

# Indian Opinion

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## CLASS AREAS BILL

### SEGREGATION

**B**E IT ENACTED by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa, as follows:—

1. Whenever an urban local authority shall intimate to the Minister—

(a) that any area within its limits is wholly or for the greater part occupied for residential or trading purposes or both such purposes by a particular class of persons, or that an area within those limits is available for the exclusive occupation for residential or trading purposes or both such purposes by a particular class of persons; and

(b) that it is desirable that the provisions of this Act should be applied in respect of such area, it shall be lawful for the Minister to appoint a commission consisting of not more than three persons (hereinafter called the Commission) to investigate and report upon the desirability of applying to such area and to the urban area within which it is situated the provisions of this Act.

2. (1) It shall be the duty of the Commission to enquire and report upon the following matters:—

(a) The extent and nature of the area which was the subject of intimation under section one of this Act;

(b) the number, dimensions, situation and nature of sites occupied or available therein for residential or trading purposes or both such purposes as the case may be;

(c) whether there would be afforded by the area proper and adequate facilities for residences or trading sites or both as the case may be for the particular class of persons concerned;

(d) whether due and proper provision exists or is assured for water, lighting, sanitary and other necessary services within the area;

(e) whether it is desirable that the provisions of this Act should be applied in respect of the area; and

(f) any other matter which the Minister or the Commission may deem necessary or desirable.

(2) The commission shall have all such powers, jurisdiction and privileges as were conferred upon the commission referred to in Ordinance No. 30 of 1902 of the Transvaal, and all and several the provisions of that Ordinance shall *mutatis mutandis* apply in respect of the commission and its proceedings.

3. (1) At any time within six months after the receipt of the report of the commission, the Governor-General may by proclamation in the *Gazette* to declare that, on and after a date to be mentioned in the proclamation, the area defined therein shall be class resi-

dential area, or class trading area, or a class residential and trading area within the urban area.

(2) More than one area within the urban area may, by any such proclamation, be defined as class residential areas, or as class trading areas, or as class residential and trading areas as the case may be.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Precious and Base Minerals Act of the Transvaal (Act No. 35 of 1908) or any amendment thereof, or in any other law, a class trading area may be established under this Act on land within an urban area which, in terms of the said Act No. 35 of 1908 or any amendment thereof, is proclaimed land or land held under mining title.

4. From and after the date mentioned in any proclamation issued under this Act establishing a class residential area, or a class residential and trading area, it shall not be lawful, save as provided in section ten of this Act—

(a) for any person other than a person of the class concerned to acquire immovable property or a lease or renewal of lease of immovable property within any such area; or

(b) for any person of the class concerned to acquire immovable property or a lease or renewal of lease of immovable property anywhere within the urban area save within the limits of the class residential area or of the class residential and trading area, as the case may be:

Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall apply to the renewal of a lease of immovable property where a right to such renewal is held under a lease existing at the date aforesaid.

5. (1) From and after the date mentioned in any proclamation issued under this Act establishing a class trading area or a class residential and trading area within any urban area, it shall not be lawful for any licensing court, board or authority, or for any person authorized to grant or issue licences or permits to carry on any trade or business within the urban area—

(a) to grant or issue to any person other than a person of the class concerned any licence, permit or other authority to carry on any trade or business within the class trading area or class residential and trading area as the case may be; or

(b) to grant or issue to any person of the class concerned any licence or permit to carry on any trade or business within the urban area elsewhere than in the class trading area or class residential and trading area as the case may be.

Provided, however, that if the Governor-General is satisfied that it is in the general interest of the public

that it should be permitted to persons of the class concerned or any restricted number of such persons to carry on any particular trade or business within the urban area elsewhere than in the class trading area or class residential and trading area, as the case may be, he may, by proclamation in the *Gazette* for such period as he may therein fix, exempt persons of the class concerned or restricted number of such persons from the operation of paragraph (b) of this sub-section in respect of that particular trade or business.

