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NO. 32.

CONDITION OF PEOPLE IN EASTERN PROVINCE

Failure of Crops in 1939

PADDY CULTIVATION AND OTHER INDUSTRIES

THE year 1939 turned out to be a hard one for the people of the Eastern Province owing to the failure of crops, and to the low prices fetched by copra and tobacco, according to the Administration Report for the Province.

The following are extracts from the Administration Report of the Government Agent, Eastern Province, for 1939:—

The price of paddy fluctuated severely and at the sowing seasons went up to Rs. 18 per avanam owing to the failure of crops. Very little paddy was exported from the district. Paddy was imported from the North-Central Province for seed and consumption purposes.

Rainfall was heavy in the month of April. It damaged the Manavari crop which was ripe for harvesting. There was a prolonged drought towards the latter part of the year resulting in the failure of the Kalapokam cultivation in Batticaloa South area.

The price of copra was low in the early part of the year but went up towards the end of the year. This, however, was not of much benefit to estate owners as the crops were poor owing to the drought. Most of the large coconut estates have started manuring programmes in expectation of a better price in 1940.

The price of tobacco was low owing to over-production and a combine among the traders from Jaffna. The question of establishing a Co-operative Sales Society is receiving consideration. In the month of April the tobacco crop on the banks of the Mahaweli-ganga suffered from floods.

Lagoons and inland waters supply fish for local consumption. A part of the catch is dried and salted for export to Uva. Sea-fishing is carried on

by Sinhalese fishermen from the Southern Province. Muslim and Tamil fishermen have taken up to sea-fishing in Karavaku pattu. An ice factory has been started in Kalmunai to facilitate icing of fish for transport to distant places.

There were two cases of cholera in Naipaddimunai near Kalmunai, two in Annamalai and one in Kovil-Porativu on the west shore. Prompt action was taken by the medical authorities and the epidemic was brought under control. Malaria prevails throughout the district, especially soon after the cessation of the North-east monsoon. It did not assume epidemic form.

Anchylostomiasis is still prevalent. Mass treatment is given at hospitals and dispensaries. Dry-earth latrines are confined to the Urban District Council area of Batticaloa and the sanitary Board towns. Outside these urban areas surface pollution is universal. The Medical Department is taking vigorous measures for the construction of latrines in Sanitary Board areas. To encourage latrine construction the Sanitary Board has decided to allow free conservancy till the middle of 1940.

Infant mortality is high. The Sanitary Board is subsidizing Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics in all the Sanitary Board towns. Midwives have been appointed for all the Sanitary Board areas.

In Batticaloa the Maternity and Child Welfare League is doing very good work at three clinics in Puliyanivu, Koddaimunai and Amirthakali Children's clinics in Maha-oya and Padivatalawa are not functioning as there is no Field Medical Officer or Medical Officer for Maha-oya. It is expected that a Medical Officer will be

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NUTRITIVE VALUE OF RICE

Losses Caused by Milling

HOW TO IMPROVE POOR RICE-EATER'S DIET

WAYS and means of improving the poor rice-eater's diet are considered in a Bulletin dealing with nutritional questions published in the Government of India Health Bulletin Series. This has been prepared in the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, and has been approved by the Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Research Fund Association. An earlier Bulletin (No 23) was concerned with Indian foods in general. The new Bulletin (No 28), entitled "Rice", deals in detail with the nutritive value of rice and the defects of the poor rice eater's diet.

Rice is the staple food of about half the human race. In India the area under rice exceeds that under all other cereals put together. Diet surveys have revealed the composition of the poor rice-eater's diet, showing that he consumes, in addition to his staple cereal, only very small quantities of such foods as pulses, vegetables, fruits and meat. Milk and milk products are taken in negligible quantities, or not at all. In the circumstances the nutritive value of the main ingredient in the diet is of primary importance.

Effect of Milling

The Bulletin describes the effect of milling on rice. The outer layers of the grain are richer in vitamins and other materials than the inner starchy part. Hand-pounding removes some of the outer layers, but does not very greatly impoverish the nutritive value of the grain. But when rice is machine-milled, there is a serious loss of vitamins and particularly of vitamin B1, which prevents and cures the disease beriberi. But parboiled rice, even when highly milled, retains most of the anti-beriberi vitamin originally present in the unmilled grain.

