

# THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus  
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LI.

Phone 56.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1939.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 42.

## MALARIA CONTROL AND HEALTH WORK

### A Scheme for Backward Village Areas

#### D. M. & S. S. ON THE HEALTH OF CEYLON IN 1938

THE Malaria Control and Health Scheme during 1938 continued to operate in the same areas as in 1937. With the inauguration of this scheme in 1936 there were 3 groups of Medical Officers doing health work, viz., those in charge of health units, those in charge of district health work and the newest group of Field Medical Officers, says the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in his Administration Report for 1938.

During the year under review the work of all the groups has functioned on one basis, viz., that of the health unit. This was made possible by smaller areas being assigned to both District Medical Officers of Health and Field Medical Officers.

There is no difference in the work therefore of Medical Officers of Health who are fully trained possessing the Diploma in Public Health and Field Medical Officers who are partially trained with 6 weeks practical training in public health work. The latter are guided in their work by monthly visits of experienced Medical Officers of Health who act as Supervising Officers.

Health Unit work and that of Field Medical Officers have been described in past annual reports.

#### A New Departure

A new departure that has been inaugurated is the placing of the dispensaries in charge of Apothecaries under the supervision of Medical Officers of Health and Field Medical Officers. Dispensaries are field institutions dealing chiefly with Malaria and Ankylostomiasis and by right should come under the supervision of the health staff whose two chief problems are these dis-

eases. By this procedure it is proposed to change the functions of the dispensary from being a place for the mere dispensing of medicines to being a centre for all rural health work of the area. It will be a centre for health propaganda and for conducting various types of clinics, such as, ante-natal and well-baby, school clinics, parangi clinics in centres where the disease occurs, and venereal disease clinics. Special emphasis is being placed at the dispensaries on the effective treatment of malaria with all available drugs.

#### Village Visits

A type of work that has been developed during the year for villages in backward areas is for the Medical Officer of Health or Field Medical Officer of the area to visit them once a month, look up all expectant mothers, infants, pre-school and school children and attend to any conditions that need advice and treatment. Treatment for malaria, hookworm and yaws is given and those needing hospital attention are referred to the nearest hospital and the Village Headman makes himself responsible for seeing that they go to hospital. The transport of expectant mothers and destitute cases are met from Government funds. Instructions are left behind for any treatment before the next visit to be obtained from the nearest dispensary. At subsequent visits the people are looked up and effort made to maintain them in good health. Steps are also taken to educate them in health matters by visits to homes, talks, and lantern and cinema shows. The people are encouraged to keep their gardens clean, to store their refuse in manure pits, to boil their drinking water, to

(Continued on page 7)

## REVENUE FROM TREE-TAX FALLS

### Excise and Salt Revenue in the North

#### PREPARATION OF FOOD CONTROL SCHEME BY GOVT AGENT

THERE were nine arrack taverns in the Jaffna District during the year under review. As the tree tax system is now in force throughout the District, there were no toddy taverns, says the Government Agent, Northern Province, in his Administration Report for 1938.

No local option polls were held during the year under review.

The revenue realized from arrack during the financial year 1937-38 was as follows:—

	Rs.	c.
Rent	92,655	0
Duty on, and cost price of, arrack issued from the Government warehouse	471,756	29
Total	564,411	29

The arrack rents for the financial year 1938-39 were sold for a total sum of Rs. 106,6000.

The foreign liquor licences issued for the financial year 1938-39 were as follows:—

- 4 foreign liquor retail licences,
- 1 restaurant license,
- 6 rest-house licences,
- 6 medicated wines licences,
- 1 entertainment bar licence,
- 2 hotel and 2 hotel bar licences.

The total fees recovered on account of foreign liquor licences for the financial year 1938-39 were Rs. 3,320, Rs. 149 50 more than the total fees recovered on this account for the final year 1937-38.

#### Sweets Toddy

Tapping for sweet toddy is allowed either on a personal use licence or on a commercial licence. Personal use licences are issued by the Udaiyars for their several divisions. Commercial licences are issued by the Government Agent. In the year under review commercial licences were issued in respect of 2,069 trees. The number of trees in respect of which commercial

licences were issued in the previous year was 2,334.

The whole of the Vadamaradchi Division—with the exception of the Puloli Udaiyar's division and the Point Pedro Sanitary Board area, within which tapping licences were issued both for fermented toddy and for sweet toddy—continued during the year under review to be exempt from the operation of regulations governing the tapping of sweet toddy.

#### Tree tax Licences

During the year under review tree tax licences were issued in respect of 67,716 trees in the Jaffna District. The total amount realized on account of tree tax during the calendar year 1938 was Rs. 408,815-50—Rs. 17,801 less than the amount realized on this account in the calendar year 1937. The fact that fewer tree tax licences were taken out in the year 1938 than in the year 1937 is apparently attributable to two causes, namely, a rather more than normally well distributed rainfall, which impeded the process of tapping and encouraged the drinking of arrack in place of toddy, and a more cautious attitude on the part of the persons engaged in this business, many of whom had burnt their fingers by unprofitable speculation while the tree tax system was still a novelty.

#### Salt

Under the head Salt the Government Agent says:—The quantity of salt collected at Chiviyatenu during the year under review was 13,431 cwt. At the Salt Adviser's request no collection was made at the Vallapparaivalleywaya or at the Karanavai waya, in view of the large stocks in store at Tondaimannar, at the salterns at Elephant Pass, and elsewhere.

Frequent showers during the salt season prevented the formation of salt in large quantities, and the sum spent during the year

(Continued on page 7)

## WHY BRITAIN WENT TO WAR

### Prime Minister's Broadcast

London, Sept. 3

**B**ROADCASTING to the nation at 11.15 a.m., the Prime Minister said:—

"I am speaking to you from the Cabinet Room at No. 10, Downing Street. This morning the British Ambassador in Berlin handed to the German government the final note stating that unless we heard from them by eleven o'clock, that they were prepared at once to withdraw their troops from Poland, a state of war would exist between us. I have to tell you now that no such undertaking has been received, and that consequently this country is at war with Germany.

"You can imagine what a bitter blow it is to me, that all my long struggle to win peace has failed. Yet, I cannot believe that there is anything more or anything different that I could have done, that would have been more successful.

"Up to the very last, it would have been quite possible to arrange a peaceful and honourable settlement between Germany and Poland, but Herr Hitler would not have it.

#### Not A True Statement

"He had evidently made up his mind to attack Poland, whatever happened, and although he now says that he put forward reasonable proposals, which were rejected by the Poles, that is not a true statement, the proposals were never shown to the Poles, nor to us, and although they were announced in a German broadcast on Thursday night, Hitler did not wait to hear comment on them, but ordered his troops to cross the Polish frontier the next morning.

"His action shows convincingly, that there is no chance of expecting that this man will ever give up his intention of using force to gain his will. And he can only be stopped by force.

"We and France are today in fulfilment of our obligations, going to the aid of Poland, so bravely resisting this wicked and unprovoked attack upon her people. We have a clear conscience. We have done all that any country could do to establish peace.

#### "Resolved To Finish It"

"But the situation in which no word given by the German ruler could be trusted and no people nor country could feel itself safe has become intolerable. And now we have resolved to finish it.

"I know that you will all play your part with calm courage. At such a moment as this, the assurances of support we have received from the Empire are a source of profound encouragement to us.

"When I have finished speaking, certain detailed announcements will be made on behalf of the Government. These need your close attention. Government have made plans, under which it would be possible to carry on the work of the nation in the days of stress and strain which may be ahead of us. These plans need your help.

#### How Nation can Help

"You may be taking your part in

### King's Message to His People

London, Sept. 3

**T**HE King, in his broadcast message to the Empire at 5 p.m. G. M. T., said:—

"In this grave hour, perhaps the most fateful in our history, I send to every household of my people, both at home and overseas, this Message, spoken with the same depth of feeling for each one of you, as if I were able to cross your threshold and speak to you myself.