(2) Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to prohibit the grant to any person holding, at the date mentioned in any proclamation issued under this Act, any licence, permit or other authority to carry on any trade or business, or a renewal of such licence, permit or other authority.

6. (1) Whenever, in the opinion of the urban local authority concerned, any area established under the Act as a class residential area or a class trading area or a class residential and trading area, proves inadequate for, or unsuitable to, the requirements of the population of that class in the urban area, and the urban local authority deems it desirable to extend any such area or to create a new class residential area or class trading area or Asiatic residential and trading area, the urban local authority may communicate its opinion to the Minister, who thereupon may take all such steps as he may take upon receipt of an intimation under section one of this Act.

(2) All and several the powers exercisable under this Act in respect of the establishment of a class residential area or a class trading area or a class residential and trading area shall be exercisable in respect of the establishing of a new area or the extension of any existing area of like character.

7. (1) If at any time the Governor-General is satisfied that a class residential area or a class trading area or a class residential and trading area established under this Act is inadequate for or unsuitable to, the requirements of the population of that class in the urban area concerned, and that, by reason of the delay which would necessarily take place in removing the causes of the inadequacy or unsuitability, serious prejudice would be suffered by that population unless the provisions of this Act in respect of such inadequate or unsuitable area be suspended, he may, by proclamation in the *Gazette* to declare that, from and after a date to be therein mentioned, the provisions of this Act shall be suspended in respect of the class residential area or class trading area or class residential and trading area concerned.

(2) From and after such date the provisions of this Act shall in all respects cease to apply to the area deemed to be inadequate or unsuitable, and, in respect of such inadequate or unsuitable area, to the other parts of the urban area within which it is situated.

(3) The Governor-General may, whenever he may deem fit, re-proclaim as a class residential area or a class trading area or a class residential and trading area, as the case may be, any area which has been the subject of a suspending proclamation under sub-section (1) of this section, or to proclaim as a class residential area or a class trading area or a class residential and trading area under this Act any area which wholly or partly includes any area which has been the subject of a suspending proclamation under sub-section (1) of this section.

8. Any class residential area, or class trading area, or class residential and trading area established under this Act for any Asiatic race shall, for the purposes of section two (b) of Law No. 3 of 1885 of the Transvaal be deemed to be an area within which, in terms of that law, fixed property may be owned by Asiatics.

9. (1) For every class residential area, or class trading area, or class residential and trading area established under this Act there shall be an advisory board consisting of not less than three persons of the class concerned resident within the urban area, in addition to a chairman who in the case of a non-European class area, may be

a European. The mode of election or selection of members of any such board, the period and conditions of office of members, and the procedure of the board shall be defined by regulations made by the urban local authority and approved by the Minister.

(2) It shall be the function of an advisory board established under this section to advise the urban local authority in respect of any matter referred to it by such authority for advice, and no by-laws or regulations particularly affecting the interests of the class or persons concerned shall be made or withdrawn by an urban local authority unless the advice of such advisory board shall first have been obtained in respect of the making or withdrawal, as the case may be, of such by-law or regulation.

10. (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section three and of section eight of this, nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed—

(a) to affect the operation of Law No. 3 of 1885 of the Transvaal or any amendment thereof; of section two of Act No. 18 of 1913; of Act No. 37 of 1919; of Chapter No. CXIII of the Orange Free State Law Book or any amendment thereof; or of any other law prohibiting, restricting, regulating, or in any way affecting, the ownership or occupation of immovable property or trading by Asiatics or by coloured persons; or

(b) to prohibit the acquisition by the Government or any urban local authority for educational, municipal or any other public purpose of the ownership or occupation of any immovable property; or

(c) to prohibit the acquisition at any time of land or interests in land or the lease or occupation of immovable property by devolution or succession on death whether under a will or on intestacy; or

(d) to prohibit any executor of a deceased estate, or any trustee in insolvency from holding any immovable property or trading under any licence where power to do any such thing is conferred upon him by any law; or

(e) to invalidate or affect in any manner whatever any agreement or other transaction for the sale or purchase of land lawfully entered into prior to the date mentioned in any proclamation under this Act establishing a class residential area or a class trading area or a class residential and trading area.