The steaming to which the grain is subjected during the parboiling process causes vitamin B1, and a number of other valuable food constitu-

ents, to diffuse through the grain, so that they cannot be removed when milling subsequently takes place. The washing of rice removes a considerable amount of food material, including about 50 per cent of vitamin B1. Cooking with excess of water also reduces nutritive value.

A section is devoted to beriberi and it is shown that this disease is a serious public health problem in only one part of the country—the Northern Circars districts of the Madras Presidency. The reason for this is that in this area the poor prefer raw rice. Elsewhere in India parboiled rice is usually eaten, and this contains enough vitamin B1 to prevent beriberi.

Milling Problem in Madras

The Bulletin describes an investigation of the milling problem in the Madras Presidency. It was found that about 70 per cent of the population now consumes machine-milled rice. The underlying factors were found to include the following: The rice mill has spread everywhere and the people have come to regard it as a labour-saving convenience; smallholders are often faced by poverty and debt and dispose of their paddy to merchants, and do not retain sufficient for their own use; a large proportion of the poorer section of the community lacks accommodation for the storage and pounding of paddy; paddy cannot be purchased in small quantities for pounding, when home-pounded rice is put on the market as an article of commerce it is dearer than machine-milled rice, because of the labour costs involved. At present such rice reaches the market only in very small quantities.

Ways and means of improving the poor rice eater's diet are considered in the Bulletin. The nutritive value of the staple itself can most easily be raised by preventing the losses

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Tender for Weighing Salt to Traders at Elephant Pass Saltern

Tenders are hereby invited for the service of weighing salt to traders at Elephant Pass Saltern from October 1, 1940, to September 30, 1941.

2. Tenders close on August 20th, 1940

3. Tender forms and detailed information in connection with the service will be supplied on application to the Salt Adviser, Torrington Square, Colombo, or to the Superintendent, Government Saltern, Elephant Pass.

4. A deposit of Rs. 25/- must be made at any Kachcheri or Treasury before tender forms can be issued.

C. E. FOENANDER,
Salt Adviser.

Office of the Salt Adviser,
Colombo, July 23, 1940.
[G. 21, 29-7-40.]



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JULY 29, 1940.

THE SILVER LINING

EVERY DAY THAT PASSES brings in signs of hope and of a favourable turn of events to the last power that has to uphold the banner of freedom against the forces of darkness. When France capitulated to the might of Germany in June, the prospect for the cause of democracy and freedom was one of unrelieved gloom, although some stalwarts would not give way to despair. The capture of the major part of the French fleet and the destruction of a few capital ships might have gone some way to frustrate HITLER'S plans of an invasion of Britain, which the German radio kept incessantly dinning into the ears of the world. The breathing space which HITLER'S hesitation has given in the meantime has been utilised by Britain to speed up her defence plans and her output of aeroplanes. Now that the invasion has not so far come to pass, there is reason to believe it may never come off. In fact Britain's naval strength has called off HITLER'S bluff of dictating peace terms from London in August. HITLER'S invincible hordes will have to content themselves with hurling defiance across the sea from the European sea coast. The war will thus remain for long a stalemate, both sides confining their activities to aerial bombing, till Britain finds herself in a position to land forces on the continent. There will be an intensification of aerial bombing on the part of Germany and much destruction may be effected. But so long as Britain, the citadel of resistance to Hitler is not captured, we wonder how aerial invasion alone can force a decision of

the war. Rather the more Germany uses up her strength in the air arm, the quicker is bound to be her collapse. For thanks to the unlimited resources at the disposal of Britain both in the Empire and in the United States, she may soon attain parity with Germany in the air. Even now the R. A. F. planes have established their superiority over the German planes both by the greater number of German craft that have been accounted for and by the damage done to military objectives in Germany. German industrial and munition works are concentrated in the Ruhr area while the British works are scattered all over the land. This fact along with the vast area which is now directly under German occupation makes her a special target of aerial attack and increases the danger of reprisals.