"For the second time in the lives of most of us we are at war. Over and over again we tried to find a peaceful way out of the differences between ourselves and those who are now our enemies. But it has been in vain. We have been forced into a conflict for we have been called with our Allies to meet a challenge to liberty which, if it were to prevail would be fatal to any civilised order in the world. It is the principle which permits a State in the selfish pursuit of power to disregard its treaties and its solemn pledges, and which sanctions the use of force or the threat of force against the sovereignty and independence of other States.

#### "Primitive Doctrine"

"Such a principle," continued His Majesty, "stripped of all guise is surely the mere primitive doctrine that Might is Right and, if this principle were established throughout the world, the freedom of our homes and country and of the whole British Commonwealth of Nations would be in danger. But far more than this—the peoples of the world would be kept in the bondage of fear and all hopes of settled peace and of security of justice and liberty among the nations would have ended.

"This is the ultimate issue which confronts us. For the sake of all that we hold dear and of the world's order and of peace, it is unthinkable that we should refuse to meet the challenge. It is to this high purpose that I now call my people at home and my peoples across the seas, who will make our cause their own.

#### "The Task Will be Hard"

"I ask them to stand calm and firm and united in this time of trial. The task will be hard. There may be dark days ahead, and war can longer be confined to the battlefield but we need not fear to do the right; and we see the right and we reverently commit our cause to God. "May God bless and keep us all."

the fighting services or as a volunteer in one of the branches of Civil Defence. If so, you will report for duty in accordance with the instructions you receive. You may be engaged in work essential to the prosecution of the war, for the maintenance of the life of the people, in factories, in transport and public utility concerns, or in the supply of other necessities of life. If so, it is of vital importance that you should carry on with your job.

"Now, may God bless you all, and may He defend the right, for it is evil things that we shall be fighting against—brute force, bad faith, injustice, oppression and persecution—and against them I am certain that right will prevail."

## JAFFNA PENINSULA MARITIME ASSOCIATION

A largely attended meeting was held at Chidambara Vidhyalayam, Valvettiturai on Thursday the 31st ultimo. Among those present were leading merchants, ship-owners, captains and tindals of vessels and other prominent citizens of several maritime towns in the North.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. V. Sivaguru, Retired Chief Clerk, Police Court, Jaffna. Mr. K. Ratnasingham, Proctor, acted as Secretary, pro-tem. Messrs. M. Arambamoorthy of Point Pedro, V. S. Somasundaram of Valvettiturai, S. Kirupamoorthy of Kankasanturai and S. Subramaniam of Katkovilam spoke dwelling on the desirability of forming an Association to safeguard and promote the social, economical and political interests of the very large number of people of the maritime districts in the North.

An association called "Jaffna Peninsula Maritime Association" was formed.

The following office bearers were elected:—

President—Mr. V. Suppiah, Tondaimanar.

Vice Presidents—Messrs. V. Muddalar Kulandaivelu, Point Pedro and N. Sinnathamby, Kankasanturai.

Secretary—Mr. V. Sivapragasam, Valvettiturai.

Assistant Secretaries—Messrs. M. A. Thedchanamoorthy, Kankasanturai and M. Kandiah.

Treasurer—Mr. V. M. Kandasamy, Valvettiturai.

Committee Members—Messrs. J. P. Selvadurri, Katkovilam; M. Arambamoorthy, Point Pedro; W. Rajendram, Point Pedro; V. S. Somasundaram, Valvettiturai; K. Ratnasingham, Valvettiturai; T. Muttutambay, Tondaimanar and S. Kanagasabai, Kankasanturai.

Auditors—Messrs. V. Sivaguru, Valvettiturai and K. Kumarasamy, Valvettiturai.

Over 100 gentlemen enrolled themselves as members of the association at the meeting itself. At the end, Mr. V. Suppiah, the president, stated that the next meeting will be held at Point Pedro in the first week of October next, and requested all present to work wholeheartedly for the welfare of the Association. The meeting came to an end with a social. (ccr)

### Auction Sale

D. C. J. No. 7966.

1. Arumugam Paramanathy and wife  
2. Sinnamamah both of Karaitivu East.

1. Vallipuram Visuvanathar of Vannarponnai East and  
2. V. Ramalingam of Koddady.

#### PROPERTY

Land situated at Vannarponnai West called Palluvilli thoddam in extent 6 Lms. P. C. with well house and cultivated and spontaneous plantations and bounded on the East by the property of Thiruvengadavally Ammah wife of Sittamparanather Chettiar, North by the property of the heirs of Kanmany Ammah wife of Kuddithamby, West by road and on the South by the property of Nagaratham wife of Kathiravelu. The whole hereof exclusive of half share of the said well and way and water-course.

In terms of the Commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in Case No. 7966, I shall sell the above property on Saturday the 30th September 1939 at about 4 p.m. at the spot.

N. KANDIAH,  
Commissioner,  
Van. West.

(Mis. 135, 7-9-39.)

## Joy of Co-operation

### Its Capacity to Work for World Peace

By V. Veerasingham

(In a lecture at the Co-operative Conference)

The Co-operative movement has helped many who were in despair, has given home to the homeless, land to the landless, restored self-respect to many individuals, has given new life to nations, promises to be a bulwark against forces that threaten democracy and has great potentiality as a factor contributing to world peace. While describing the intensity of the mental disturbance and worries of a king, a Tamil poet likens his state of mind to that of a debtor. The co-operative movement must certainly have brought—if not joy—at least relief to many a debtor in this country. The co-operative movement, though primarily started with the noble purpose of increasing the comforts of the members gives also opportunities for service and sacrifice.

#### Confessions

When I heard from a peasant co-operator who was illiterate that his capital was his honesty and when I heard from another that co-operation had made him, once a landless farmer, an owner of a few lachams of land, I had the first glimpse of the joy in the co-operative movement. I wish very much that in these conferences, the co-operators are given an opportunity to speak of the happiness the co-operative movement had brought to them. It is worth so many of our lectures. I read recently of a book "Life as we have known it" where women in the Co-operative movement in England tell of their lives. One Mrs. Layton tells how she reluctantly attended a meeting, how she began to save, and how she bought a house out of her savings. She says "If I had not been connected with the Guild (the co-operative Guild) when my baby died, I might have fallen a victim to the drink habit. It is impossible to say how much I owe to the Guild. It gave me education and recreation. Then I learnt in the Guild that education was to be the workers' best weapon and I determined if it were at all possible that my son should have as good an education as possible." Another lady Mrs. F. H. Smith in giving her experience says: "And let me tell you what it is that keeps me from getting despondent many a time. I have found out and I wish that many other wives could see that same as I have done that the Co-operative Stores is a great boon to help those who cannot help themselves, and also the women's Co-operative Guild is a great help and I would not miss going for anything as we have such beautiful lectures from our different speakers that it seems to uplift us and help us to carry on from time to time". These confessions must encourage every co-operator. They also incidentally inform us that the meetings of our Societies and Unions must be practical and profitable. The co-operative message has its technique. The harvest is ready but the reapers are few.

Co-operative undertakings have given nation-wide relief by break-

(Continued on Page 6.)

# GOVERNOR ON THE WAR AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

## Address to the State Council

### "I SHALL CONSULT MY MINISTERS"

#### Whole-Hearted Support Assured By Council

Colombo, Tuesday 5.

"THERE seems to be some misapprehension that I might precipitately proclaim martial law in Ceylon without consulting my Ministers," said the Governor this afternoon, addressing the State Council.

"THAT would be palpably to disobey Royal instructions. I shall not disobey my King," he declared.

THE Chamber was full and Mr. Susanta de Fonseka was in the uniform of an officer of the Ceylon Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. The Galleries were crowded with men, women and children.

AFTER the speech of the Governor, Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Leader of the State Council, with the permission of the House, moved that the State Council of Ceylon, at the time of this crisis, assures His Majesty the King and the British Government of their whole-hearted support in the prosecution of the War.