(2) Nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to affect any officer of the consular service or any person to whom the Governor-General may grant letters of exemption from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act.

11. In this Act, unless inconsistent with the context—  
“class of persons” includes any European persons or any other persons having, in the opinion of the Minister, common racial characteristics, but does not include any natives as that term is defined in section twenty-nine of the Native (Urban Areas) Act, 1923 (Act No. 21 of 1923).

“Minister” means the Minister of the Interior or any other Minister to whom the Governor-General assigns the administration of this Act.

“urban area” means an area under the jurisdiction of an urban local authority.

“urban local authority” means any municipal council, borough council, town council or village council, or any board, village management board, local board or health board.

12. This Act may be cited as the Class Areas Act, 1924.

## NOTES AND NEWS

CABLE news has just been received by us from Mr. Dévadas Gandhi that Mahatma Gandhi was operated for appendicitis at the Public Hospital in Poona and is favourably progressing. Mrs. Gandhi and others are attending on him. Mr. Parsee Rustomjee has also in reply to a cable enquiry received a similar message from Mr. Ramdas Gandhi.

Bombay, Jan. 13.—Gandhi has been removed from gaol to hospital at Poona, where he was operated on for a suppurating appendix. It is understood that he stood the operation very well.—Reuter.

The *Natal Advertiser's* own correspondent at Bombay on Jan. 11, cables as follows:—Great resentment is felt in India regarding the Class Areas Act. The meeting of the Assembly this month will give an opportunity for retaliatory speeches. It is now almost certain that the tariff will be raised against Natal coal. This has been definitely included in the liberal programme, and is assured of Swarajist support. It will, therefore, have a clear majority. The Viceroy has power to veto the tariff but is not likely to intervene. Nationalists of all parties say that the South African position shows that Indians cannot enforce their will under the present regime. A strong Home Rule movement is expected.

Bombay, Jan. 11.—“Race hatred in Natal” is the “splashed” heading in the *Bombay Chronicle* greeting the news that the Natal Provincial Council has passed Mr. Hulett's Ordinance. A leader entitled “War Against Indians” bitterly attacks the Segregation Bill, the object of which, it declares, is “to hound Indians from the country by striking a double blow to their economic position and human status.” The paper is of the opinion that the suggestion by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to raise the tariff against South African coal in order to encourage the Indian coal industry will hardly be sufficient to bring South Africa to a reasonable state of mind. Concluding, the article declares that the only way of responding to the challenge, and preventing the utter ruination of their countrymen in South Africa, is for the Indians to become masters in their own home and country, and to that end energies of the whole nation must be directed. The *Times of India* heads the cable announcing the passing of the Ordinance “An Anti-Indian Measure,” but has not yet commented on it editorially.—Reuter.

Reuter from London on Jan. 12 reports:—Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, whom the Cabinet-makers in the Liberal papers to-day declare will probably be Secretary for India, speaking at a conference of the University Labour Federation at Toynbee Hall, said the Labour Party would welcome the assumption by the self-governing Dominions of further responsibility for foreign as well as domestic affairs. Labour regarded emigration as an invaluable outlet for the British people. They were only opposed to the assumption that it would solve unemployment. They did not wish emigration to be used as a means of supplying cheap labour to planters and manufacturers in the Colonies. India, he said, would prove the test of a Labour Government: Labour hoped to overcome the difficulty by accelerating the conversion of India into a self-governing Dominion. This depended not merely on matters of finance, defence, and internal order, but in winning the Indian Nationalists to meet them half-way. Self-Government must be restrained in the various Colonies until the people were fit for it. Therefore the question of developing trade and industries in these countries must be regulated by the knowledge that the aim of the Labour Party was a British Commonwealth of People of various colours, a Free Union of Free People.