Another factor which may exercise a far-reaching influence on the course of the war in the future is the growing sympathy of the American democracy towards Britain, which has become most outspoken since the nomination of President ROOSEVELT. The boundless resources of that great continent, we have reason to believe, will be placed at the disposal of Britain. Only the other day a promise of 3000 planes a month was made by the U. S. A. to Britain. The ban placed on the export of oil and iron is with the object of tightening the blockade of Germany. It is also safe to assume that the entry of U. S. A. on the side of Britain in 1941 is more than a possibility. The other Axis partner, Italy is not doing too well. British naval supremacy on the Mediterranean threatens to make Mussolini's house of cards tumble ere long by cutting Italy off from her colonial possessions and tightening her blockade. Britain may pass for some time yet through a severe ordeal of aerial attack, but the final issue of the struggle admits of no doubt whatever.

A New Proctor

Mr. M. Mathiaraman took his oath as Proctor of the Supreme Court before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Soerz, on Thursday at 11-30 a.m. The Judges congratulated Mr. Mathiaraman and wished him success in his profession.

Mr. Mathiaraman is the second son of Mr. C. Muttuvelu, J. P., of Kottuvil, and is an old boy of the Jaffna Hindu College.

Maha Samathi of Sri Swami Satyanandaji

Sri Swami Satyanandaji (Prof. Sripathy) of Abhedha Ashram, Kaladdy, Jaffna, attained Maha Samathi, on Friday, the 26th inst. at 1-30 a.m. (Cor.)

WEEK BY WEEK

An Invasion of England— The Next Step?

(BY MAN ABOUT TOWN)

EUROPE lies at Hitler's feet. Only England remains to be bullied and beaten. But Hitler's thunderous pronouncements and lightning Victories make no difference to the British purpose and resolve. That is the only ray of hope for the world. The one future of the war has been that in every move, Hitler took the initiative. Now the world speculates—what next? It may be an invasion of England according to plans already arranged. It may begin with mass aerial attacks by a series of ferocious air bombardments to destroy coastal defences, cripple communications and sow di order from within. While the A. R. P. organisations were thus occupied parachutists would be dropped on England simultaneously, every ship which Germany could press into use as a troop carrier, would be sent across the North Sea blanketed by U-boats and fighter escorted bomber squadrons. From the Dutch and French ports operations would be directed against Eastern and Southern England, while another expeditionary force from Norway would make its way to the west coast of Eire for a surprise landing there. This fateful step Hitler must take to save his face. But this projected invasion is not an easy task. All is not over yet. Between the vast seas and the English coast yawns a gulf where the greatest navy in the world with the air force will decide the fate of England and the world. Again even with Petain pusillanimous, if not perfidious, Mussolini meddlesome and malignant Stalin inscrutable, Hitler devilish, and Roosevelt uncertain, Britain's faith is invincible and her spirit unconquerable. With a philosophy "Now let everything go in", England faces the future with calm courage and confidence, full of conviction of the righteousness of her cause. The brave words of their leader have gone into their hearts. "Here, girl about by the seas and oceans where the navy reigns" Mr. Churchill said a few days ago, "shielded from above by the staunchness and devotion of our airmen, we await undismayed the impending assault. Perhaps it will never come. We must show ourselves equally capable of meeting a sudden and violent shock or what is perhaps a harder test, a prolonged vigil. But be the ordeal sharp or long or both we shall seek no terms. We shall tolerate no parley. We may show mercy, but ask for none." This spirit will turn the tide and here Hitler will meet his Waterloo.

An Anglo-Russian-Turkish Pact?

The Balkans again dominate the diplomatic scene. Hitler is making desperate attempts to make the Balkans his sphere of influence and at the same time is very anxious to see that the war flames do not reach this part of Europe. In his war plan, the Balkans are very essential to feed his military machine. As master of Western Europe he can turn his eyes on the Balkans and impose his will on them. And any attempt to impose Nazi will on the Balkans, will bring Hitler in conflict with his new friend Stalin, for the Nazi and Soviet interests here are clearly opposed in every sphere. Russia will not tolerate any inroads made by Germany in the area around the Black Sea. Russia claims it as her sea, with Turkey as a partner. And any ascendancy by Germany in Rumania will result in the creation of a corridor through Rumania and

make Germany master of the Rumanian Black Sea Ports. Clearly there is a drift in Russo-German relations over the Balkans for Russia will not tolerate any other great power on the shores of the Black Sea. But a Soviet agreement with Turkey will serve to maintain the Soviet sea connection with the Mediterranean. Therefore it is to Russia's interest to see a drift between Turkey and Germany. And perhaps the recent pronouncement by Turkey on her foreign policy can be traced to Russian attitude. Stalin is anxious that Turkey should be friendly to Britain, and with Turkey as the pivotal point in the Balkan drama and the other smaller states hanging in the balance, Stalin may shy at an Anglo-Russian-Turkish pact as a bait to draw the other Balkan States into his orbit.