THE motion was passed, three declining to vote.

"THE last occasion on which I entered this building was when I came to take my oaths as Governor," said Sir Andrew. Today I come to exercise for the first time the privilege of address which our Constitution allows me, and I would like to repeat some of the words that I spoke here nearly two years ago. This is what I said:—

With the feeling of gratitude and happiness, which the warmth of your welcome inspires in me there is mixed at this moment another feeling which arises out of the solemnity of this occasion and the gravity of the oaths which I have just taken. If indeed I were the only person affected by this occasion I would confess to a sense of extreme unworthiness and of loneliness; of being confronted with a task beyond my ability and with responsibility beyond my endurance. I realize, however, that I stand here surrounded by Officers and Ministers of State and by State Councillors who have themselves taken oaths equally grave and solemn, and that their presence here this morning represents a reaffirmation of those oaths and a rededication of themselves with me, to the service of this Island. In that high service we stand as bondmen together.

#### "Must Face up to Things"

"Gentlemen, it is thus that I feel and thus that we stand more than ever today, on the threshold of a war in which our Island will bear her part shoulder to shoulder with all her fellows in the British Commonwealth of Nations; a fight for right against might, for freedom against force.

"It may be, I pray that it will be, that we in Ceylon fall outside the zone of actual warfare; but we must face up to the certainties of loss and dislocation of business, of discomfort (if not distress) from rationing and other interferences with our normal liberties, of black news in the war telegrams, of frayed nerves and

restiveness under restrictions, of foolish rumours and false alarms.

"Greater than ever therefore will be the need (if I may again quote from what I said two years ago) of sober thought, sober speech and sober action. That indeed is why I have come here this afternoon to join with you in a rededication of ourselves to our sworn allegiance and service.

#### Principle of Democracy

"And in joining with you I feel that I am joining with all dwellers in Ceylon, for it is a cardinal principle of democracy that a member of the legislature represents in the counsels of the nation not merely the voters who return him but all the inhabitants of his constituency.

"In Ceylon where we have no party system and consequently no opposition the responsibility of the individual member towards all groups in his electoral area is particularly difficult and onerous.

"It is his duty by his constituency and by our Constitution to achieve the maximum of conciliation and the minimum of friction between communities.

"I am confident, gentlemen, in your ability and in your will to see that we in Ceylon pass through the ordeal that lies before us as a united people, composing our differences, adjusting our idiosyncrasies and sharing our burdens.

#### "First Things First"

"There is another matter in which the lack of a party system makes the responsibility of the individual member unusually grave and important in such time as this.

"The expedition of the Council's business and to a considerable degree its volume depends on the individual member.

"I fear that our Ministers are bound to find much special work superimposed on the ordinary duties of administration, and it must rest with individual members to ensure

that time and energy is not wasted on avoidable, protracted or infructuous discussion.

"Again, gentlemen, I am confident in your ability and will to see that the war-time proceedings of this Council and of its Executive Committees are conducted expeditiously on the principle of 'first things first.'

#### Righteous Cause

"We enter on this war with the determination, courage and assurance of victory that inheres in a righteous cause and in a consciousness of our strength to uphold it.

"We enter it also with the humility and common sense that tells us that we are all bound to make mistakes.

"But there is one particular kind of mistake which we can definitely avoid, and that is the mistake that is bred of suspicion or misunderstanding.

"In any defence Scheme there are of course secrets that must be kept to themselves by the Defence authorities, but this should form no bar to the fullest possible liaison and rapport between those authorities and the Ministers.

"One does not mistrust a man or ask him for his keys when he tells you that he has to keep certain things in a safe.

"For the avoidance of any doubt on the subject I take this opportunity of stating what I believe to be already well known; that I am at all times ready and glad to receive the Ministers or any of them for the discussion of any subject; that I never refuse a request by any member of this Council for an interview by appointment; and that I would gladly receive, should it ever be desired, a visit from an Executive Committee for purpose of discussion.

"There is nothing special or occasional about all this: it is perfectly normal and constitutional and provided for by Article II of the Royal Instructions.

#### Tribute to C.D.F.

"Last night and the night before I saw off our troop trains to Trincomalee. We may be justly proud of our Defence Forces, Naval and Military, as we are also of our Police.

"Mobilisation has proceeded without a hitch; all branches of the Ad-

(Continued on Page 5)

(Continued)

College. Thirupalasingham, Sinnappu David, Jaffna Central College.

#### Vaddukkoddai

##### FIRST DIVISION

Jacob, Kadavil Poulse, Jaffna College.

##### SECOND DIVISION

Arumugam, Elaguppillai, Jaffna College. Ethirnavangam, Kathiravel, Jaffna College. Jayasuriya, Daniel Johanness Perera, St Thomas' and Jaffna Colleges. Kumarasamy, Ramalingam, Jaffna College and Private study. Mailvaganam, Subbaya, Victoria College and Private study. Poopalasingam, Ampalam, Jaffna College. Rasiab, Arumugam, Victoria College. Thiyagarajah Perampalam, Jaffna College.

#### Supplementary Certificate

##### LATIN

##### Ceylon (Jaffna II)

Karththigasu, Muruguppillai, St. Patrick's College, Mahadevan Somasundram, Private study, Ponnudurai, Appadurai, Private study and tuition.

## June Matriculation Exam.

### Jaffna Successes

Two hundred and forty-eight candidates have passed in the Matriculation examination of the London University held in June in Ceylon. Of these six have secured the first division.

The following is the pass list of the Jaffna centres:—

#### Jaffna I

##### SECOND DIVISION

Arulampalakumarasuriyar, Saravanamuttukumarasuriyar, Jaffna Hindu College. Augustine, Vincent Stanislaus Sarwanantham, St. Patrick's College. Dharmapal, Mailvaganam, Jaffna Hindu College. Hayes, Nora, Holy Family Convent. Kathiravelle, Ponniah, Jaffna Hindu College. Mahadevar, Mannkavasar, Jaffna Hindu College. Nadaraja, Vallipuram Sinnadurai, Trincomalee Hindu and Jaffna Hindu Colleges. Ramanathan, Canagasabai, Jaffna Hindu College. Sharvananda Suppiah, Jaffna Hindu College. Sivacolunthu, Sinnathamby, Jaffna Hindu College. Sivaraja, Kanapathipillai, Jaffna Hindu College. Thiyaga Rajah, Cathirgamar Thillaiampalam, Kumaraswamy, St. Patrick's College. Vincent-De-Paul, Ganapiragasam, St. Patrick's College. Visuvanathar, Sinnathamby, Jaffna Hindu College.

#### Jaffna II

##### SECOND DIVISION

Ariaratnam, Veluppillay, Manipay Hindu College. Benjamin, Varghese, St. John's College. Canthain, Suppala, St. John's College. Jakanathan, Somasundaram, Ananda and St. John's Colleges. Joseppu, Vaitampillai Soosapillai, St. Henry's Illavala and St. Michael's College Batticaloa. Kasippillay, Sangarapillay, C. M. S. English School Kopay and St. John's College. Kumarakuru, Arulampalam, St. John's College. Kumarasamy, Subramaniam, Chithampara Vidyalaya Nadarajah, Selvadurai, St. John's College. Narayanasamy, Paramu Hartley College. Sangarapillai, Ponnampalam, St. Peter's College and Private study. Seevaratnam, Alvar Saravanay, Private study. Sivasothy, Suntheram, St. Joseph's College Colombo and St. John's College. Thirunavukkarasu Arunasalam, St. John's College.

#### Jaffna III

##### FIRST DIVISION

Kandasamy, Coomarasamy, Chithampara Vidyalaya.