Reuter from Bombay on Jan. 14 transmits the following cable:—

Mr. Hulett's Ordinance has generally met with an unfavourable reception from the Indian papers. Anglo-Indian papers are either silent or dispose the news under cryptic headlines indicating dissent. The Indian extremist papers severely criticise the Ordinance as sounding the death knell of Indians in Natal. The *Servant*, a newspaper published in Calcutta, remarks that segregation is only the civilised term for slavery. The *Hindu*, a Madras paper, considers that the Ordinance violates the agreement reached by General Smuts and Gandhi. The *Leader*, a moderate organ, published in Allahabad, also scathingly denounces the Ordinance, which it says is a result of reactionary forces, propaganda and calumny. “These reckless spirits of the anti-Indian movement are determined to incapacitate the domiciled Indian, whose prosperity is an eyesore to the whites. Their monstrous petty-mindedness and extreme selfishness are emphasised by their ingratitude.”

The Natal Indian Congress Committee will meet at 174 Grey Street, Durban, on Saturday, the 19th January 1924, at 8 p.m. for the transaction of urgent and important business.

Indian deck passengers again are detained aboard this time on s.s. *Karoo* which is now lying alongside the wharf at the Point. We fail to see why there should be differential treatment 1st and 2nd Class being lauded and deck passengers being detained. If there is a case or suspected case of an infectious disease all on the ship should be treated alike. We are informed the Natal Indian Congress has made representations by wire to the Union Government.

The Arya Wootatnee Natak Mandal will stage “Anath” (written by Nirbodi Athma) at the H.Y.M.A. Hall, Church Street, Maritzburg, on Sunday, 2nd February, 1924. Doors open 8 p.m. Play commencing at 9 p.m. The proceeds of this play will be devoted towards the upkeep of the Aryan Benevolent Home at Mayville, Durban. Special accommodation for ladies and children will be provided. Popular prices will be charged for admission. Tickets can be obtained from S. Nohur's Store, Greyling and Relief Sts., Madho Kanji Tea Room, Church Street, Singh's Tea Room, Sutherland, and Alfred Rambhorose's Store, Edendale.

## AN APOLOGY

Durban,

9th January, 1924.

Mr. S. Amod,  
Agent,  
134 Commercial Road,  
Durban.

Dear Sir,

I the undersigned William Browne Baird, Tram Conductor, No. 24, beg to state that with regard to the incident which took place on my car last Sunday, in respect to yourself, I now realise that I was entirely wrong in asking you to leave your seat for one at the back.

I hereby apologise to you for the uncalled-for incident, and sincerely assure you that such conduct will never occur again. I hope you will not proceed further, and accept this apology for the inconvenience and pain caused to you. You are at liberty to publish this in any Indian paper.

I am,

Yours truly,

W. B. Baird.

As Witness:

C. N. M. Khan.

### THE SEGREGATION BILL

THE Union Government itself has now taken up the question of the segregation of Indians. The Bill cited as the Class Areas Bill, which we reproduce in our columns *in extenso*, on even a cursory reading discloses that it is aimed at Indians.

The selfsame Government within the last two years has sanctioned the Durban Land Alienation Ordinance and the Extending Ordinance of the principle and provisions of that Ordinance to other townships in Natal, and we have in a previous issue referred to the manner in which the provisions of that Ordinance have been applied by the Town Council of Durban in regard to its unalienated lands in so far as Indians are concerned. Our readers will remember that the Council while finding plenty of unalienated lands for Europeans could not see its way to set aside or sell a portion of those lands to Indians.

As is well known the practice is becoming quite common among Europeans to put in an Anti-Asiatic clause in title deeds of lands sold by them.

The Union Government's Bill is really a complementary measure to perfect the existing methods of eliminating Indian ownership or occupation of land in urban areas. This Union Bill affects in particular the alienated lands in the urban areas and devises a process by which Indians will be kraaled.

We do not see that the Indian community will in any way benefit by the Bill. As it is, there can be no question about it, Indians voluntarily live mostly together and the licensing authorities have played no small part in the segregation of Indians by refusing to grant any licences particularly in European and semi-European localities and as often as not granting licences in areas known as Indian areas.