America's Aid

Roosevelt's nomination for a third term augurs well for the democracies. There is no mistaking in Roosevelt's sympathy for Britain. Now with his re-election as a certainty, Roosevelt is in a position to render greater aid to fight nazism. Events go to prove that America is slowly but surely entering the war. And Hearst's view that U. S. A. becoming a belligerent as a certainty is very significant. With her vast economic resources America is doing her best to help England with materials. The large number of planes given by America are having their effect on Germany. Air supremacy is the winning factor in this war and America is contributing her share to make England superior to Germany in this respect. Now the virtual embargo on oil is another "eloquent evidence of the extent to which the United States is co-operating with Britain in the blockade of the Axis Powers". And Hitler depended a lot on American oil for his war machine, for Rumania will not solve Hitler's oil problem. Now one can safely predict that U. S. will be there in the final fight against Nazism.

Then and Now

As today, in 1917 Germany dominated Europe. With the Austrian Empire, Turkey and Bulgaria as her Allies, Germany in 1917 was master of Europe from the North Sea to the Aegean, all Balkan States except Greece under control, and Syria Palestine, Iraq and Persia as enemy territory the Kaiser was aiming at world domination. In Western Europe, Germany occupied Belgium and Northern France and Lorraine. Her navy was only second to that of Britain. And England's plight was pathetic in 1917 with starvation and defeat facing the Empire. Today England's position is certainly much better than that in 1917. Now Germany is short of raw materials. The 35,000,000 tons of petrol produced in Europe is hardly sufficient for European requirements. Much more petroleum still have to be got from outside. Europe produces hardly any cotton, jute, rubber, vegetable oils, tea or cocoa. Eighty per cent of Europe's nickel requirements, a large proportion of tin and ferro-alloys are brought in by sea. Therefore any country must have naval supremacy to bring these commodities across the seas. And England still retains her naval superiority with no German navy and Italian navy bottled up in the Mediterranean. With 22,000,000 tons of merchant navy England can still command the

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SIR BARON'S NINTH BUDGET

Three Taxes Up

DEFICIT NINE AND A HALF MILLIONS

IN the State Council on Wednesday Sir Baron Jayatilaka introduced his ninth Budget. The main points of his speech were: Deficit Rs. 9,464,637; three forms of taxation to overcome it.

The income-tax unit is to be raised by one-and-a-half per cent. (making $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in all). This is expected to yield Rs. 4,350,000. Tax-payers will now pay $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the first Rs. 6,000; 15 per cent. on the next Rs. 30,000, and $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on anything above that.

Companies registered in Ceylon will pay a flat rate of 15 per cent; those outside the Island the same flat rate, in addition to the existing additional rate to compensate for loss of estate duty. Sugar tax will be increased by Re. 1 a cwt., and petrol duty by 10 cents a gallon. The latter two taxes are already in force.

Sir Baron said that the revised estimate of revenue and expenditure would produce on this year's working a surplus of Rs. 752,310. To this sum must be added the surplus at 30-9-39, Rs. 299,146. The surplus at the beginning of the next year would be Rs. 1,051,46.

With the Rs 5 million from the sinking fund which had been added to the general reserve of Rs 10 million, they had paid to the Imperial Government a war contribution of Rs. 5 million which the State Council had voted unanimously.

When they started the next financial year, there would be a surplus of Rs. 1,051,456 and Rs. 10 million in the general reserve.

The estimates of expenditure totalled Rs 127,364,897. That was certainly a high figure compared with the figures of expenditure for several years past which had been in the neighbourhood of Rs. 120 million.

But when these estimates were scrutinized in detail the House would agree that the rise of Rs 7 million could not be avoided.