##### SECOND DIVISION

Arulampalam, Karthigesu, Jaffna Hindu College and Private study. Arulanatham, Vyrmuttu, Jaffna Central College. Balasundaram, Kassippillai, Jaffna Central College. Kandiah, Visuvanathy, Jaffna Central College and Private study. Nave-seviam, Chinniah Chetty, Private study. Rasakulaareenatharam, Chomasuntharam, Chithampara Vidyalaya. Sathasivam, Kumarasamy, Skanda Varothaya College. Selathurai, Kanthappillai, Private study. Sittampalam, Subramaniam, Jaffna Central College. Sundaralingam, Sivaguru, Jaffna Central College. Supiramaniam, Parameswara Iyer, Parameswara College. Suppiramaniam, Markandu, Chithampara Vidyalaya Thavarasan, Thambayah Jaffna Central College Thiyagarajah, Murugasu, Parameswara

(Continued on Previous Column)

## DENTAL NOTICE

S. Imai, (Japanese Dentist)  
Colombo,  
will be at Jaffna at Tiruchelvam  
Buildings, Main Street, Jaffna, from  
12th to 20th September 1939.  
(Mis 137. 7-9-39)



**Hindu Organ.**

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1939

## NEED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

DESPITE THE SEVERAL REGULATIONS designed against profiteering in rice and other food-stuffs, merchants seem determined to exploit the situation created by the food control measures and reap as much profit as possible. The fixing of maximum prices for rice, the penalising of those who sell above the fixed rates or those who refuse to sell without sufficient excuse, are measures that are intended to safeguard the public against profiteering. But these regulations seem to be observed generally in the breach. There is an all round complaint throughout the Island that prices have continued to rise and that wholesale dealers are having their own way, the strict orders of the authorities notwithstanding. The result has been that while the wholesale dealer makes his profit from the retail-dealer, the latter penalises the poor consumer making him the victim of his greed. All this goes on in spite of the repeated assurance of the Minister for Labour, Industries and Commerce that there is a sufficient reserve of rice in the Island and that there need be no fear of any shortage. It is reassuring to note that the authorities are keen upon checking this unreasonable tendency among the merchants, by devising further and suitable methods of combating the clever tactics of greedy merchants.

We would draw the immediate attention of the authorities here to the hardships of the poor people in this part of the country. We have received reports complaining of the indiscriminate raising of prices of all foodstuffs. It is reported that unconscionable prices are demanded for every article of diet. To mention a few: onions which are ordinarily sold at 3 to 4 cents a pound are now sold between 5 and 7 cents; an increase of 5 to 8 cents per pound is made in the case of sugar; dried chillies which a retailer normally sold at 24 cents are being sold at 38 to 40 cents a pound. To crown all, the

price of rice is being raised by some retail-dealers even to 18 and 20 cents a measure. Thus we find that prices of both locally produced articles and imported ones have been unjustifiably raised by petty traders, causing terrible hardship to the poor consumer, more so in the case of the village people. The situation tends to become alarming and throw the people into a panic. We are yet to hear what the authorities here have done to check such profiteering.

The authorities are fully armed with powers to check the profiteering that is being mercilessly carried on by the suppliers of the people's food-stuffs. There has been little evidence on the part of the local authorities here having done anything effective to safeguard the people against the undue levy on the people's poor resources. On the other hand we hear of local governing bodies and provincial authorities in other parts of the Island bestirring themselves actively to fight the menace and safeguard the people's interests. We would strongly urge on the authorities here to lose no time but set the machinery in motion before further loss is inflicted on the people. The people on their part need not be alarmed and fall a prey to the greed of the unscrupulous merchant, for, as the Minister has made it clear, there is no immediate fear of the Island ever running short of food supplies. But we would call upon the people to help the authorities in checking profiteering by reporting breaches of the regulations and bringing the offenders to book. The police and the headmen can play a great part in seeing the regulations are strictly observed by the traders. We would finally appeal to the merchants to be just and fair by their customers and not to exploit a situation that demands their sympathy. Let them not try to grow rich on the misery of their poor countrymen. Immediate action on the part of the authorities is imperative.

## Thirty Polish 'Planes Raid Berlin

(Continued from page 5)

American manufacturers and foreign Governments.

It is stated that Mr. Roosevelt, at a Press conference, said that he saw no need for legislation on a major matter except neutrality, and stated that the new national defence appropriations could wait until the regular 1940 session of Congress.

It is understood that it consists of over 4,000 words and contains 17 clauses listing various things which Americans may not do, for example, enlist in foreign armies or subscribe money for war.—

(Reuter.)

## German Turkish Treaty Expires

London, Tuesday.

The Ministry of Information

## Amended Education Code

### London Urges Further Representations

Colombo, Sept. 5.

Sir Frederick Mander, General Secretary of the National Union of Teachers, England, has cabled to the All-Ceylon Sinhalese Teachers' Association, to make further representations to the Governor, regarding the proposed quota and grading of teachers.

He has already addressed a communication to the Secretary of State for the Colonies stating that "the alterations are untimely and ill conceived, and that their coming into operation will involve harsh treatment."

In his cable to the secretary of the local Association (Mr. E. C. H. Fernando) Sir Frederick states that the Secretary of State has informed him that the Governor will not consider the amended Code until the middle of this month and that meanwhile the Code is liable to disallowance or to further amendment by the State Council."

states that it is reported from Angora that the German-Turkish commercial treaty, which expired on August 31st, has not been renewed.

## GANDHIJI'S STATEMENT

### His Letter to Hitler

Simla, Tuesday.

In the course of a statement before leaving Simla this afternoon, Mr. Gandhi says that he wrote from Abbottabad, on July 23rd, a letter to Herr Hitler in which he said: "It is quite clear that you today are the one person in the world who can prevent war which may reduce humanity to a savage state. Must you pay that price for an object, however worthy it may appear to you to be? Will you listen to the appeal of one who has deliberately shunned the method of war not without considerable success? Anyway, I anticipate your forgiveness if I have erred in writing to you."

Mr. Gandhi adds: "How I wish that even now he will listen to reason and to the appeal from almost the whole of thinking mankind, not excluding the German people themselves! I must refuse to believe that the Germans contemplate with equanimity the evacuation of big cities like London for fear of the destruction to be wrought by man's inhuman ingenuity. They cannot contemplate with equanimity such destruction of themselves and their own monuments. I am not, therefore, just now thinking of India's deliverance. It will come, but what will it be worth if England and France fall or if they come out victorious over Germany, but ruined and humbled? Yes, it almost seems as if Herr Hitler knows no God, but brute force and, as Mr. Chamberlain says, he listens to nothing else. It is in the midst of this catastrophe, without a parallel, that Congressmen and all other responsible Indians individually and collectively have to decide what part India is to play in this terrible drama."

Lobby talks suggest the possibility that some members of the Congress Working Committee may meet the Vice-roy before the Com-

## TO CHECK PROFITEERING

### GOVT TO TAKE OVER SUPPLIES

### MAXIMUM PRICES TO BE REVISED

In order to check profiteering in rice effectively the Government propose to take over all the supplies of rice in the granaries and distribute them to the retailers direct.

This step has been necessary in view of the infringement of the regulations by the wholesale merchants in the granaries.

The Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce which met this morning approved of this step.

The Ministry feels that profiteering should be checked at the granaries first. The retailers then would have no cause to complain.

It was also decided to revise the maximum prices fixed for rice. The prices of certain varieties, it is understood, will be slightly increased.

The Minister is being regularly kept informed of the ruling rice prices in Rangoon and the increases will be in accordance with the ruling prices there.

mittee as a whole takes a final decision. A number of leaders who are now in Simla, including the Premier of the Punjab, Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Dr. M. S. Aney and Sir Raza Ali, saw Mr. Gandhi today before he went to Delhi this evening en route for Wardha.—(Associated Press)

London, Monday.

A communique issued by the Ministry of Information states that a successful attack was carried out during the afternoon by units of the Royal Air Force on vessels of the German Fleet at Wilhelmshaven and Brunsbuttel at the entrance to the Kiel Canal.