If the Class Area Bill become law, the licensing authority will still continue to exercise his unlimited discretion and there is no law or power that can stay his hand—so it will not follow that in a class Area a license will be obtained without any difficulty,—or as a matter of course as is now the case with European applicants for licenses.

It is doubtful whether an Indian license holder outside of his class area—if he were a monthly tenant would be entitled to carry on, for the Bill refers to leases and renewals of leases—and on the expiry of the lease or tenancy the licenseholder will have no right to continue his business outside of his class area—and he will have to shut shop, to be ruined without any compensation.

No Indian will be able to live in a house or on a piece of land—outside his class area even though such house on land is the property of another Indian.

And in his own class area no other than those of his class can live or trade.

Indian properties which may be taken out of their class area will not be without their disadvantages.

There will be all the trouble in the world to delimit the areas and there will ever be a source of friction.

The Government may proclaim, deproclaim, or re-proclaim any class area. Discretion again!

There is to be an Advisory Committee of three of the class for whom the area may be proclaimed and a European may be chairman. Is this another way to get at the municipal and township franchise Indians are at present entitled to or will they have the right to exercise their present municipal, and township franchise

as well as have power to vote for members of the Advisory Committee.

Not only on principle but on the merits of the Bill Indians cannot be party to it. Indians are quite familiar with the promises of Ministers and Governments and no matter what the exemptions in the Bill may be, the Bill, when law, will render Indians helpless.

Whatever preliminary opposition may be offered by Indians, let there be backbone to it.

### SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS PROTEST

The following telegraphic protest was forwarded by Mr. V.S.O. Pather, the Hon. General Secretary of the South African Indian Congress, whose headquarters at present is at Durban to the Governor-General Prime Minister and the Minister of Interior:—

South African Indians greatly alarmed and strongly protest class areas Bill becoming Law as sale aims at the slow and complete annihilation of the Indian community in the Union stop pray Government defer Bill until Congress executive interview Minister.

The Hon. General Secretary of the S.A.I.C. informs us that the Minister of Interior has agreed to receive a deputation on the Class Areas Bill as he desires to introduce the measure into the Union House of Assembly during the early part of the Session.

### CAPE INDIANS

#### CHALLENGING AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT

A meeting of the United Cape Indian Association was held on the 10th inst., to protest against the proposed Class Areas Bill. The chairman said that if the Government intended forcing the Bill through Parliament it was breaking faith with the Indian community:

A resolution was passed "to take any and every step to challenge the authority of the Government to bring forward a measure conferring upon one electoral section the power to disfranchise another body of electors of the Cape Province."

It was further resolved that the executive of the Association be empowered to place the matter before the League of Nations if necessary.

### NATAL INDIANS

The Natal Indian Congress has decided to oppose the Class Areas Bill. A mass meeting of the Indian community will be held on Sunday week in Durban. Natal representatives of the South African Indian Congress Executive are proceeding by Sunday's mail train for Cape via Johannesburg to join up with the Transvaal Representatives bound for the South African Indian Congress Executive meeting to be held in Capetown and to interview the Minister of Interior.

### THE TRANSVAAL INDIANS

#### DARK DAYS DAWNING

#### CLASS AREAS BILL DENOUNCED

#### PREPARED TO GO TO GAOL

No time has been lost by the Indians of the Transvaal in organising opposition to the Class Areas Bill, and a meeting of protest was yesterday held in Johannesburg. A passive resistance movement was foreshadowed, one prominent figure in the Indian community declaring he would go

to gaol if necessary, and exhorting others to do the same.

A crowded mass meeting of the British Indian Association was held on Sunday the 13th inst at the Patidar Hall, Newtown. Representatives from all parts of the Transvaal were present, and Mr. E. L. Aswat presided.

#### READY FOR SACRIFICES

The chairman said the dark days in the annals of the Indians in South Africa were now dawning, and he was pleased to see representatives from Pretoria and other parts of the Transvaal on the platform. The fact that they had assembled in such large numbers was significant of the fact that they realised the gravity of the situation. He laid stress on the fact that the community had to be ready to make great sacrifices if the Bill became law.