Sir Baron then made a rapid survey of the various Ministries, indicating the various increases in the votes and giving reasons for such increases.

The Chief Secretary's Estimates, he said, showed an increase of more than Rs. 5 million as compared with the actual pre-war expenditure in 1938-39. That increase was due to the extension and modernization of the fixed defences at Colombo and Trincomalee and also to the mobilization of the C. D. F. and the C. E. N. V. R. and to the establishment of several emergency organizations such as censorship, information department, etc.

Sir Baron said that the cost of the defence measures accounted for more than five million of the seven million rupees increase.

The increases in the Legal Secretary's department were due to certain war measures that had been adopted.

Reductions

Considerable reductions were noted in the expenditure of the departments under the Financial Secretary and the Home Minister.

There was an increase of about 9½ lakhs in the estimates of the

Minister of Agriculture and Lands this was due to certain important measures that had been adopted, such as food production work.

He had no doubt that the increase in the expenditure of the estimates of the Minister of Agriculture and Lands was necessary because they were all concerned with the production of food and that was a matter which could not be ignored.

The Health Minister's vote showed a big increase but that was justified.

He reminded the House of what happened in 1934-35 when a terrible malaria epidemic broke out. It cost an additional sum of Rs. 10 million to Government and no fewer than 80,000 people lost their lives. The reason for the spread of the epidemic was due to the absence of a proper organization to deal with it.

The medical services as they stood, he contended, were in a position to cope with the outbreak of epidemics and other such contingencies. The maintenance of the efficiency of these services, he submitted, justified the increase in the vote under the Ministry of Health.

New Departments

Dealing with the vote under the Labour Ministry, Sir Baron said that two new departments that of the Food Controller, and of the Controller of Exports and Imports, were created under war conditions; the increase in this vote too, was necessitated by the development of industrial concerns, which had of necessity to supplement the agricultural development of the country, in the solution of the unemployment and other pressing problems that confronted the country.

The Education vote in its totality remained almost the same as last year, in spite of the provision for the proposed increase in the number of teachers in Vernacular schools, and the number of scholarships, among other contemplated measures.

The vote under the Ministry of Communications and Works too registered an increase caused by contingencies created by the war such as the increase in price of commodities such as coal.

Income tax and State duties showed an increase which was explained by the fact that the year of assessment was one of prosperity.

The Board of Ministers proposed to meet the deficit of 9½ million rupees mainly by fresh taxation.

Three forms of taxation were proposed.

First, an increase of one and half per cent. in the unit rate of Income Tax, which was estimated to produce Rs. 4,350,000.

This increase meant that the present rate of tax would be raised from 6 per cent to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. So far as individuals were concerned they would pay tax at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the first Rs. 6,000 on their taxable income; at 15 per cent on the next Rs. 30,000; and at $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on any income over that figure.

Companies

Companies registered in Ceylon would pay at the flat rate of 15 per cent, while those registered outside Ceylon would also pay at the same flat rate plus the existing additional

JAPAN FLURRIED

Tokyo Simply Unable to Understand It

Tokyo, Friday.

Mr. Roosevelt's action in adding petroleum and scrap metal to the list of commodities that need licences was described by the Japanese Foreign Office spokesman today as a "very important matter which will cause a great reaction in Japan." Official Japanese circles declare that as the American law in question was enacted for the purpose of conserving war materials in the United States, it is incomprehensible that oil and scrap iron which are abundant in the United States should be included in the list.

Soviet Naval Activity In The Near And Far East

London, Friday.

Large-scale manoeuvres have been completed by the Soviet naval forces on the Amur river, according to the Moscow radio. Soviet warships in the Caspian Sea have been concentrated at Baku where a naval review will be held on Monday.

rate to compensate for loss of estate duty.

The Ministers had carefully considered whether it could be said that the proposed measures would result in excessive taxation. The increased rates were lower than the existing rates in India, Burma and New Zealand.

In the budgets of those countries for the current year there was no doubt there would be a further increase in Income Tax.

The second proposal was to increase the duty on sugar by one rupee, and that was expected to yield Rs. 1,200,000.

Apart from the increased revenue it was desired to reduce the importation of sugar and save freight for more essential war purposes. It was hoped that it would also give an impetus to the jaggery industry.

