

This presupposes prevention of waste of human resources arising from poverty, disease and delinquency. These evils owe their origin to the low income of the people. This might be due to the inefficiency on the part of individuals or of the community or to the exploitation of one set of people by the other. This latter was very much in evidence in the sphere of industrial production and agricultural pursuits. Professor Ward illustrated this point by narrating an incident he heard of certain villagers in the United Provinces. They were in a condition of considerable poverty, came to the agricultural department, got better seeds and grew bigger crops. The landlord came to know of this and raised the rents with the consequence that better seeds and improved technique were tabooed by the villagers for ever.

To improve the present state of affairs, there was an imperative need for changes in economic values and economics must no longer be based on a price and profit system but on the highest ethical principle that human life and spirit are worth more than material wealth. To secure a better and more humane social order, three things were necessary, viz., the prevention of social waste due to the race of industrialism, the maintenance of an adequate standard of living and the abolition of war, and the means were the following. The right to poor must be granted as the elementary right of every humane soul and people of culture should agree upon the maximum they will take and then live rigidly within that limit taking only that which is necessary for the health of their body, the health of their mind and the cultivation of their spirit and recognise their neighbours' right to share in their good life and in all that make the good life possible and young men must be taught to develop an economic structure based on justice and co-operation. All men must develop a mind for peace and substitute for the principle of hate, the principle of conquering evil by good, of removing force by spiritual resistance by subjecting themselves to the deeper, sterner and surer test of non-violence.

[Substance of a series of illuminating lectures by Professor H. F. Ward of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, delivered at Madras before very crowded audiences between November 27 and December 3, 1924.]

### **Washing.**

When washing clothes, three things should be kept in view (1) To get out all the dirt, (2) To keep the things in a good colour (3) To use nothing that will destroy the material,

Many washerwomen believe in putting clothes in soak before washing, which is a very good idea, that is, if they know what kind and colour clothes to put in.

The assortment of the clothes should be the first thing. It is not advisable to wash any and everything together. This should be the order of assortment. (1) Lace and collars should be together. (2) All underclothing together. (3) Shirts by themselves, if they are too dirty to be washed with the underclothes. (4) Sheets and pillow cases together. (5) Table linens by themselves. (6) Print dresses and aprons together. (7) Pocket handkerchiefs by themselves. (8) Flannels and stockings separately. Before you begin washing, just let me give you one word of warning about rubbing. Do not expend your strength in rubbing the skin off your hands and fingers, but in rubbing the dirt out of the clothes and do not rub the clothes crossways. Sometimes we find a piece of garment from the wash torn up in the worst way and when we examine it carefully there is dirt on some parts. Now why had that washerwoman been scrubbing so hard as to tear that garment. Instead of looking where the dirt is and trying to get it out, she goes wrecklessly as we may say and scrubs any way. That is a big failure on her part.

Again we sometimes find that a washerwoman complains that a dress or any other garment is not good because it washes out and does not wash well. Now let me say that the blame is often due to the washerwoman and not the cloth. Suppose we have a coloured dress, shirt, apron or any other article to wash and before washing right away we put it in soak for a day saying we are softening the dirt and then rub it the next day with any kind of soap and then burn or boil it; what kind of colour can we expect that garment to keep. It will be turned the very first time.

The soap has a great effect on the destruction of the colour of the article. Many people are fond of using blue soap on any and every article. This is a mistake: Blue soap should never be used on colours such as cream, pink, yellow, etc. In fact it should not be used except on coarse blue materials and white.

Now let us consider, our clothes are sorted out as had been said. We have the white ones in soak and during that time we can be washing the coloured ones. These should be washed in warm water in which soap is dissolved. By that I mean the soap should not be rubbed on then but should be melted in a little pan. This is done by cutting up the soap in small bits and putting it in a pan with a little water which should be placed on the fire to boil till the soap melts.

As soon as this cools it should be poured in the water for washing, and stirred till suds form, we then put in our coloured articles after putting in a little vinegar or ammonia. These help the cloth to keep its colour. These coloured articles should then be rinsed in lukewarm water and when we are quite sure that all the soap water has come out we may starch them, wet and hang them out carefully. When washing day comes round the starch should be prepared first so that the clothes may be starched wet,—this is the best way.

These coloured articles should not be perfectly dry then dampened for ironing but should be taken up when they are two-thirds dry, folded up and left for about 3 or 4 hours before ironing. This should be done with a moderately hot iron on the wrong and then on the right side.

I am sure if we do this our coloured clothes must keep their colour.

We will now deal with the flannel or woollen articles. Sometimes we hear a husband quarrelling on his wife or washerwoman that she has spoiled his flannel pants, or it may be any other flannel or woollen articles, because it has shrunken, the colour changed, etc. Methinks I hear the wife saying it's not her fault the flannel is not good, and the rest of it. What she says may be true, but the washing may be the cause of all.

Now, suppose we have some flannel and woollen materials right wash, the first thing to do is this: Dissolve the soap as in the case of possible coloured articles—not blue of course. Get a heavy hand sud and auctu brushing and shaking them, well send them in. These should not be scrubbed, but sob and squeeze in the palm of the hands till they are clean. You may say that cannot cleanse them but no flannel garment should be worn to that extent that it needs scrubbing. After rinsing in warm water they should not be wrung but squeezed between the palm of the hands to get out a little of the water. They should then be well shaken and hung on a clothes line and pinned. As in the case of coloured articles they should not be taken up before they are properly dried and folded as we would an iron garment. They should not be doubled up. These should be then wrapped in a clean bit of article and put down to soak for 3 hours, then ironed. If we do this, husbands and others will be quite pleased when their flannel pants, merinos, etc., come in from the wash, that is if the pressing is properly done.

Lastly we deal with the white ones. These are commonly done but even then sometimes we find that they are of a bad colour.

Many so-called washerwomen take a whole week to get out a few pieces of clothes and perhaps they may not be done properly. Let us contrast this with the washerwoman who knows what she is about.

She puts her white clothes to soak during that time she is attending to the coloured ones, when she has finished rings out these from the soak, scrubs them into another bowl of clean water to get out as much dirt as she can without soap and then puts them in the warm water for washing. She also puts in the water, washing soda and borax, to give the clothes a white colour. After washing properly, she puts them to boil. A kerosine tin can be used for this purpose. The boiling takes about 20 minutes. After this she rinses them, blues them, starches them right away and hangs them out. In this way she is sure of a good colour on her clothes and then the ironing can be done the next day.

In conclusion let me repeat a few points that ought to be remembered by all washer-women. (1) Assort your clothes before washing. (2) Do not boil or burn flannels. (3) Do not wring flannels nor woollen goods. (4) Do not boil or soak coloured dresses and lastly (5) See that the clothes are of a good white colour and free of all dirt before ironing.

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### The Indian Economic Position.

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#### *Inquiry into Agricultural Problems.*

It is but a truism to say that *the economic condition of a country depends largely on its industrial development.* When we talk of industrial development in this country, we sometimes fail to recognize the fact that agriculture is the staple industry of this country. The percentage of people living on agriculture proper and other allied industries is calculated by various authorities at something between 65 to 85 per cent, and therefore, in any economic enquiry that is undertaken it is necessary to give the first place to agriculture. Not only should a careful examination into the existing condition of agriculture and agriculturists be undertaken but serious attempts should be made to find out the means of improving the same. *The want of labour-saving machinery, the sub division of land into uneconomic holdings, the lack of cheap and easy credit, the absence of scientific knowledge of agriculture are the main reasons why agriculture in India is in so backward a condition.* *Any inquiry into agricultural problems will have to include an*