Mr. Jassub Ebrahim Gardee, a well-known merchant, said that he was prepared not only to sacrifice his all, but also to go to gaol if necessary, and he exhorted that all Indians should follow his lead.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed amid great enthusiasm:—

"This mass meeting, held under the auspices of the Transvaal British Indian Association, hereby enters its emphatic protest against the Class Areas Bill, which is principally and solely directed to operate against the British Indians in particular, and aims at the ultimate expulsion of Indians from the Union of South Africa by depriving them of their means of livelihood and thereby placing them in a totally impossible position, and is therefore unacceptable to the Indian community."

"This meeting further records that the Bill is insulting and degrading to the honour and self-respect of the entire Indian nation and Indian Empire as a constituent portion of the British Empire, and respectfully urges the Union Government to drop the said Bill, and calls upon the Indian and Imperial Governments to make the necessary representations to the Union Government to improve the status of the British Indians in view of the fact that further Indian immigration to the Union of South Africa is entirely stopped."

### MALARIAL FEVER

#### HOW IT IS CAUSED AND HOW IT MAY BE PREVENTED

*Written specially for the South African Anti-Malarial Association by SIR RONALD ROSS, F.R.C.S., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., K.C.B., Professor of Tropical Medicine, University of Liverpool, and Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.*

Malarial fever is known also by the names, Ague, Intermittent Fever, Swamp Fever, Jungle Fever, and Paludism.

It is the most prevalent of all diseases in the tropics and causes from a quarter to a half the sickness in many localities and countries which have a warm climate. Fortunately it is not very fatal; but, as it attacks so many people, and makes them ill for such long periods, it has a very disastrous influence on public health in most warm climates. In parts of Africa, India, and elsewhere, almost all the native children are infected from birth until they reach about 12 years of age, after which they become partially immune.

Europeans have been known to suffer for a number of years after leaving the country in which they first became infected.

The first symptoms of infection are those of regularly repeated attacks of fever. The fever generally begins with shivering, followed by high temperature and profound perspiration—after which the symptoms subside for a time. In one, two or three days, according to the nature of the infection, the fever recommences; and these attacks succeed each other for weeks. The patient may now improve, with or without treatment, for a few weeks; but if his treatment has not been sufficient, he is now very liable to relapses; and may suffer from these for years. In old cases the patient becomes pale and weak, and frequently suffers from very considerable enlargement of the spleen. In this condition he is not able to do much work; he is constantly feeling sick with the relapses of fever. Sometimes, however, what are called pernicious attacks may intervene and may kill him outright; and the most deadly of any such attacks are known by the name of Blackwater Fever, which is very fatal, and which often occurs in patients who have not undergone proper treatment with quinine.

The disease is caused by enormous numbers of microscopical parasites which live in the red corpuscles of the blood. They enter the blood through the proboscis of certain kinds of mosquitos known as Anophelines. Although at the moment of inoculation only a few of these parasites may be introduced, they multiply at such a rate that after a week or two they may number many hundreds of millions. At first, while their numbers are small, the patient does not feel their presence; but when they have multiplied sufficiently he goes down with the usual attack of fever. It should be understood that the parasites may continue to reproduce themselves in his blood for years, although he may no longer be subject to the bites of mosquitos—as, for instance, when he returns to Europe. If the parasites are present in the blood, anything that depresses him, such as fatigue, chills, dissipation, or exposure to great heat, is likely to increase their numbers and to produce a relapse of fever.