The manufacture and the use of jaggery on a larger scale was very desirable especially in view of the removal of restrictions on tapping for sweet toddy.

The third form of taxation proposed was an increase of 10 cents on a gallon of petrol, which was expected to yield one million rupees.

Apart from the help to revenue it was hoped that the increased price of petrol would avoid the unnecessary use of petrol and so prevent the imposition of rationing.

It was very important to conserve not only petrol but also tanker tonnage.

After all those forms of fresh taxation there would still be nearly three million rupees remaining uncovered.

The Board of Ministers proposed to meet this and also any fall in the revenue by a careful system of reserves and releases similar to that adopted this year.

In considering these proposals, he ventured to hope that the House would not think that the Board of Ministers were launching on a programme of extravagant expenditure at a time when economy was most needed.

"The House will note that in most departments, the expenditure has been kept to the current year's limit," declared Sir Baron.

"I am sure, you will all agree with me that we should not seriously hamper agricultural expansion and the development of new industries and also the attempts now made to conserve the health of the people.

At 3 p. m. Council adjourned until 2.30 p. m. on August 13th.

R. A. F. SWOOPS ON F O E

ENEMY'S WAR FACTORIES ATTACKED

HITLER'S WORRY

New York, Friday.

The activity of the Royal Air Force since the collapse of France is "giving Hitler plenty to worry about as to the conditions of his own industrial heart," declares the "New York World-Telegram."

"When the square mileage of the Ruhr region, in which Germany's industry is chiefly concentrated, is compared with the territory of England, Wales and Scotland over which British war industry is spread," it declares, "it will be seen that, if air-power were equal, Germany's job of coverage would be much wider and, therefore, much to her disadvantage."

"That fact is pertinent when coupled with the increasing evidence of individual R. A. F. pilot and plane superiority over the Germans."

Factors that Weigh in Favour of Britain

The article declares that the recent R. A. F. activity "offers hope that England is, by no means, in a complete back-to-the-wall position", and says that everything "adds up to the distinct possibility that the blitzkrieg might backfire if any such supply of planes were obtained by England from the United States as Lord Beaverbrook recently predicted."

"Further signs of Germany's growing concern about her oil supply," says the "World-Telegram", "and indications that Italy is not getting along so well and probably will not get along any better now that she has to go vegetarian are other factors which make it look as if the Battle for Britain will be no 'push-over.'"

RICE SEIZED

65,264 Bags for Marseilles

Colombo, Saturday.

Two applications were dealt with by the Prize Court yesterday, before the Chief Justice, concerning 65,264 bags of rice seized on board the Greek steamer, Maro Y. and consigned to Marseilles.

In one application the Attorney-General asked for the removal of the rice and the warehousing of same by the Principal Collector of Customs.

Mr. Edwin Ludovici, of Messrs F. J. and G. de Sarin, appearing for the Chartered Bank in respect of three items amounting to 6,491 bags of rice shipped from Saigon consented.

The Court allowed the application.

In the next application the Attorney-General asked for the appraisal and sale of the cargo of rice.

The application was allowed, the Crown undertaking that the consignment of 6,491 bags of rice in which the bank was interested, would not be appraised, advertised or sold for a week from yesterday.

Mr. J. W. R. Dhangakoon, K. C., Attorney-General, with Mr. M. F. S. Palle, Crown Counsel, instructed by Mr. John Wilson, appeared for the Crown.

Reception to New J.P.

Manager Entertained by Schools

The tastefully decorated quadrangle of the Tellippalai Mahajana English School was the venue of a pleasant garden party at which Mr. C. Arulambalam, the recently appointed Justice of the Peace for the Northern Province, was entertained on Sunday, the 14th instant, at 5 p.m. by the teachers, students, parents and old boys of the Tellippalai Mahajana English School, the Tellippalai Saivaprakasam Vidyasalai and the Tellippalai Saraswathy Vidyasalai, of which Mr. Arulambalam has been the Manager for over twenty years.