Several direct hits with heavy bombs were registered on German battleships in the Schilling Roads off Wilhelmshaven, which resulted in severe damage. At Brunsbuttel an attack was also carried out on a little ship alongside the Mole, causing heavy damage.

During the operation, which was carried out in the most unfavourable weather conditions, our aircraft encountered air attack and anti-aircraft fire resulting in some casualties.

The Ministry of Information announces that, on the night of September 3rd and 4th, air-craft of the Royal Air Force carried out extensive reconnaissance over Northern Western Germany. They were not engaged by enemy air-craft. Six million copies of a note to the German people were dropped over a wide area.

## Japan to Remain Neutral

London, Monday.

Japan's decision to remain neutral and not to intervene in a European war was officially announced by General Nobuyuki Abe the Japanese Premier in a statement to the Press in Tokyo. The statement added: "Japan will concentrate her efforts on a Settlement of the China affair."

Reuter learns that the Soviet Government is observing neutrality and that supplies are being furnished to the belligerents on both sides.

# THIRTY POLISH 'PLANES RAID BERLIN

## German Submarines Active in the Atlantic

### BRITISH 'PLANES ATTACK GERMAN SHIPS

Warsaw, Tuesday.

THE official Polish Agency has announced that 30 Polish planes raided Berlin and all returned safely to their bases. It was also announced that seven of the German bombers, which raided Warsaw yesterday, were brought down over the city and that the wreckage is in the main square. The eighth machine was forced to land outside Warsaw.

The evacuation of children from Warsaw has begun, but no one else is allowed to leave.

The neighbourhood of Aachen is reported to have been bombed yesterday morning. The sound of sirens, says a message from Brussels, and of explosions was heard from a number of points on the Belgian frontier, according to the correspondent of "Le Soir."

Further attempts on the part of the Germans to descend by parachute on Polish territory, in order to create diversions, are reported in an official Polish statement. It is stated that several men, wearing the uniform of Polish soldiers, came down by parachute on Monday. The statement adds: "This is not the first case of flagrant violation of the rules of war."

[Aachen or Aix-la-Chapelle is in Rhineland (Germany) and is the capital of Aachen Province. It is on a railway and has large iron and steel works.]

#### Polish Cavalry in East Prussia

Paris, Tuesday.

Polish cavalry are advancing into East Prussia, according to a Havas message from Warsaw which quotes the following Warsaw radio announcement.

"It is just learned that a brigade of our cavalry crossed the frontier in East Prussia near Kowalewo. The Germans are retreating in disorder. The brigade is advancing into the interior of the country."

A communique states that fighting is continuing in Southern Poland and Poznan (Posen). The rapid movement of Polish troops towards the German frontier has disorganised detachments of German troops which are standing on the defensive. The Poles took a number of prisoners. An effective Polish counter attack took place against German mechanised units in Southern Poland, near Bieradz, and the Germans left behind a large number of tanks and lorries, the occupants of which were taken prisoner. The total number of prisoners is considerable.

#### Reconnaissance by British Planes

London, Tuesday.

It is officially announced that, on the night of September 4-5, a further extensive reconnaissance was carried out by R. A. F. aircraft over the Ruhr.

Over 3,000,000 copies of a Note

to the German people were dropped.

The aircraft were not engaged by enemy fighters. On this and the previous occasion, all our aircraft returned safely.

#### GERMAN SUBMARINES IN THE ATLANTIC

##### R. A. F. 'Planes Raid German Warships

London, Tuesday.

German submarines are reported to be active in various parts of the Atlantic. Several British merchantmen, it is said, have been attacked and British naval units, hunting down these marauders, have, it is understood, engaged several of the enemy U boats.

It is officially announced that the British steamer, Bosnia, has been sunk presumably by a submarine (position not given). All hands were rescued by the Norwegian tanker, Eidanger, except a fireman who is reported to be dead. The Bosnia was a 2,400 ton intermediate cargo liner of the Cunard White Star Company.

Three German merchant ships have been either captured or destroyed in the Atlantic. These vessels were such that they could be converted into armed raiders. Two of these were the Olinda and the Carl Fritzer. They have been sunk but their crews are safe. The Olinda (4,576 tons) is reported to have sailed from Buenos Aires for Hamburg on August 29th. The Carl Fritzer (6,393 tons) is reported to have been bound from Schiedam, Holland, for Canada or Buenos Aires.

It is now stated that the damage inflicted by R. A. F. war planes when they raided German warships lying at the entrances to the Kiel Canal has been much greater than originally thought.

#### French War Communiques

Paris, Tuesday.

Air raid sirens were sounded at 2.40 this morning. The "all clear" signal was given at 6.40 a.m.

French War Communique No. 3 states: "Operations by the whole land, sea and air forces are proceeding normally."

War communique No. 4 states: "Our troops made contact everywhere at the outlet to the French frontier between the Rhine and the Moselle. There is reason to recall," adds the communique, "that, on the Rhine, permanent fortifications run along both banks of the river."

#### U. S. A. Neutral

Washington, Tuesday.

Mr. Roosevelt today formally proclaimed the Neutrality Act arms embargo which will prohibit all aeroplanes and war shipmen's to the belligerents regardless of the existing contracts between

(Continued on Page 4)

## Governor on War and its Implications

(Continued from page 3)

ministration and of Local Government have energetically and adequately taken precautionary measures; many people are already contributing unpaid volunteer services in this or that capacity, and further offers of service and assistance are being hourly received, Ceylon is prepared.

Prepared for what? This morning's newspapers have stated that I am to address you on the subject of the implications of the war as they will effect Ceylon.

"I have indeed already heard criticisms that precautions already taken have been too drastic. I can only say this, that they do not exceed those taken in any other part of the Empire.

#### Blackouts Explained

"The nightly black-out in the coastal districts is not of course devised against air attack, of which one can see no immediate and small future danger, but against the possibility of hostile craft finding our lights a navigational aid to mine-laying.

"We may doubt, perhaps reasonably, the propinquity of any such craft, but we must take absolutely no chances.

"The international situation will clarify itself as time progresses; and so far it appears to be clarifying itself to our advantage.

"If it should prove possible later on mobilisations will be reduced and restrictions lifted but, as I have just said, we must take no charges and it is well that our defensive machine should be assembled and tried out in the present conditions.

"The main implications of the war on Ceylon are bound to occur in the departments of Finance and Supply.

#### Need for Economy

"There is need for immediate economy as regards both funds and food. That does not mean that there is any ground for panic or jitter-mongering concerning either.

"But the conservation of both will need the constant daily attention of Government and the loyal co-operation of the public.

"Not being a prophet, that is all that I can surely and usefully say about likely implications of the war except this; that so far as internal security is concerned, the Police are well able to deal unaided with any local disturbances that may occur.

"The only contingency in which military assistance might have to be invoked would be that of concerted disturbances over a wide area. Such invocation would require the prior approval of the Minister for Home Affairs, who in case of doubt would, of course, refer to me.

#### Two Fallacies

"I should perhaps take this occasion to rebut two fallacies which I understand to have obtained a certain currency.

"The first is regarding the enrolment of uninobilized members of the Defence Force as Special Constables. It is apparently feared by some that such men would retain their Military rank, their arms and ammunition, and proceed to give orders to the local police; that they would in short be in a position to act militarily without military supervision.

"The contrary is the truth; such enrollers must immediately hand in their arms and ammunition for police custody, as special constables; they will be unarmed and whatever their military rank, they will be

under the orders of the Police officer in charge of the Station.

"The second fallacy lies in an apprehension that I might precipitately proclaim martial law without consulting my Ministers. That would, of course, be palpably to disobey the Royal Instruction which I have already quoted in this address. I do not disobey the King.

#### For Fair Play

"This military and naval mobilization that is already complete and visible here and elsewhere is part only of a still greater mobilization, invisible, immense and progressive: the mobilization in the cause of international straight dealing and fair play of the wills, powers and energies of all His Majesty's loyal subjects the wide world over.

