

THE  
**YOUNG HINDU**

(FOR INTERNAL AND PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY.)

*"To Thine Own Self Be True"*



A FORTNIGHTLY PUBLISHED  
BY THE  
STUDENTS OF THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE



Vol. IV ]

Wednesday, 7th June, 1939.

[ No. 3.

Saiva Prakasa Press Jaffna.

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## A Very Well

Readers are liable to mistake the writer for a murderer of the English language when attempting to construe the head line. Hence I am afraid I must explain it. But also I feel that it necessitates no such explanation as it will explain itself in due course.

There is a friend who thinks that he could never enjoy a conversation unless he brought in the element of humour by referring to people falling at his well side. He lives with a fairly large family. He confessed, and I think that I could take it from him to be true, that every member of the family does enjoy it.

His mother went to fetch some water in a brass "Kudam," it seems, and when turning to go, after filling it, fell head-long with the pot and wrenched her ankle. His father, while scraping off, the green slippery stuff in a special posture of sitting, fell face downwards and hurt his chin. His servant boy, while washing a chimney, broke it, and cut himself with the glass pieces. The little baby, when playing hide and seek, crossed the well-side and dirtied her frocks, and last yet not the least, our hero was also obliged to prostrate before the well and worship the well-god. Whenever he related to me these tales I used to fool

him and say that they could have easily avoided all kinds of pains and fractures if they only had their heads about them. So he was resolute that I should be put to the test. To fulfill his purpose he took me one day to his wonderful home, and to his still more wonderful well and asked me to walk twice across the "massy mosses." My first trip was a grand success but, unfortunately for me, the necessary friction required to walk across fell short in my second essay and in consequence my clothes were soiled. So I had a hasty wash and was tottering on "borrowed plumes" when a carpenter arrived. He was summoned to fit an almirah. To the ill-luck of the carpenter the almirah had to be fitted inside a room and the family happened to be orthodox Hindus. Naturally the house owner suggested that the carpenter Joseph would be welcome if he would wash his feet. Then Joseph wended his way to the well side. Later, to the astonishment of all, he went dashing up to the master grumbling to his heart's content. By this time I had come to his presence and burst out laughing. Joseph's banian as his "vesti" had been rendered green. You would perhaps doubt whether the well would work such miracles. If so, just put yourself to the test—wet test undoubtedly—and satisfy yourselves.

Whenever I think of these events I have a great agony of mind since I do not know the proper thing to do—to laugh or to feel sorry.



# WIRELESS

BY R. R. NALLIAH,  
J. S. C., C.

It has been said with great justice that the modern world revolves entirely on lode-stone and amber—viz. electricity. In fact it is the greatest romance of our age, the miracle of the 20th century. It has made such progress and has such sphere for extension, that in a few years what we consider wondrous, would be insignificant.

The Electric Telegraph and Telephone are the most prominent among these. Telephony, which was invented by Graham Bell, helps us to hear the actual words of a speaker at a distance. Up to the year 1895 the only way of conveying messages by electricity was by means of connecting wires both in telegraphy and telephony. But in the year 1895 Signor Marconi, an Italian Electrical Engineer who had undertaken research work in war-time communications, invented an instrument by which messages could be conveyed through space. At first messages could only be sent a short distance. But he soon perfected it and to-day wireless messages can be sent to places thousands of miles distant.

It is indeed a most marvellous invention in the history of human inventions; and it has contributed in no less a manner to the annihilation of time and distance. All modern ships are fitted with wireless installations by which S. O. S. messages can be conveyed to other ships in times of distress.

To-day Broad-casting has become an household word, and is one of the world's popular forms of entertainments. World tidings conveyed to us by word of mouth, even when they are freed from emotional bias, have the strongest possible sense of reality. Finally, to knit together a heterogeneous and far-flung Empire is a

dream which has been realized through the inauguration of the Empire Broadcasting Station.

## Are the English Just and Fearless?

BY M. SARAVANAMUTTU,  
*Pre. Matric. A.*

The English profess to be just and fearless. But they are not so at present though they might have been so before the twentieth century. They care mostly for the welfare of the people who are in some or other way related to them and having a white skin like them. For example take Abyssinia. It is a great country in Africa but occupied by black races. Their personal appearance and habits are like those of the negroes. It is probable that the Abyssinians might have descended from the negroes and afterwards became a little "civilized".

In the year 1936, Abyssinia was conquered by Signor Mussolini, the Italian Dictator. Abyssinia was a member of the League of Nations and Britain is also a member. But Italy is not so. After the World War of 1914—18, a pact was signed which stated "If any country attacks a member of the League, the other countries must help the latter". Britain gave a promise to make arrangements to stop the War, but did not follow it to the very end or fulfill the promise. Italy which is a more powerful nation than Ethiopia killed thousands of people by bombs and poisonous gas. How pitiful it is! Did the English help them? No! The reason is the Abyssinians are black races. Perhaps this will not be believed by my readers. To prove this I am giving an example. Czechoslovakia was demanded by Herr Hitler, the German Dictator, and



arrangements were made to attack Czechoslovakia. When our Premier, Mr. Neville Chamberlain heard of this he flew to Hitler to save the Sudetens, even though he was a little sick. He went there and established an "Universal Peace" by giving a part of Czechoslovakia to Hitler. The credit he gained by it has only made the Sudetens suffer and he got a bad name from the World. It will be seen that, in this case, he tried to save the Sudetens because they were white-skinned.

The English are keeping the Abyssinian King with them. Why? If he is out he may sometimes collect an army and attack Abyssinia again! Another example: There has been war between China and Japan for the last two or three years. How many Chinese are killed cold-bloodedly by the Japanese! Even the British Ambassador at China was killed. The British did not ask the Japanese even about their Ambassador's death. Why, because they are afraid of Japan!