After a very enjoyable "Social", Mr. K. Chinnappah, the Head Master of Mahajana English School congratulated Mr. Arulambalam on the honour conferred on him by His Excellency the Governor and wished him many more years of health to continue his selfless services to the country. An illuminated address in verse was then read and presented to Mr. Arulambalam by a student. Mr. P. Ambalavanar, Retired chief clerk of the Jaffna Kachcheri, Mr. C. Vanniasingham, Advocate, Mr. S. Nadarajah P. M. S. pensioner, Mr. A. Paramasamy, the Head Master of the Saivappirakasa Vidyasalai, Mr. K. Nagalingam, the Head master of the Saraswathy Vidyasalai, and Mrs. M. Kuganajah, a student of the Mahajana English School, spoke of Mr. Arulambalam's many-sided activities connected with Education, Religion, Agriculture and co-operation. They said that the title conferred on him was not an adequate reward—although he never looked for any—for the selfless services he was rendering to the people in a very unostentatious manner.

Mr. Arulambalam, in replying paid a tribute to the Founder of the schools, the late Mr. T. A. Thuraiappah Pillai, and said that Hindu culture could best be revived through Hindu Schools and that the students should make the best of them. He requested the parents to train their children in economic lines and to co-operate with the schools in their noble undertaking. He also thanked those responsible for the pleasant function. The gathering broke up with Thevaragam at 8 p.m. (con.)

878 GUARDIANSHIP JURISDICTION

Subject: Application for Certificate of Guardianship.

It is hereby ordered that the applicant in the above case to wit: Manikkam daughter of Tharmothampillai Chellappan of Vaddukoddai West, shall not sell, donate, alienate, mortgage, lease or otherwise deal with her properties until the decision in the above case where application for Certificate of Guardianship over the property of the said Manikkam is made; and all persons whatsoever are hereby interdicted from taking part in such transactions until this order is discharged by Court.

This 24th day of July, 1940;

Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY,
District Judge.

(O. 32, 25 & 29-7-40.)

Condition of People in Eastern Province

(Continued from page 1)

appointed in the course of next year.

The Field Medical Officer stationed in Valaichenai is doing good work. Steps are being taken to construct a Maternity Home for Valaichenai. The cottage hospital at Akkaraipattu is a great boon to the people of Akkarai, Panama and Wewgam pattus. Cottage hospitals are needed at Kovil-Porativu in Manmunai South, Eruvil and Porativu pattus and at Bottuvil in Panama pattu. The need for a Lady Medical Officer at Kalmunai Hospital which serves a populous area, is keenly felt.

A filariasis survey of the district was carried out during the year.

The Department of Agriculture maintains animal breeding centres at Akkaraipattu and Pottuvil. The question of removing the Akkaraipattu Animal Farm to a more extensive site is receiving attention.

Health of cattle was generally satisfactory. During the drought there were a few deaths owing to lack of food and water. Anthrax made its appearance in Karavaku and Sammanturai Pattu. Prompt action was taken and the disease brought under control.

Free grants of seed paddy were made to selected allottees under the Land Development Ordinance. Loans of paddy were given to needy cultivators who were unable to procure seed paddy for themselves. Owing to the failure of crops most of the loans were waived with the sanction of the Central Government.

(a) Owing to the failure of the 1938-39 north-east monsoon, relief works were started in the chena divisions of Panama, Bintenne, and Wewgam pattu in October, 1938, and in Akkarai, Sammanturai, Karavaku, Manmunai South and Eruvil-Porativu pattus in February and March, 1939, and were continued till the end of February, 1940.

(b) A statement of all works done from relief funds is annexed hereto. Total expenditure incurred on relief works during the year amounted to Rs. 422,056.54.

(c) No foodstuffs were issued free in this district.

(d) The amount spent out of relief funds on account of temporary charitable allowances was Rs. 20,865.36.

(e) No expenditure was incurred on account of food relief.

The health of the people was generally satisfactory. This is in some measure due to start of relief works in distressed areas at the earliest possible opportunity instead of waiting till the economic situation deteriorated to any considerable extent.

This cultivation which depends on rain water is greatly handicapped by the absence of rules. A comparatively small extent was brought under cultivation. Rules were framed under the Village Communities Ordinance and have been forwarded to the Legal Draftsman for necessary action. Rules governing manavasi cultivation cannot be framed under the

gation Ordinance unless the Ordinance is amended.