"I feel it fitting, and I am sure that you will agree with me, that I should end these remarks by repeating here in this Chamber the King's own message, recently broadcast, so that those solemn and royal words may form a preface, and set the key for the war chapters of your Council proceedings.

"His Majesty said:—

"In this grave hour, perhaps the most fateful in our history, I send to every household of my people, both at home and overseas, this Message, spoken with the same depth of feeling for each one of you as if I were able to cross your threshold and speak to you myself.

"For the second time in the lives of most of us we are at war. Over and over again we tried to find a peaceful way out of the differences between enemies. But it has been in vain. We have been forced into a conflict for we have been called with our Allies to meet a challenge to liberty which, if it were to prevail, would be fatal to any civilized order in the world. It is the principle which permits a State in the selfish pursuit of power to disregard its treaties and its solemn pledges, and which sanctions the use of force or the threat of force against the sovereignty and independence of other States.

"Such a principle stripped of all guise is surely the mere primitive doctrine that Might is Right and, if this principle were established throughout the world the freedom of our homes and country and of the whole British Commonwealth of Nations would be in danger. But far more than this—the peoples of the world would be kept in the bondage of fear and all hopes of settled peace and of security of justice and liberty among the nations would have ended.

"This is the ultimate issue which confronts us. For the sake of all that we hold dear and of the world's order and of peace, it is unthinkable that we should refuse to meet the challenge. It is to this high purpose that I now call my people at home and my people across the seas, who will make our cause their own.

"I ask them, to stand calm and firm and united in this time of trial. The task will be hard. There may be dark days ahead, and war can no longer be confined to the battlefield but we need not fear to do right; and we see the right and we reverently commit our cause to God.

"May God bless and keep us all."

"And to this, Gentlemen, on behalf of us all in this Chamber I answer, 'God Save the King.'"

"concluded the Governor."

(The Times)

## Joy of Co-operation

(Continued from page 2)

ing the monopolies which helped to raise prices. The Swedish Co-operative Union succeeded in reducing the price of flour. Aided by an international group of wholesale Societies, the North European Luna Co-operative Society has been able to break an international cartel to maintain the monopoly of electric light bulbs. In Ceylon too there are monopolies under disguise. The petrol trade in Ceylon is a monopoly under disguise. Union of Consumers' Societies have a direct effect in raising the standard of living. The total business of Consumer Co-operative Societies in Denmark amounted to \$53111000 in 1935. These Societies had 10% of the country's retail trade. In England, the trade of the Consumer Co-operative Societies represented 30% of the nation's trade. The Co-operative movement has made Denmark a country flowing with milk and honey.

### Why it failed in Jaffna

Consumer Co-operative Societies form the bulk of Co-operative undertakings in the West. It is certainly a matter for regret for all Co-operators in Jaffna that the only Co-operative Stores ever started in Jaffna had to be wound up after a few years. The members of the Co-operative Societies did not have the facility to have dealings with the Co-operative Stores. Each member could buy only very little every month and it was not worth the while to go all the way to the Co-operative Stores to make their purchases. A Co-operative wholesale stores cannot be a success unless it has as customers other Co-operative retail Societies. These Co-operative retail societies cannot easily stand the competition of rival retail shops unless they have a good number of Co-operators as customers and members. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies rightly emphasised the extension of the Co-operative activities in directions other than the Credit Societies which have almost reached the saturation point in Jaffna. The Co-operative Credit Society makes purchases of his goods. He buys them in retail from the boutiques in the neighbourhood. Co-operators should know that if they could co-operate in purchasing the goods necessary for them they stand to profit and add an impetus to the Co-operative movement. Buying clubs can and should be started by every Credit Society. These buying clubs would lay the foundation for Consumer Co-operative Societies in all villages and a Central Store in the Jaffna town. There is also the prospect of a Central Store for Ceylon. I consider it the duty of every co-operator to immediately organise the buying clubs and I am glad that the whole force of Co-operative staffs behind this new orientation of Co-operative endeavour.

Consumers' Co-operative Societies will give to the members better quality of goods at a fair price and will have the effect of stabilising prices when others exploit our helpless economic situation. I strongly feel that immediate steps should be taken that at least the Co-operators in Jaffna are assured always of the necessities of life, rice and clothing. The amount of money that goes out of the country for these two commodities constitutes the great-

## Letter to the Editor

### Britain Shall be Victorious

Sir,—Though I am not a professional Astrologer I am forced to give my humble opinion at this most critical time in history. I base my calculations from His Majesty's Horoscope taking only two Planets into consideration and the ascending sign at birth.

Exalted Saturn and Venus ruling in Libra which is the Rising Sign is a sufficient proof and no Astrologer in creation can deny the vivid fact that the British Empire is guided by divine power.

Herr Hitler unless he yields to the just proposals of the British and withdraws troops, his going headlong to sacrifice millions of human lives, and his ambition to dominate the whole world like Napoleon by force will be an utter failure. Gandhi's warning to him is definite and will come true. India will flourish by co-operation with the British.

Chernia Street, Yours Etc.  
Jaffna, 5-9-39 M. Anandamany.

st drain on the country. Even if we are not in a position to produce these goods locally, the difference between the purchase price and the selling price is so great as to rouse to action every co-operator. Organisation of Co-operative Central Stores for rice and clothes will have the natural effect as it had had in other countries—of making co-operative effort to produce the goods locally. What a great future is before us if only we unite. We can have co-operative farms, co-operative mills, and what not. What alluring visions the co-operative movement conjures up before us: Co-operative Consumers Society will bring in its wake Supply Societies, Marketing Societies, Societies for production, etc.

There is money in the Consumer Societies which will make possible further development and extension. We hear of health Societies which employ doctors, recreation activities which are maintained by Consumer Societies. There is one lesson that the co-operators in Jaffna have to learn after the recent flood damages. The fate of co-operation in the Eastern Province should also serve as a monitor. Jaffna farmers depend on the mercy of the elements. Our Co-operative Credit Societies should go into liquidation if, consecutively for two years, the crops fail. In other countries there are Crop Insurance Companies. Co-operative Insurance Society which is owned jointly by the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Societies is a phenomenal success. A little premium every year by every farmer who is a member of every Co-operative Society in Ceylon would in course of time relieve the government of a good deal of pressure for occasional relief in millions of rupees.

There is again the joy that we are not alone. Co-operators are all over the world. There is a bond of Union binding all the Co-operators together. It is possible to get advice and help from so many Co-operative organisations. We feel that we are not all alone. The Co-operative movement has engirdled the whole world and its capacity to work for the peace of the world is indeed great.

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA  
held at Point Pedro  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 86 PT.  
In the matter of the Estate of the late Alvappillai Kathirgamer of Puloly East Deceased.  
Chellammah widow of Kathirgamer of Puloly East.  
Vs. Petitioner.  
1. Kathirgamer Sivagnanasunderam  
2. Kathirgamer Sivapathasunderam.  
3. Pillainar Veluppillai,  
4. Ambalaviar Veeragathipillai all of Puloly East

Respondents.  
This matter coming on for disposal before Simon Rodrigo, Esquire Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 3rd day of August, 1939 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and the Petition and Affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and the 4th Respondent over the minor the 2nd Respondent for the purpose of representing and defending the said minors in the Testamentary Proceedings in this case, that the Petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration as widow of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court at Point Pedro on or before the 25th day of August, 1939 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 3rd day of August, 1939  
Sgd. S. RODRIGO  
Addl. District Judge.  
Extended and reissued for  
15-9-39  
Intd. S. R.  
A. D. J.  
(O. 41, 7 & 11-9-39)

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA  
held at Point Pedro  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 97 P.  
In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnathambiar Arumugam Kanapathipillai of Thunnalai South Deceased.  
Annappillai widow of Kandapper Chinniah of Thunnalai South  
Vs. Petitioner.  
Kanapathipillai Arumugam Alias Vadivelu of Thunnalai South  
Respondent.  
This matter coming on for disposal before Simon Rodrigo, Esquire Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 7th day of August, 1939, in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham, Proc-

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 486  
In the matter of the Estate of the late Kanapathipillai Kandiah of Araly North Deceased.  
Sinnathangam widow of Kanapathipillai Kandiah of Araly North  
Vs. Petitioner.  
1. Sivapakiyam daughter of Kanapathipillai Kandiah of Araly North  
2. K. Balasingham of Araly North.  
3. K. Ratasingham of Araly North  
4. Kanapathipillai Veluppillai of do the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents are appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 4th Respondent.  
Respondents.