Still another example of their injustice: The British have given Self-Government to all Colonies which are ripe enough for Self-Government except India. India is fit for Self-Government in all respects. Australia, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand and Ireland are given Self-Government, all of which countries are occupied by white races. The reasons why they have not given Self-Government to India are:—It is a great centre for ruling their Eastern possessions. The people are not white. They fear that, if Self-Government is given to them sometimes they may not help them.

How many Merchant Ships are sunk by Germany, Italy and Japan. The British did not take proper steps to claim damage. Why? Because they were afraid. Britain did not spend much time in fighting in the last World-War of 1914—18, but got many Colonies after the War. They are as cunning as foxes.

## SHIPS

BY T. KANAGALINGAM,  
*Hind Form.*

There are many kinds of ships such as submarines, frigates, launches, steamers, and several others. Ships are more useful to the people than boats and canoes. They were introduced by the western nations. There are also air-ships which are called aeroplanes.

Submarines are ships that could sail under water. They travel at the rate of sixty miles an hour. They are used for defending warships. Frigates are ships which are used during times of war. Launches are small steamers which launch for commerce and travel, but they can travel great distances. At the present time we can buy goods which we need and can play all sorts of games in a big steamer.

There are air-ships known as aeroplanes. There are various kinds of aeroplanes such as monoplanes and seaplanes. The aeroplanes were used during the Great War. There were also used as destructive engines. Bombs and other dangerous missiles were thrown down upon the enemies from them. They are also used as commercial ships. Nowadays they carry letters from place to place very quickly.

Without ships we cannot send goods to different countries and it will be impossible to get things from there. In those days if the people did not have ships they could not have discovered any new countries. The people who lived at that time had sailing ships which were very difficult and dangerous to travel. Old sailors would not direct the ships without looking at the stars. Nowadays in steamers the sailors have a mariner's compass to find out the directions.

In conclusion we may say that ships are very useful to mankind.



## வேலை யில்லாத நிண்டாட்டம்.

P. T. AYAH,  
Matric C.

உலகெங்கும் நாளுக்கு நாள் சனத்தொகை கூடிக்கொண்டே வருகின்றது. எங்கே பார்த்தாலும் சுவங்களுக்கிடையில் கனவும், தீச்செயல்களும் அரசாங்கத்தார்களுக்கிடையில் சண்டையும், வகுப்புவாதக் கொள்கைகளும் மேன் மேலும் அதிகரித்து வருகின்றன. எத் தொழிற்சாலைகளிலும் வேலைசெய்துவரும் கூலியாட்களைக் கூடத் தள்ளிவிடுகிறார்கள். “கோழி மேய்க்கிலும் கோர்ணமேன்றுக்குக்கீழே மேய்க்கவேண்டும்” என்ற பழைய பழமொழிக்கேற்ப எதோ விதமாகக் காசையாவதுகட்டி எடுக்கத்தெண்டிக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு சிறிய எழுத்து வேலைக்கு ஆயிரக்கணக்கானோர் மதுப்பந்திரம் அனுப்பிவிடுவார்கள். கொழும்பு மாநகரத்திற்கு பெரும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுடன் கேர்முகப் பரீட்சை செய்வதற்கு முதன் முதல் கால்ச்சட்டை, கைச்சட்டை தைப்பிப்பதற்கும் றயில்பிரயாணம்செய்வதற்கும் அனேககாசைச் செலவழித்தும் சுற்றில் கொழும்பையாவது ஒருக்கால் சுற்றிப்பார்த்து விட்டோமே என்று மனத்திறுத்தியடைந்து விடுவார்கள். இப்படியே படித்த மடையர்களும் படியாத புத்திசாலிகளும் சந்திகளிலும் சாலைகளிலும் ஒரு விதமான முயற்சியில்லாமல் சந்தோஷமாகக் காலத்தைக்கழித்துவிடுகின்றார்கள். தங்கள் நிலைமையென்ன அல்லது தங்கள் தேசத்தின் நிலைமையென்னவென்று யோசிப்பவர் மிகவும் குறைவு. நல்ல அலங்காரமாக விலையுயர்ந்த பீதாம்பரங்களையும், மேல்நாட்டிலுள்ள வாசனைத் திரவியங்களையும் மணிக் கிருக்கும் மண்மதன்போன்ற வாலிபரொருவரை “தம்பீ! நீர் என்ன முயற்சி?” என்று கேட்டால் “நான் மற்றிக்கு வேசன் சோதனை எடுத்துவிட்டு சுற்று இளைப்பாறுகின்றேன்” என்று மெதுவாய்ச் சொல்லி விடுவார். “அப்போ நீர் சித்தியடைவீரோ” என்று கேட்டால் “நன்றாகச் செய்திருக்கிறேன். ஆனால் காலம் நல்லாக இருக்கவேண்டும்” என்று சொல்லிவிடுவார். இவரைப்போல் அனேகம் பேர் இப்படித் திரிகின்றார்கள்.

பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் படிக்கும் மாணவர்களை யோசிக்கும்கால் அவர்கள் எப்பொழுதும் பரமான்னத்தில் மூழ்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சிலர் குல குலப்பாய் ஒடி விலையாடிக்கொண்டிருக்

கின்றார்கள், சிலர் இராவும்பகலும் புத்தகத்தைப் பார்த்த வண்ணமாகவே யிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்படி ஒவ்வொருவரும் ஒவ்வொருவிதமாக நடித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆசிரியர்களும் இவர்களுடைய நண்பர்களாகவே காணப்படுகின்றார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்களின்மேல் குற்றம் சாதிப்பதுசரியன்று. கலாசாலைகளில் கூலிக்கு வேலை செய்பவர்போல் காணப்படுகின்றார்கள். இதெல்லாத்திற்கும் காரணம் கல்வி மந்திரியும் அவர்களின் கூட்டத்தாருமே.