It may now be asked how the parasites enter the proboscis of the Anopheline mosquitos. They do so by a very simple process which is now thoroughly known to science. When a patient who has many parasites in his blood is bitten by one of these mosquitos, the insect draws up together with his blood, a number of the little parasites; and these multiply in the insect's body and produce spores, which pass into its proboscis. The development of the parasites in the Anopheline takes about one week; and after this the infected insect is capable of infecting, in its turn, any human being which it bites. Thus the parasites pass alternately from man to the mosquito and from the mosquito to man—a history which is by no means extraordinary and which is known to occur in a vast number of parasites of man, animals and plants. Thus the new-comers to the tropics or other healthy people are most likely to become infected in places where there are already large numbers of infected persons, or large numbers of Anopheline mosquitos. Such persons can always reduce the chances of becoming infected by living at a distance from infected persons (such as native children), by using mosquito nets with care, or by taking quinine.

The treatment of malarial fever by quinine has been known for some centuries. Patients suffering from the disease should always consult a medical man as to such treatment, and should take the drug regularly for three or four months after his last attack of fever. If he does not take sufficient quinine, or does not continue it long enough, the parasites will be only slightly reduced in numbers, and will shortly multiply again and again prostrate him with fever. The following precautions should be taken by everyone who lives in a malarious place.

A mosquito net should invariably be used during the night. It should be free from any holes and should be so carefully tucked under the mattress that no mosquitos are able to enter. If the smallest aperture remains, the insects will easily gain admittance, and may produce infection.

In addition to the use of mosquito nets, everyone who is called upon to live in a very malarious place should take a certain amount of quinine as a preventative during the malaria season. As a rule, five grains of quinine taken very morning just before breakfast is the best way of using the drug. Some persons can easily take more than this without bad effects.

Everyone in the tropics should take care not to breed mosquitos in his house or garden. The insects develop from larvae, commonly called wrigglers, which are found in any old or stagnant collections of water, such as rain water in flower pots, empty biscuit tins, and buckets, calabashes, water cisterns, tubs, badly made drains, roof gutters, holes in rocks, or holes in trees. Thus every householder should always collect such things as empty tins, broken bottles and other rubbish in one place out of the rain, and should see that water cisterns and tubs are properly screened against the entry of mosquitos. He can also easily cause holes in rocks and trees to be filled up with a little gravel or concrete. If these measures do not suffice to reduce the mosquitos in his house, he should lodge frequent complaints with the local sanitary department or municipality who should employ men for the special purpose of keeping down the mosquitos.

On a large scale malaria can always be reduced by the local authorities, either by distributing quinine amongst the poor people, selling it to the well-to-do, issuing instructions, or by undertaking such drainage or other operations as will suffice to reduce the Anophelines in the district. Such anti-malaria campaigns require the proper organisation and the expenditure of a small amount of money for payment of labourers, etc. In order to meet such expenditure, the local authorities may have to charge a small tax; but this is so small that few householders should object to pay it. Thus at Port Said, in Egypt, the mosquitos have been almost entirely banished at the cost of five-pence per head of population per annum, with immense benefit both to the health and to the comfort of everyone in the town. The cost may be a little greater in other places, but those who have experienced the advantages arising from such campaigns will scarcely grudge the money required.

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## NEW BOOKS FOR SALE

### THE GREAT TRIAL OF

MAHATMA GANDHI & MR. BANKER

[This book is edited by Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon and contains a Foreword by Mrs. Sarojini Naidoo. It contains the full report of the Trial of Mahatma Gandhi including Mahatma Gandhi's statement, the Judgment and Mahatma Gandhi's reply. It also contains the offending articles for which Mahatma Gandhi was arrested and a description of the scene at the Asram when he was arrested and other interesting subjects dealing with Mahatma Gandhi.]

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### THE LIFE OF LOKOMANYA TILAK

(By D. V. ATHAVLE, LATE HEADMASTER, M. J. HIGH SCHOOL, VIRMINGAN (BOMBAY) WITH A FOREWORD BY MR. C. R. DAS.)

[This book is dedicated by the author to Mahatma Gandhi. This is the latest life sketch of the Lokomanya dealing with his the great leader's career from the beginning to the end of his life. Stiff Cover. 400 pages.]

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## BOOKS FOR SALE

To be obtained from the *Indian Opinion Press*, Phoenix, Natal. Postal Orders to be made payable at Durban.

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