To. Kanapathipillai Veluppillai of Araly North.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esqr, District Judge Jaffna, on the 8th day of December 1938 in the presence of Chelladurai Storer Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 14th day of August 1937 having been read. It is ordered that the letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner in this case for the purpose of carrying on this testamentary proceedings unless the 4th Respondent (Guardian-ad-litem) in this case, shall appear on the 23rd day of December 1939, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 17th day of December 1938  
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

Drawn by,  
Sgd. C. Storer  
Proctor for Petitioner.  
(O. 40, 7 & 11-9-39.)

tor on the part of the Petitioner, and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration as heir of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the Respondent or any other person shall appear before this Court at Point Pedro, on or before the 15th day of September, 1939 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 25th day of August, 1939  
Sgd. S. RODRIGO  
Addl. District Judge  
(O. 42, 7 & 11-9-39)

## BAUR'S FERTILISERS

### FOR ALL CROPS

SPECIAL MIXTURES TO SUIT INDIVIDUAL REQUIREMENTS.

PADDY, TOBACCO, CITRUS

... AND ...

COCONUT MIXTURES

A SPECIALITY

All Particulars From

N. VAITILINGAM & Co.,

J. R. BACKUS Esqr.,

STOCKISTS,

Or

REPRESENTATIVE,

Jaffna.

Manipay.

(Mis. 82, 10-7-39 to 9-9-39.) (T)

# MALARIA CONTROL AND HEALTH WORK

(Continued from page 1)

develop a vegetable garden, to provide windows for their houses and to get rid of mosquito breeding places. After their confidence has been secured by relieving them of some of their physical handicaps through treatment, the construction of latrines is undertaken. If taken up earlier the response may not be satisfactory. The people are getting interested in this type of work.

With the establishment of Cottage hospitals the policy that is being followed is for the Medical Officer in charge to be given an area around the hospital for health work as well. The Sanitary Assistants and Midwives in these areas are placed under the supervision of the Medical Officer. This same policy is being followed in the case of the smaller hospitals and dispensaries in charge of Medical Officer. Medical Officers in charge of these institutions are new entrants who have either had experience of public health work in their capacity as Field Medical Officers or have had practical training of 6 weeks in public health work. During the year, work on this basis was established at 2 Cottage Hospitals, one small hospital, and one dispensary. This policy is being continued.

Control of soil pollution received adequate attention during the year when 27,244 latrines (21,792 in 1937) were built.

In the provision of protected water supplies 61 new public wells and 746 private wells were constructed and 8,735 wells were improved.

## Control of Communicable Diseases

In the control of communicable diseases, there have been 9 cases of human plague the lowest number in any year since the introduction of the disease into Ceylon. There have been no outbreaks in the provinces. The last case of plague occurred on August 23 so that Colombo has been free of human as well as rat plague for a continuous period of 4 months and 7 days. This freedom is assigned to the energetic measures taken in fumigating all grain and contact cargo arriving from plague infected ports. There have been no cases of cholera or smallpox, which when they occur are introduced from India. The incidence of typhoid and dysentery continues to maintain its high level, 2,202 cases of the former and 4,989 of the latter being reported. The control of these diseases depends on the more wide provision of latrines and protected water supplies. The incidence of diphtheria which is sporadic continues to show an increase from 135 in 1937 to 165 in 1938.

## Malaria Under Control

The incidence of malaria during the year showed no increase. In many localities it was

below the normal for the previous 5 years. The Island-wide organization established as the result of the 1934-35 epidemic has functioned well in keeping the disease under control.

The hookworm campaign carried out 2,169,931 treatments.

The leprosy campaign which has completed its survey and organized its control work in the Eastern, Western, Sabaragamuwa and Southern Provinces completed the North-Western, North-Central and Central Provinces, and carried out follow-up work in provinces completed in previous years. At the end of the year there were 1,002 cases segregated at the 2 asylums, and 1,517 cases outside on parole.

The Island-wide survey of filariasis completed the North-Western and Southern Provinces. The demonstration in filariasis control in Diwameddi Hatpattu in the North Western Province was continued. Regulations for the control of the disease are before the Executive Committee of Health for their approval.

The control of yaws has been placed on a satisfactory basis and the work was well organized during the year by each Medical Officer of Health and Field Medical Officer surveying all cases in his area and recording and treating them. All contacts are also noted and both cases and contacts are looked up and treatment given to those needing it every 6 months.

Maternity and child welfare work continues to be popular. The work was carried out at 311 centres as compared with 207 in 1937; at which 9,485 clinics were held as compared with 8,375 in 1937; with a total attendance of 76,108 expectant mothers as compared with 32,841 in 1937, 167,988 infants as compared with 88,479 in 1937 and 75,177 pre-school children as compared with 39,637 in 1937. In spite of this increased work it is rather disconcerting to find an increase in the infant mortality rate from 158 in 1937 to 161 in 1938 and in the maternal mortality rate from 19.9 in 1937 to 20.1 in 1938. An investigation into this is being arranged for.

The number of schools in which health work has been done increased from 3,106 in 1937 to 3,461 in 1938; the number of children medically inspected increased from 84,730 in 1937 to 94,648 in 1938; the defects found were 173,071 as compared with 124,540 in 1937; and the defects treated were 73,340 or 42.4 per cent as compared with 36 per cent in 1937. School health education has received greater interest and support.

Health work under Urban District Councils continues to be carried out satisfactorily and from the beginning of 1939 all Urban District Councils will be employing Medical Officers of Health of the department in charge of their health work.

# Revenue from Tree-Tax Falls

(Continued from page 1)

on the destruction of salt which was unfit for human consumption was only Rs. 182 74.

The selling price of salt at Chiviyateru was Rs. 3 10 per cwt. The price at Tondaimannar was Rs. 3 per cwt. At Tondaimannar the cost of weighing, &c., was borne by the purchaser. At Chiviyateru the weighing charges were recovered from purchasers, at the rate of 5 cents per cwt.

The total cost of production of salt at Chiviyateru, including purchase, weighing, storage, &c., was Rs. 12,688, which gives an average cost per cwt. of 94 46/100 cents. The average cost per cwt. for the previous year was 58 cents. The relatively high cost of production for the year under review was due to the circumstance that, owing to adverse weather conditions, the quantity of salt produced during the year was appreciably smaller than the quantity produced in the year 1937.

The amount realised by the sale of salt during the calendar year 1938 exclusive of the value of salt shipped to Mannar on Government account was Rs. 175,994 40—Rs. 10,803 90 more than was realised during the preceding year. The distribution of the salt was as follows:—

## Chiviyateru Stores—

	Cwt.	Cwt.
Jaffna	37,224	
Mannar	6,840	
		44,064

## Tondaimannar Stores—

Beruwela	20,200
----------	--------

The reasons for the sales in the year under review exceeding those in the year 1937 were to have been that there was less pilferage of self-formed salt than in the year 1937, and that there was a stronger demand from Beruwela. There were 614 retail dealers in the Jaffna District during the year 1938, and the retail price of salt varied from 4 cents to 5 cents per pound.