பலரும் பல கூட்டங்களைக் கூட்டி அப்படிச் செய்யலாம் அல்லது இப்படிச்செய்யலாமென்று பேசுவதில் பலனில்லை. மாணவர்களை எவ்வித முயற்சிகளிலும் ஈடுபடக்கூடியமுறையில் தகுந்த புதிய வசதிகள் கலாசாலைகளில் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். பலவிதமான தொழில்சனும் செய்யக்கூடிய கல்விச்சாலைகள் பல இடங்களிலும் உண்டுபண்ணி மாணவர்களை ருசிப்படுத்தவேண்டும். அதை விட்டு தற்போது நடக்கும் கல்விமுறைகள் தேச அபிவிருத்திக்கு ஒருவித உதவியையும் கொடுக்க மாட்டாது. எல்லோர்களும் ஒருகாலம் உடுக்க உடையின்றி உண்ண உணவுமின்றி அடிமைத்தலத்தில் அமிழ்த்த வேண்டி நேரிடும். வெள்ளம் வரமுன் அணைகட்டிக்கொள்ளல் நன்று.

## நூல்நிலையப் பிரசாரம்

By “C. M.,  
Lond. Matric B.

“எண்ணும் எழுத்தும் கண்ணெனத்தரும்” என்றபடி மக்களுக்குக் கண்போன்றது கல்வியென்பது நமது நாட்டுப் பெரியோர்கள் கண்டுள்ள கருத்து. இது மிக அழகியதோர் உவமையாகும். உயிரனங்கட்கெல்லாம் கண் இன்றியமையாத ஓர் உறுப்பு. ஒருவனுக்குக் கண் இல்லையேல் அவனுக்குப் பலன்கள் ஒன்றும் பயன்படா. அவன் பகலில் ஒளியைவீசும் சூரியனைக் காண மாட்டான். இரவில் படையைப்போல் சுற்றி நிற்கும் சந்திரனை அறியான். அவன் தான் சீவிக் கும் பூமியைப் பாரான். சுருங்கக்கூறின் அவனுக்கு உலகவாழ்வு என்பதே இல்லையாய் ஒழிகின்றது. கண்ணைப்போன்று மக்கள் உயிர்வாழ்வதற்கு இன்றியமையாத பெருஞ் சிறப்பாயுள்ளது கல்வி.

ஆயின் கல்வி பயிற்றுதல் எம்முறையில் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பது பூர்வகாலத்தொட்டு இற்றை வரையில் ஆராய்ச்சிக்கிடமாய் நிற்கின்றது.



ஆதிகாலத்தில் தமிழ்மக்கள் எழுத்துக்களை அறிந்தாரல்லர். ஆனால் கேள்வி மூலமாகவே அறிவைப் பரப்பினர். நெடுங்காலத்திற்குப் பின்னர் எழுத்துக்கள் வழங்கப்படலாயின. பின்பு வரவரக் கல்விக்கற்க கருவிகளாகக் கூடின. கலாசாலைகள் ஆங்காங்கே நிறுவப்பெற்றன. கலாசாலையில் நூலுரைப்போர்க்கு முற்காலத்தில் வழங்கிய பெயர் "கணக்காயர்". திருக்கோயில் களிலும் கலாசாலைகள் நிறுவப்பெறலாயின. அநேக அரசர்கள் உதவிபுரிந்து வந்தனர். இக் கலாசாலையில் கற்று வந்த மாணவர்கட்குச் "சட்டர்" எனப் பெயர் வழங்கலாயிற்று. பின்பு காலாந்தரத்தில் வெவ்வேறு சமயத்தைச் சார்ந்த துறவிகள் தாங்கள் வசித்து வந்த இடங்களில் கல்வியைப்போற்றி நூல்களைத் தொகுத்து வரலாயினர். அவர்கள் கல்வியின் பொருட்டுச் செய்துவந்த முயற்சிகள் பல.

ஆங்கிலேய அரசு நமது நாட்டில் நிலைபெறத் தொடங்கிய காலத்தொட்டு அரசாங்கத்தினர் தாமே நேரில் கல்வியைப் போற்றிவரலாயினர் என்பது கண்கூடு. சர்வகலாசங்கங்கள் நிறுவப்பெற்றன. கல்லூரிகள் பல அமைக்கப்பெற்றன. அரசாங்க உதவியால் கல்வி மென்மேலும் அதிகரித்தது. இவ்விதம் ஏற்றமடைந்ததற்கு அச்சயந்திரம் நமது நாட்டிற்கு மேனாட்டாரால் கொண்டுவரப்பெற்றதேயாகும். இவ்வித முயற்சிகள் அரசாங்கத்தினரே நேரில் முயன்ற போதிலும் நம்மவர்கள் தூற்றுக்கு மூன்றுபேர் வீதமே எழுத்தறியும் அத்துணைக் கல்விபயின்றார்கள். இவ்வளவு சனங்கள்கொண்ட எங்கள் இலங்கைத்தீவில் தூற்றுக்குத் தொண்ணூற்றேழுபேர்கள் எழுதவும் வாசிக்கவும் தெரியாதவர்களாய் இருக்கிறார்கள். மேனாட்டில் கல்வியறிவு இல்லாதவர் தூற்றுக்கு மூன்றுபேரேயாகும். ஆதலால் நூல்கிலையைப் பிரசாரம் எங்கள் நாட்டிற்கு மிகவும் அவசியம்.

நகரங்களிலும் கிராமங்களிலும் ஆங்காங்கே யுள்ள மக்களின் தகுதிக்கும் அறிவிற்கும் ஏற்றவாறு பல்கிறப்பட்ட நூல்களையும் தொகுத்து வைத்து வேண்டியோர்க்கு வேண்டுஞ் சமயத்து எளிதின்உதவி கல்வி அறிவைப் பரவச்செய்வதே நூல்கிலையைப் பிரசாரத்தின் முக்கியநோக்கமாகும்.

பிறிதொரு நூல்கிலைய வகையை இங்கே விசேடித்துக் கூறுதல் அமைவுடைத்தென்று எண்ணுகின்றோம். நமது அரிய பெரிய நூல்கள் பெரியோரால் இயற்றப்பெற்றவைகள் பாதுகாக்கப்பெறாது அழிந்து ஒழிந்து போயின. நமது முன்னோர் நமக்கென்று சுட்டிவைத்த நூல்களை நாம் போக்கடிக்க வைப்போமானால்

தமிழ்மக்கள் என்ற பெயருக்குத்தான் தகுதியுடையவராவோமா?

## How to get on with People

BY "EX-MATRICIAN".

1. Always say less than you think. Cultivate a low, persuasive voice. How you say it often counts more than what you say.
2. Make promises sparingly and keep them faithfully, no matter what it costs you.
3. Praise good work done, regardless of who did it. If criticism is needed, criticise helpfully, never spitefully.
4. Be interested in others; interested in their homes and families. Let everyone you meet, however humble, feel that you regard him as one of importance.
5. Be cheerful. Hide your pains, worries and disappointments under a smile.
6. Preserve an open mind on all debatable questions. Discuss, but not argue. It is a mark of superior minds to disagree and yet be friendly.
7. Discourage gossip. Make it a rule to say nothing of another unless it is something good.
8. Be careful of another's feeling. Wit and humour at the other fellow's expense are rarely worth the effort, and may hurt where least expected.
9. Pay no attention to ill-natured remarks about you. Simply live that nobody will believe them.
10. Don't be too anxious about your dues. Do your work, be patient and keep your disposition sweet, forget self, and you will be rewarded.



## Vitamins in Food

By "MEDICO"  
3rd Form A.

	A	B	C	D	E
Almonds	1	1	x		
Apples	1	1	2		
B. I. Cresoted Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil	3			2	1
Banana	2	2	1	v	2
Barley	1	1			
Beet	1	1	1		
Bi-Ferol	3	2	—	3	
Bi-vitamin		3			
Bran	2	3			
Brains	1	2	?	1	
Bread made with milk	2	2	1v	1	
Bread made with water	1	2	o	—	
Brinjal		2			
Butter	2		o	2	2
Butter-milk	1	1	1v		
Cabbage-cooked	1		1		
Cabbage Green Fresh	2	3	3		1
Carolina beans	1	2	1v		
Carrots cooked	1	1	1		
Carrots-raw	2	3	1		
Cauliflower raw	1	1	2		
Cheese	2	1			
Coconuts	1	2	—	1	
Coconut Oil	1	o	o		1
Cod-Liver Oil Emulsion B. I.	3			3	1
Cod-Liver Oil B. I.	3	—	—	3	1
Collo Calcium with Vitamin 'D' B. I.				2	
Cream	2	2	1	1	
Cresoted Morrhuo Malt	3	2		2	1
Cucumber	1		2		
Dates	1	1			
Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil 50% with Colloid Calcium	3	—	—	3	
Eggs-yolk	2	3	—	3	2
Eggs-(hens)	2	2		3	
Eggs-(ducks)	2	1		2	
Fish-(fat)	1	1	?	—	
Fish-(vce)	1	1	?	1	
Fish-(prawns)	1				
Grape-fruit	1	1	3		
Green-beans	2	2	2		
Green-chilli	2	1	3		
Haemogen		2			
Haemomalt		3			
Heart	1	2	1	1	
Kidneys	2	2	1	1	
Lemon Juice	1	1	3		
Lentil	1	2	1		
Lettuce	2	3	3		3
Liver	2	2	1	1	2
Maize (whole grain)	1	2	—		1
Malt Extract B. I.		2			
Mango-ripe	2		3		
Marrow-(malt)	2	2		2	
Milk-(condensed)	2	2	1	1	
Milk-cow	2	2	1	1	1
Milk-goats	1	1	1		
Milk-skimmed	1	?	1		
Malt-Lecithin Phospates	2	2		2	
Malt Extract and cod-liver oil & Iron from Iodid <sup>o</sup>	3	2	2		
Malt-hspo-phospates	2	2		2	
Molasses (cane)	o	2	—		
Mustard oil	—	—	—		
Mutton		2	—		
Navy beans-(white beans)	1	3	1		
Oats	1	1	—	—	1
Onions	1	2	2		
Orange-juice	1	1	3		1
Bapaya	2	1	3		
Parsnip	1	2	?		
Peaches-vaw	2	1	2		
Peas-fresh	2	2	3	1	
Pepper-green	2	1	3		
Pineapple-raw or tinned	2		2		
Plum			2		
Potatoes-cooked	?		2		
Pumpkin	2	1	1		
Quino-Haemogen		2			
Raspberries-raw and tinned	1	1	3		
Radio-cod-liver oil	3			3	1
Radio-Haemohen	1	2	?	2	
Radiated-malt	2	2		3	
Radio-sterin				3	
Radish	1	1	2		
Raisin	o	1	o		
Rice-polished	o	o	o	o	v
Rice-whole grains	1	3			v
Rye-(grouud)	1	2	o		
Spinach-raw	2	3	3	1	
Spinach-cooked	2	3	2		
Soya Bean	1	2	o		



	A	B	C	D	E
Swede	1	1			1
Sweet potatoes-white and red	2	1	?		
Tamarind green			1		
Tomato-raw or preserved	2	3	3		
Turnip	1	2	2		
Usual walnut	1	1	×		1
Vino-malt		2	2		
Wheaten bread made with milk	2	2	?	—	
Wheaten bread made with water	2	o			
Wheat-flour (white)	o	o	o	o	o
Wheat embryo	2	3	—		3
Wheat whole meal	1	2	o		

## People I Would Like to Meet

BY C. PANCHARETNAM,  
Matric C.

Tastes differ, in many ways. Each one has his own likes, and dislikes. Those interested in politics would have the great politicians of the world as their heroes, whom they worship, and to meet these men, would be their gladdest choice. Great statesmen like Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Mr. Daladier and President Roosevelt, not to mention the dictators, are indeed worth meeting at least to have a glance at them—the men who saved the world from the bitter hands of war. But to one who is interested in the field of sports, these men, however great they may be, would not be men to be preferred to those giants of cricket, who by their skill have brought great fame, not only to themselves but also to their mother countries. It has been my burning desire, for the last six years, to meet these cricketers of whom I have heard and read a lot.

It was only a hundred years ago that this game of cricket was first begun to be played only by the rich men in England, as it was too expensive, compared with the other games in which the poor indulged. But as years advanced this game became a common one in which both rich and poor had an equal share, and it is no wonder to find that most of the members of the present Australian team are none but those who live a hand-to-mouth living. Standard and interest in cricket has improved by leaps and bounds and the last series of the Test matches between England and Australia evoked so much enthusiasm that even in such a small island like ours, lying thousands of miles away from the field, men sat up late in the night, to listen to the radio to hear Howard Marshall's description of the game.

- 1 Contains vitamins
- 2 Good source
- 3 Excellent source of vitamins
- Vitamin content no essential value
- ? Presence doubtful
- × Unknown
- v Variable
- o Vitamin absent.

According to solubility the five vitamins can be divided into two groups.

1. Water soluble B. & C.
2. Fat „ A. D. E.

### Results of Deficiency

A. Xerophthalmis epithelial metaphasia growth failure, emaciation, loss of vitality, sterility, urolithiasis, increased susceptibility to pyogenic infections (visual, respiratory, digestive and genito-urinary tracts) and (possibly) to neoplasm.

B. Polyneuritis and (probably) human beriberi, paralysis, digestive disturbances, cardiac weakness, emaciation, growth, failure, anaemia, impaired lactation.

C. Scurvy, growth failure, lowered vitality, capillary degeneration, hemorrhages, anaemia, impairment of teeth, skeletal muscular and visceral degeneration, secondary infection.

D. Rickets and Osteomalacia, dental caries, weakness preindisposition to infection.

E. Sterility due to gonadal degeneration in male and imperfect placentation in female embryonic death resorption muscular dystrophy, paralysis in young.



Bradman, the idol of the cricket world, is indeed a master of his art, and to see him in action is my earnest desire. I am longing for the days when I would be strolling about the Oval, witnessing the clash for "the ashes" between England and Australia. Where can we find luckier men than those who were present at the fifth Test match to see England break records after records to pile up a mammoth total in the end? Just as a star shooting up all of a sudden came Len Hutton into the lime-light by scoring the "highest ever" made in Test matches.

Bradman, the captain of Australia, is indeed a treat to watch when in his best form bearing the whole burden of the team on his shoulders, and whether it is a case of victory or of loss, he stands up manfully to the bullet-like deliveries of the speed merchants of England as if to tell them that Australia has yet not lost her prestige in Test cricket. Great is the honour bestowed by the world on Bradman, the son of a little state, but the king of a great game.

## Hopeless Muddle

The existing literature on war causation reveals the almost hopelessly muddled condition of our knowledge in this field, and in that of causality generally. We find in this literature, first *an almost unbelievable diversity of causes set forth by different, and sometimes even by the same, investigators*. The causal factors evoked include: sunspots, climate, conjunctions of planets, and other cosmic factors; instincts of pugnacity, of war, of fighting, of herd, and of aggressiveness; overpopulation, underpopulation, high and low birth and mortality rates; universal law of struggle for existence, and other biological factors; fear, fight for freedom, relaxation from inhibitions imposed by civilisation, sadism, lust for power, ostentation, vanity, and

dozens of other psychological forces; a long list of economic, political, dynastic, religious, aesthetic, educational, and other social factors; diverse cultural conditions like "the true and false culture," *mores*, and the like; philosophical abstractions like Destiny, Providence, and so on; and finally, various "wicked," great- and smallmen and groups.

This enormous diversity of the causes is sufficient evidence of a lack of a real knowledge of the problem. What would we say if such an agglomeration of diverse causes were listed, let us say, for diphtheria, or for the birth of a child?—Prof. P. A. Sorokin, of *Harvard University*.

## Results of the Inter-House Volley Ball Tournament

22—5—39	Casipillai beat Nagalingam	2—1
23—5—39	Sabapathy beat Pasupathy	2—0
24—5—39	Casipillai beat Selvadurai	2—0
25—5—39	Nagalingam beat Pasupathy	2—0
26—5—39	Selvadurai beat Sabapathy	2—1
29—5—39	Nagalingam beat Sabapathy	2—0
30—5—39	Casipillai beat Pasupathy	2—0
31—5—39	Selvadurai beat Nagalingam	2—0
1—6—39	Casipillai beat Sabapathy	2—1
2—6—39	Selvadurai beat Pasupathy	2—0

*The Young Hindu* offers its congratulations to Casipillai House on their winning the Championship.



Editor:

P. KATHIRAVELOE,  
*Matric C.*

Asst. Editor:

S. VEERAVAGU,  
*Matric D.*


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## THE YOUNG HINDU

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Wednesday, June 7, 1939.

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### EDITORIAL NOTES

This fortnight there is a lot of to-do at College.

The London Matriculation Examination began yesterday and those few of us who are sitting for the examination will heave a sigh of relief when the week is over, irrespectively of how we have done in the examination. The J. S. C. withdrawal test is very nearly over and we do not know how many are being withdrawn.

The two new classes viz., the Inter-Arts and the Post-Matric, have begun work and there seem to be new admissions coming in daily. The Science Laboratories have received their latest instalment of goods in time.

We congratulate Casipillai House on its winning the Inter-House Volley-Ball Championship. Details of the score will be found elsewhere in this issue.

The Inter-House Athletic Meet commences next week and already there is great enthusiasm among the students. He would be a bold man who would predict the name of the winning House

so well distributed seem to be the athletes.

Our cubs, who won the Dyson Totem Pole last year in open competition, hope to repeat the performance tomorrow and with this end in view are smartening themselves up.

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## What is Culture ?