Paddy cultivation is the chief occupation of the people. Munari crop suffered from untimely rains when it was about to be harvested. Kalapokam was good under the major schemes in the north of the Batticaloa District. It was a failure in Batticaloa South owing to the prolonged drought which prevailed this year. The prospects for the next munari appeared to be good at the end of the year. The construction of the Galoya reservoir will double the area under paddy and enable two crops a year to be raised where only one is grown at present.

Coconuts

Towards the latter part of the year the price was fair but the crop poor, the trees having suffered from drought. Caterpillar pest was not very severe. Parasites were regularly and successfully liberated.

Cashew Nuts

There was practically no demand for land for cashew cultivation by peasants or Middle-Class Ceylonese. Only small parcels of land are available in areas which have been mapped out.

Experiment Station, Karadian-Aru

Selected boys from all over the district and also from Trincomalee are admitted for practical training in agriculture and animal husbandry at the Farm. It is proposed to engage the services of some of the trained students in the Food Production Drive and in colonization schemes. The course covers one year and the boys receive practical training in the routine work of a mixed farm. The farm is serving a useful purpose.

Pure-line Seed Paddy

Forty-two seed paddy farms covering an area of 205 acres were cultivated. The cultivators are beginning to appreciate the use of pure-line seed paddy.

The Propaganda Division of the Department of Agriculture organized Propaganda Field Days at Vanthamulai, Kalmunai and Akkaraipattu during the month of February. The demonstrations and lectures were interesting and instructive.

Weaving

Cloth is manufactured in Kodaimunai, Araipattai, Kattakudi and Maruthamunai. The last named is the largest weaving centre. Except in the neighbourhood of Araipattai, the weavers have not derived much benefit from the Textile Demonstration parties as the use of the new looms has been abandoned and there has been reversion to the old type pit looms. The industry is on the decline and it is unable to compete successfully with imported cloth from India and Japan. The proposal to start factories run by the Government has been abandoned. An investigation was made recently by a handloom expert from India. It is proposed to improve the type of looms and the designs of the cloth produced.

Other Industries

Cair rope by machinery is

Nutritive Value Of Rice

(Continued from page 1)

occurring in milling, washing and cooking.

It is important that the effect of parboiling in minimising losses on milling should be generally recognised, says the Bulletin. Legislative action to check the spread of rice mills, or to reduce the number already in existence, is not recommended. What can and should be done throughout India is to educate people about the food value of rice in its various forms. "Everybody should have a clear idea of what happens during the milling washing and cooking of the most important food in the country."

Finally, "supplementary" foods are discussed. The actual diet of the poor rice-eater and a well-balanced diet are compared and it is shown that the former contains too little milk, pulses, vegetables, and other foods. Milk supplied many of the food factors in which rice diets are deficient. Skimmed milk and butter milk of good quality are valuable supplements. The partial substitution of rice by one of the millets, particularly ragi, improves poor rice diets. The Bulletin stresses the need for the increased production of vegetables, especially green leafy vegetables, and urges the development of the fishing industry.

ENCROACHMENT ON CROWN LAND

Urban Council to Consider Question

At the last monthly meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council, Mr. S. Patanjali asked the Chairman to inform the house about the present position re the encroachment on Crown Land at Hospital Road.

The Chairman explained the situation and the house requested the Chairman to bring up the matter at the next meeting of the Council with a view to find out whether the work was authorised by the Council and whether the payments made were regular.

manufactured in Araipattai but does not compare favourably with that produced in the Matara District.

Bricks, tiles and pottery are made as usual. The tiles are generally of a poor quality. A factory for the manufacture of Galicut pattern tiles exists in Eravur but the sales so far are not sufficiently encouraging. Potters from the Jaffna Paniasala visit the district during the dry months and make large quantities of pottery.

Nat-making is carried on mostly by Muslim women. There is very little improvement in the patterns. This industry helps the women to supplement their meagre earnings.

Brasswork manufacture is carried on at Peria Porativu and Ondachchimadam. There is a brasswork school at the latter place. The articles produced are substantial but heavy.

BASIS OF CO-OPERATION

Two Noble Principles

SPEAKING at the Co-operative Conference, on "The Basis of Co-operation," