in the year 1890 proceeded to Transvaal and played for the Moonlighters Football Club up till the year 1918. Mr. Boulton has gained many honours, and has also represented Transvaal in the Sam China Cup Tournament and Barnato Cricket Tournament in the early days. The deceased was also a fine pugilist, who fought several bouts, the last of which being at the Durban Theatre Royal in the year 1890. He is survived by his wife, five daughters, three sons, and by his only brother Mr. C. D. Boulton to mourn their sad loss.

### Death In India

The death at the age of 85 has taken place of Mr. Saber Mahomed Vahed, in the Village Kathor, India, on August 11. The late Mr. Vahed came to South Africa in 1853 and 1889 he opened a business in West Street, Durban and another at Pinetown. He was a store-keeper till 1923. He was chairman of the Pinetown Mahomedan Society and also Pinetown Madressa Anjuman Islam and trustee of the Pinetown Mahomedan cemetery. He left South Africa in 1923.

## APOLOGY

I, B. Athmanand Maharaj of 308, Victoria Street, Pietermaritzburg, do hereby sincerely apologise to the Officials of the Natal Indian Teachers' Society for the false and defamatory statements made by me concerning them in a letter written by me and published in INDIAN OPINION in its issue of the 3rd June, 1938, under the heading "Original Correspondence."

I wish to express my sincere regret at having written the letter and I hereby unreservedly withdraw the false and defamatory statements contained therein.

B. ATHMANAND MAHARAJ

## M. K. Gandhi Library And Parsee Rustomjee Hall

### SEVENTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

The celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of the M. K. Gandhi Library and Parsee Rustomjee Hall and the seventh annual general meeting will take place on Tuesday, September 6, at 7.30 p.m. in the Parsee Rustomjee Hall, 140, Queen Street, Durban. A cordial invitation is extended to all. His Worship the Mayor and Mayoress have kindly consented to be present. Ladies are specially invited to attend in large numbers.

S. J. RANDEBIA,

Hon. Secretary M. K. Gandhi & Parsee Rustomjee Hall Committee.

## National Commercial Examinations

Mr. G. M. Titlestad, Local Secretary, N.T.C. Exams, Durban, for non-Europeans, who writes the National Commercial Examinations, conducted by the Union Department of Education, writes to say that entries for the November, 1938, Examinations will close on Saturday, September 3, at 12 noon. Intending candidates should get in touch with the secretary as soon as possible, as late entries will not be accepted by him.

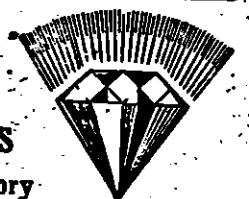
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પરદેશને માટે એજન્ટ જોઈએ છે

**એમ. કે. ગાંધી લાયબ્રેરી અને પારસી ફસ્તમજી હોલ**

૧૭ મો. વાર્ષિકોત્સવ  
 એમ. કે. ગાંધી લાયબ્રેરી અને પારસી ફસ્તમજી હોલનો ૧૭નો વાર્ષિક ઉત્સવ અને ૧૭મી વાર્ષિક મીટીંગ તા. ૬ સપ્ટેમ્બર ૧૯૩૮ ને મંગળવારના ૭-૩૦ વાગે પારસી ફસ્તમજી હોલમાં ઉજવવા માં આવશે. સર્વે લાઇબ્રેરીને વખતસર પધારવા વિનંતી છે. મેયર સાહેબ અને મેયરેસ પણ પધારશે. જહોનેને પધારવા ખાસ વિનંતી છે.  
 શાપુરજી જીવજીભાઈ ગંદેરીયા, સેક્રેટરી, એમ. કે. ગાંધી લાયબ્રેરી અને પારસી ફસ્તમજી હોલ કમીટી.

મફત મફત મફત  
 જેઓ સ્ટાંપોની આકૃતિ માટે પોસ્ટલ સાથે લખાણ કરશે તેમને ૫૦ ડીક્રન્ટ સ્ટાંપો મફત આપીશ. એકસરેન્જ કરવા હશે તો પણ ફરીયા. લખો:-  
 નાથુભાઈ હરિભાઈ પટેલ,  
 પી. એ. બોક્સ નં. ૯૩૨, ડેલાગેટાવે.

**તમારું ભવિષ્ય કૃપા**  
 ત્રણ માસનું મફત  
 જેમાં સ્ત્રી, સંતાનસુખ, શરીરસુખ, ખનલાલ, મુસાફરી, શેર, સ્ટોકો લોટરીથી ચાન્સ, પરીક્ષા, પ્રેમ વીગેરે આપવામાં આવશે. પર લખવાનો ટાઈમ, તારીખ, ઉમર સાથે પાંચથી ૭ પેન્સનો પોસ્ટલ એરડર ખીડો:-  
 પ્રો: રોયલ એસ્ટ્રોલોજીકલ હાઉસ,  
 (ઓ.) જામનગર, (કાઠીયાવાડ).

**શિયાળો આવ્યો!! શું લાવ્યો?**

શરીરને પુષ્ટ બનાવવાના પદાર્થો લાવ્યો. લોકો ભાત ભાતના પાકો બનાવવાની તકયારીઓ કરી રહ્યા છે. સારા પાકો બનાવવા માટે હમારે ત્યાં તાલો અને ચોકળો માલ આપી ગયો છે. તેમજ દરેક ભાતનો દેશી ફવાઓ અને દેશી ઓસરી હમેશા તાલો અને ચોકળો માલ સ્ટોકમાં રાખીએ છીએ.

દેશી મુલકના ગોહડાં નંગ ૧ ની શી. ૧૭-૬ સાથે ૭૦x૯૦,  
 દેશી ગોહડાંના ઝોળીયાં નંગ ૧ ની શી. ૭-૬ સાથે ૭૦x૯૦.

શરીરના કોઇ પણ ભાગમાંથી વાળ કાઢવાનો નવાખી પાવડર

ફક્ત બે ત્રણ મીનીટમાં વાળ સાફ થાય છે. ડઝન લોટ શી. ૧૨ પોસ્ટલ સાથે, અરધો ડઝન લેનારને શી. ૬-૬ પોસ્ટલ સાથે. ૩ નંગ લેનારને શી. ૩-૬ પોસ્ટલ સાથે. ૧ અથવા બે નંગ લેનારને ૩ પેની પોસ્ટલ મોકલવી.

ઓર્ડર સાથે રોકડા પૈસા મોકલશો.

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