Culture is an abstract word—the thing is an abstraction (and all abstractions tend to become dopes and a dope habit is bad). Let us make it easier by translating into concrete terms:

“Culture is the training or discipline by which man's moral and intellectual nature is refined and enlightened.”

Culture is the product of cultivation. Culture pertains to people and things. You must have some thing or some person who is cultivated. But people and things differ in their natures. They differ both as objects of observation and as objects of speculation. They are not only different in shapes and sizes; they are different in their ends or purposes.

The culture of human beings is their cultivation according to their nature, i. e. their purpose, both immediate and ultimate. There is therefore no cultivation of men in general except religious cultivation. Religious cultivation is the cultivation of the whole race of men with a view to eternal beatitude or temporal happiness. It is the quality of being cultivated according to the character of your particular purpose—religious in relation to your “last end,” secular in relation to your means of earning a living.

Culture, then, that is to say the cultivation of men means the quality of men who are trained, cultivated according to



their common ends of attaining eternal beatitude; but as all men differ from one another, and therefore live and earn their livings in different manners, the qualities and kind of culture will differ.

Such is the nature of culture as I understand it. It is not something added like sugar on a pill. It is the quality of being cultivated according to your way and purpose of living. A peasant culture is the product of peasants cultivated according to the nature of peasant life. A town culture is the product of townsmen cultivated according to the nature of town life. There is no such thing as culture apart from purpose. And human culture is the product of what men do for a living.—Eric Gill, in *Journal of the Royal Society of Art*.

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## Origins

### Gathered from various Sources.

Hambleton, a picturesque village in Hampshire, claims to be the cradle of English cricket. Its club is one of the most famous in the history of the game, for it flourished in the middle of the eighteenth century; and could hold its own with the rest of England. In 1777 a team composed of Hambleton men defeated All England by an innings and 68 runs.

Boycott is derived from a certain Captain Boycott, who was employed as an agent by an absentee Irish landlord. He was oppressive and overbearing in his dealings with the tenants, who refused to have any dealings with him; in fact, they extended the "boycott," or policy of non-intercourse, to anyone who communicated in any way with the hated agent.

El Dorado is in Spanish and means "the gilded one." It was first applied to a

South American chief who was wont to anoint himself with oil and then sprinkle himself with gold dust; but it later came to designate a mythical land in which gold was to be found in lavish abundance.

Figuratively, we apply the name to any region or enterprise that abounds in opportunity; also to denote a supreme goal, or a condition or a source of perfect plenty.

The expression *point blank* is derived from the French *de pointe de blanc*, meaning to aim directly at the white mark in the centre of the target. It has acquired the meaning "direct, unqualified."

The Nazi salute, as now observed by Germans the world over, has a pedigree extending back to Germanic tribal days. The ancient Teutons saluted with the right arm extended almost perpendicularly, whereas the fashion Adolf Hitler introduced in the days of the party's early struggles showed the right arm pitched forward at an angle of about 45 degrees—between the orthodox Roman and Olympic versions.

Hitler virtually copied the greeting of the early Teutons when free Germans saluted onther with outstretched arm and open palm. The extended arm represented honourable recognition of an equal and the open palm indicated that the saluter bore no weapons.

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## Colourful Man

When a man is rebellious, we call him red; when he is afraid, we call him yellow; when he is straight, we call him white; when he is loyal, we call him true blue; when he is ignorant, we call him green; and when he is devoid of sympathy, we call him colourless.



## Sir Walter Scott

BY S. SIVAYOGAN,  
*Inter-Science.*

Sir Walter Scott, the well-known author of "Waverley Novels" is the creator of the historical novel in English. He was born in 1771. His life was so varied and interesting that he was almost as romantic as any of his chivalrous Border Heroes.

He was born in Edinburgh. His father was a lawyer. From his boyhood onwards he was thrilled by the tales of adventure and romance about Border chieftains from whom he was descended. He used to go in to the country, round about Edinburgh, and collect old tales, fragments of ballads and folk lore from the village folk. In 1792 he was made an Advocate and seven years later the sheriff-depute of Selkirk shire.

In spite of his legal duties he did all his literary work with almost inhuman speed. It is believed that he began to write "Waverley" at first, but discarded it in preference to tales told in poetry.

After some minor efforts, he produced "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" in January, 1805. This work was much more successful than any other similar work before. Thirty thousand copies were sold. All—from the duke to the dustman—read it and were delighted. The most censorious critics praised the poem. The "light horseman sort of stanza," as the author called it, and its energetic style made it the more delightful.

At this moment of triumph and success was also sown the seed of future troubles

in store for him. He entered into partnership with Ballantyne in publishing business—a small matter, no doubt, but it paved the way for the infinitely greater financial difficulties, which were showered on him some fourteen years later.

In order to aid the publishing firm, to which he belonged, he began to write with renewed energy. 'Marmion' which was published in 1808, met with still greater success. 'The Lady of the Lake' appeared in 1810. "The vision of Don Roderick" in 1811; "Rokeby" in 1812 and "The Bridal Triermain" in 1813. These works brought in immense sums of money which were devoured by the venturesome and mismanaged publishing business.

In 1812 Scott bought "Abbotsford" on the banks of Tweed, and thus realised one of his ambitions by living in a grand style like his ancestral Border chieftains. Now his popularity as a writer of romantic tales in poetry was threatened by Byron—a new star in the horizon. The demands of the publishing firm were ever increasing.

He solved the problem by finishing "Waverley," which was laid aside, and published it anonymously in 1814. It was known as the "Great Unknown" till 1827 when Scott revealed his authorship. Till about 1825 he wrote with unremitting but brilliant and prosperous success. During these years he improved "Abbotsford" and lived in a grand style, always hospitable, his house ever filled with guests, with whom he enjoyed life.