Owing to the fact that there were no extensive formations of natural salt, offences against the Salt Ordinance were very much fewer than in the previous year. Nine prosecutions only were instituted—5 in the Chavakacheheri Police Court, 2 in the Jaffna Police Court, and 2 in the Point Pedro Police Court.

## Miscellaneous.

The most important miscellaneous duty which has fallen to the Government Agent during the year under review has undoubtedly been the preparation of a scheme for food control in an emergency for the Jaffna District. By the end of the year the main part of the scheme had been worked out and the officers on whom the task of making it work would devolve had more or less familiarized themselves with it. It was found advantageous to get the Chief Headmen into the Kachcheri, in conference, in this connection. The common sense criticism to which they subjected the proposals put before them was of the greatest value.

Three meetings of the District Agricultural Committee for the Jaffna District were held during the year. These meetings give the Government Agent the oppor-

tunity of learning where the agriculturist feels that the shoe pinches. The Committee operates as a link between the agriculturists of the District and the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands and Government Departments, such as the Ceylon Government Railway, with the functioning of which the agriculturist is concerned. The ventilation and discussion of what are felt to be grievances serve a useful purpose, even where it is found to be impracticable to give effect to the remedies suggested. The Committee also performs a useful function in preparing the annual investigation and construction priority lists of irrigation works.

The incidence of rabies in the Jaffna District remained during the year under review about the same as in the preceding year. Thirty-three persons were given free warrants to take them to Colombo for treatment after they have been bitten by rabid animals. The number of dogs destroyed in the District outside the Urban District Council area was 8,075. The numbers of dogs destroyed outside the Urban District Council limits during the two preceding years were—

1936	8,155
1937	9,853

The number of cart licences issued during the year was 1,504. This is approximately the number issued in the year 1936, though the number of licences issued rose to 1,691 in the year 1937. The figures of cart and motor car licences during the last ten years are rather interesting and worth reproduction. They appear to indicate a gradual replacement of bullock carts by mechanical transport.

	Carts.	Motor Cars.
1929	1,763	406
1930	1,993	481
1931	2,218	470
1932	2,133	545
1933	2,037	589
1934	1,976	646
1935	1,698	700
1936	1,523	722
1937	1,691	744
1938	1,504	719

The total rainfall for the year in Jaffna town was 52 06 inches, distributed over 74 days. The maximum precipitation in Jaffna town in any period of twenty-four hours was 3 70 inches, recorded on October 29. The heaviest recorded total rainfall in the district occurred at Kayts, which got 54 59 inches of rain, distributed over forty-one days. The lightest recorded total rainfall in the District occurred at Iranaitivu, which got 31 92 inches distributed over 57 days. The maximum precipitation in any period of twenty-four hours in any place in the district outside Jaffna town was 5 10 inches, recorded at Kankesan-turai on December 25.

## Personal

Mr. E. P. Albrecht, Preventive Officer of Point Pedro, has been transferred to Colombo Customs and Mr. F. C. A. Speldewinde of Colombo Customs had succeeded him.

Mr K. A. Sabastian, Chief Clerk, Magistrate's Court, Kayts, has been transferred to Vavuniya as Kachcheri Mudaliar and had assumed duties.

**PURE MUSK**

For pure Musk, Pure Kashmir Saffron (Kunkampoo), Pure Pearls, Pure Garochanam, Superior Shilajit, Amber Gris, Pachazarpuram,

Gold & Silver Leaves and other valuable and precious drugs for medicinal purposes, please communicate with us. Prominent doctors & Scholars have tested our goods and found them best to their entire satisfaction. We are suppliers to Government Hospitals, Maharajas, Prominent Doctors.

For full particulars please apply to:-

Bhalla Brothers (Regd)  
Musk & Assafoetida Merchants  
Aur (Jullundur) Punjab,  
India.

(Y 64 14 6-39-13-6-40) F.T.

**BEST**  
**"CROWN" BRAND**  
**TILES**

WEST MINISTER CHIMING WALL AND BRACKET CLOCKS  
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS

**RADIO RECEIVERS**  
ENGLISH, GERMAN & JAPANESE  
**CEMENT**

STOCKED BY  
**EMMANUEL TIRUCHELVAM**  
"TIRUCHELVAM BUILDINGS"  
MAIN STREET, JAFFNA.  
(DIRECT IMPORTER)

REPAIRS TO RADIO SETS & CLOCKS UNDERTAKEN  
**Charges Competitive.**

Tgram: Tiruchelvam

Tphone: 52.

H. 88. 13-7-39 to 12-2-40.)

**A UNIQUE TREAT TO THE ELITE  
OF JAFFNA!**  
VISIT

**THE PREMIER CAFE**  
(Bankshall Street.)

Modelled on the Leading Metropolitan  
Refreshment Rooms.

**FOUNTAIN BRAND MINERALS**  
FRESH FRUIT DRINKS  
FRUIT CAKES, ICES & THE  
TASTE OF LOVE—RADIO MUSIC

[In Short for Everything Appetizing  
Refreshing & Entertaining

MANAGEMENT

**THE PREMIER BAKERY**  
BANKSHALL STREET.]

Phone 44.

JAFFNA.

[Y. 160. 29-9-38 to 28-9-39.]

[T.]

**N. VAITILINGAM & Co.,**

HARDWARE MERCHANTS & BUILDING CONTRACTORS  
**COLOMBO & JAFFNA**

Telephone No. 30. (Jaffna)

We stock Japan, German, Danish, Italian and English cements. We are Sole Distributors in Jaffna for Asano cement which is a superior cement and well patronised by Government and other local bodies in and out of Jaffna. As we get down these cements direct from Europe and Japan we sell them at surprisingly cheap price.

QUOTATIONS WILL BE GIVEN ON APPLICATION  
we undertake Building Constructions of Steel Structures  
Of any other kind or size

We have a good stock of roofing and plain sheets in  
all sizes, Round iron, Barbed wire, Brass fittings, Paints, Varnishes,  
Oils, Asbestos roofing, Ceiling, etc.

**Head Office**

38. Third Cross Street Colombo.

Phone No. 2210 (Colombo)

X. 65. 1-3-38-31-3-39. (T.)

**THE JAFFNA MUTUAL  
BENEFIT FUND LTD.**

(Established 1918)

**BANKERS.**

Authorised Capital Rs. 800,000.00  
Amount of Calls made Rs. 134,367.00

**SHARES:** 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

**CURRENT ACCOUNTS** opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

**FIXED DEPOSITS** received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6 % respectively.

**DRAFTS** issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

**INDIAN MONEY** bought and sold

**LOANS** on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

For further particulars apply to

S. KANAGASABAI.  
Shroff.

Y. 47. 21-11-38-20-11-39. (T's)

INVEST YOUR MONEY IN INDIGENOUS CONCERNS  
**THE JAFFNA CO-OPERATIVE STORES Ltd.**  
(Estd. in 1918)

Authorised Capital Rs. 100,000  
(1000 SHARES OF Rs. 100/- EACH)  
Reserve Fund Rs. 23237.39

Dividends Paid for the Last 19 Years Rs. 80,000.00  
Is

The only outstanding National Business Concern Serving the  
Public Interests

Patronize This Store and Buy Your Provisions Here

Invest your Savings by Buying a Share here. Support this  
National Undertaking: Very good Dividends have been  
Paid in the past in spite of keen Competition.

*Please Apply for Particulars to  
the Manager*

[Y. 175. 24-10-38-23-10-39] T.

**NEAT AND GOOD**

**Printing**

OF

EVERY

DESCRIPTION

**Artistic**

AND

**Commercial**

**WE ARE SPECIALLY EQUIPPED  
TO GIVE YOU**

**PROMPT SERVICE**

**A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU**

**THE SAIWA PRAKASA PRESS**  
(THE "HINDU ORGAN" PRESS)

JAFFNA.

Phone No. 56.

Printed and published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Vannarponnai,  
East, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana  
Sabai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai  
Jaffna, on THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 7, 1939.