No other writer could write with such a speed as Scott. No doubt there are some traces of speed in his books—ungrammatical sentences, loosely construct-



ed phrases, hackneyed language, colourless characters, over dramatic scenes and so on. But most of his books are so interesting and lively that they hold the readers in suspense. "Kenilworth," "Rob Roy," "Ivanhoe" and "Talisman" are examples of his work in those busy days when he did his legal duties as the sheriff. We stand aghast at the super-human energy of this man.

Towards 1825 shadows of impending disasters were cast. The firms failed and a debt of £ 130,000 was loaded on Scott. Scott refused to go bankrupt. In addition he was dangerously ill and his wife died at that time. He refused any assistance and cleared about half of his debts alone.

The struggle with such an enormous debt was too much for even such a man like Scott. His mind gave way and he lived for some time under the happy delusion that he had cleared all his debts.

He undertook a voyage to Italy for recuperating his health, at the expense of his country, whose aid he had spurned before. In July 1832 he returned to "Abbotsford" homesick and restless and passed away in September.

This man was not only a master-mind in literature but he was one of the 'largest hearted' and the 'greatest-souled' of men. He fought the good fight more valiantly than his heroes and ran his race as nobly as any. Thus closes one of the most epic and heroic chapters in English Literature.

## Fallacies

By "WISEACRE."

When people refer to Tsar Nicholas II, who was murdered by the Bolsheviks, as

the last of the Romanoffs, they are wrong from the point of view of historical sequence. If we are to speak in terms of blood and not of names, the Romanoff Dynasty ended when Peter III was strangled in 1762 by the Orloffs and their accomplices. Peter III's wife, Catherine II, had a son by Soltikoy, and this son ascended the throne as Paul I, retaining, however, the dynastic name "Romanoff".

\* \* \*

It is not true that steel will not burn. Fine steel shavings burn rapidly, and larger pieces of steel will burn also. A pile of steel once caught fire at a steel mill in Pennsylvania and burned for several months.

\* \* \*

It is a common belief that all oil is lighter than water, and will float on the surface if they are poured into the same vessel. This is true of most oils, but there are at least two oils which will not float on water: oil of wintergreen and sassafras oil. Both of these oils are used for flavouring and sassafras is also used for perfumery, and as a tonic and astringent.

\* \* \*

It is widely believed that rabbits should be lifted by the ears. This is wrong. The rabbit, especially in its domesticated estate, where it becomes heavy, suffers when lifted by the ears. Because the animal's ears are long does not mean that they were created to serve as handles. Rabbits should be lifted by the scruff of the neck.

\* \* \*

Rain does not cause bad radio reception. The legend no doubt originated because thunderstorms, which sometimes interfere with wireless programmes, are generally accompanied by rain.



## Sense and Nonsense

A Man is as old as he looks when he needs a shave; a woman as old as she looks right after washing her face.—*Virginia Mountaineer.*

\* \*

About the only thing that gives a man any comfort these days is a pair of old shoes.—*Bagology.*

\* \*

Two of the most heart-breaking situations in life are these: A home without a mother and a mother without a home.

—*Paints.*

\* \*

Every time a man gets to thinking that he's a big gun, somebody fires him.

—*Ian Wright.*

\* \*

Be original. Imitation is a confession of limitation.—*D. F. Hern.*

\* \*

To climb higher, keep on the level.—*C. S. Barasch.*

\* \*

Record is what someone has been. Reputation, what he is thought to be. Character, what he is.—*Barnes Press.*

\* \*

A social climber is a person who spends money he hasn't got to buy things he doesn't require in order to impress people he doesn't like.—*Eric Naartens.*

## Lazy Gases

We have some ninety-odd elements in all, and chemists have known for a long time that these can be arranged more or less systematically in a periodic table containing eight groups or families. The members of each family resemble each other in chemical behaviour, but differ in physical properties—they are like a family of brothers with different heights, weights, and ages, who otherwise look alike, think alike, and act alike. Some of these families, like the chlorine family or the sodium family, react quickly and violently; they are continually looking for trouble. Others are a great deal more placid—silver and gold, for example, scarcely react at all. But the most phlegmatic, the most contented group by far is the family of the rare or inert gases.

This family of elements has several claims to distinction, for most of which its contented disposition is responsible. For example, no compounds of the rare gases exist in nature. They form the only group of elements in which every member is gaseous under ordinary conditions. The atoms of every other gas (like hydrogen or oxygen) will react with themselves to form molecules containing two atoms each; the rare gases are so inert that even their atoms will not unite, and their molecules consequently contain only one atom each.

With one exception, their names are derived from the Greek—and picturesque names they are: Helium, from the Greek word for sun, where its spectrum was first discovered; argon means "no work", that is to say, lazy or content; neon is "the new one"; krypton, "the hidden one";



xenon, "the stranger"; and radon, meaning derived from radium, also called niton or "shining" because it is luminous.

At the close of the last century, Lord Rayleigh encountered a puzzling discrepancy. He found that nitrogen prepared from air was slightly heavier than nitrogen obtained from chemicals. In a series of brilliant investigations, he proved that this difference was due to the presence in air of a new element heavier than nitrogen, which he named argon. In this way, a discrepancy that would have seemed trifling to many led to the discovery of a new family of elements and to the completion of the periodic table.

The family of the rare gases was completed about 1900, when it was discovered that radium spontaneously breaks down to give radon and a doubly charged helium atom, or alpha particle.

As the designation rare gases implies, these elements are not very abundant. Excepting only radon, however, they are all present in the air we breathe. If from the air in a room of ordinary size the rare gases were extracted and confined in cubic boxes at atmospheric pressure, the box containing the argon would be fairly large, say, 26 inches on a side, for argon constitutes nearly 1 per cent. of the atmosphere. The dimensions of the other boxes would be: neon, almost 3 inches for each side; helium, almost 2 inches; krypton about 1 inch; xenon, about half an inch. In other words, the argon would fill a large refrigerator while the xenon would fill only a peanut shell

There need be no fear of an immediate scarcity of these gases, however; each square mile of the earth's surface supports about 800,000,000 pounds of argon. The

atmosphere at present supplies all the inert gases except helium and radon. Helium is extracted from the natural gas found in Kansas and Texas, the richest source of supply in the world—wells near Fort Worth give a product containing between one and two per cent. of helium. These gases are so inert that their recovery must always be accomplished by physical methods—that is, by condensation and evaporation.

Since inertness is the outstanding chemical characteristic of the rare gases, this inertness suggests that these elements must have a unique structure, and so they do. All elements are built with the same building blocks: protons or positively charged units, electrons or negatively charged units, and neutrons, composed of a proton and an electron intimately joined and carrying no charge.

The celebrated experiments of Lord Rutherford first taught us that the heavy particles, the protons and neutrons, are concentrated in a tiny nucleus, which is surrounded by the electrons distributed in shells, or (as the physicists prefer to call them) quantum levels. Lord Rutherford proved this structure by bombarding atoms with alpha particles, which are simply helium atoms with the electrons stripped away. Helium has only one electron shell, and this shell is filled when two electrons occupy it—there is room for no more. Each of the other rare gases has more than one electron shell; but no matter how many such shells there are, the outermost one always contains eight electrons, no more, no less.

Now, the electrons in the outermost shells make chemical reactions possible. If an element is built with a complete



outer shell, to which electrons cannot be added and from which they cannot be taken away, then that element cannot react chemically. In other words, the rare gases are content with the number of electrons they possess and this contentment makes them chemically inert.

Helium is used for inflating dirigibles. It has 25-27 times the lifting power of hydrogen. Since helium has the lowest boiling-point on record, only a few degrees above the absolute zero, it is vital to all research conducted at very low temperatures.

Neon is used chiefly in electric signs. Argon with some nitrogen added is used extensively in filling incandescent lamps. If the tungsten wire which is the source of light is operated in vacuum, the tungsten evaporates to the walls: the wire becomes progressively thinner until the lamp burns out while the walls become blacker so that less light passes through. An inert gas hinders evaporation and greatly increases the efficiency and the life of the lamp.

*All contributions to 'The Young Hindu' should reach the Editor at least one week before the date of publication, i. e., before noon on the Wednesday of the week previous to the Wednesday of publication,*

*The Editor reserves the right to accept, modify or reject any article submitted for publication.*

### விடுகதை.

1. ஆதிகாலையில்ப்பனை விட்டவன்  
அறிவுள்ளோர் கையிலடுத்தவன்  
வேதனையாகவே மேனிகிழிந்தவன்  
குத்துகள் வெட்டுகள் கட்டுப்பட்டுண்டவன்  
ஏதுகாணிவன் மஞ்சள் குளிக்கிறான்  
எத்துணையிட்டு தன்மேனிமினுக்கிறான்  
ஒதுகாணிவன் தாசியுமல்லவே  
உரைத்தவற் கோராயிரம் பொன்னுந்தருவனே.
2. பிறப்பிறப்பிலையா மீசனுமல்லே  
பேசுகிலைத் தெழுத்துடையோன்  
மறைக்குலத்து தித்தோன்  
அடைக்கல மழித்தோன்  
வகுத்துரையவன் பேரெனக்கு

(தொடரும்)

இவற்றிற்கு விடை அடுத்தபிரதியில் வரும்.

### A Man Gives a Woman Money

1. If he has to
2. Through vanity.
3. Through cowardice.
4. Because he wants to keep her.
5. Because he wants to get rid of her,
6. To flatter her.
7. To insult her.
8. Because she asked him for it.
9. Because he doesn't want her to ask another man for it.

*But every man gives a woman money*

10. So that she shall love him for himself, not for his money.

—World Digest.



## Variety

Church Bells have become of national value in Germany now that she is fortifying her western frontiers and needs extra guns of heavy calibre to guard them. The bronze is urgently required, and during the last few months hundreds of bells have been removed and replaced by new ones made of aluminium.

Fruits and vegetables can now be "candled" like eggs, by using X rays. The shadows made by imperfections in the material can be seen on the screen of a fluorescent, which gives off light under the action of X-rays.

The shortest boxing encounter in the history of prize-fighting took place in Montreal in 1923, between Al Foremen of England and Ruby Levine of Russia. The latter was knocked out in eleven and a half seconds, including the count. That is, the actual fight lasted one and a half seconds.

Weight for weight, chimpanzee is four times as strong as man.

A waterfall is warmer at the bottom than at the top because of the heat generated as the water strikes ground.

If there were no birds to keep eating the destructive insects, weeds and rodents, the world would be impossible to live in within ten years.

Long life, as well as great strength, are the characteristics of the ant. The queen of some species lives fifteen years and longer. The workers, which are undeveloped females, live four or five years, while the male ants are short-lived, like the drones in a bee-hive.

The highest standard-gauge railway in the world is a line from Callao to Huanacayo, Peru, which at one point reaches an altitude of 15,663 feet—nearly three miles.

The features of a huge clock erected in Messina, Italy, are a bronze lion 12 feet high, which roars at noon, and a cock 6 feet high which crows at sunrise and sunset.

The Sahara Desert, in Africa, embraces an area nearly as large as the mainland of the continent of Europe.

Metabolism tests have definitely shown that women have a lower heat production than men. A woman of the same height age and weight as a man produces approximately 10 per cent. less heat than the man does.

One modern machine for making electric lamp bulbs can turn out 500,000 bulbs a day—the work of 500 glass-blowers.

For the first time in the history of Ceylon an elephant owned by Buddhist priests was recently buried with full Buddhist rites. Five priests officiated at the ceremony.

The lowest temperature at the North Pole is 60 degrees below zero.

More than £800,000,000 in bad debts are entered up in Uncle Sam's account books. Nearly half represents the default of twelve European countries—including Great Britain—to the United States Government under the heading of War Debts. The other half is due to private American holders of foreign bonds on which the issuing countries defaulted.







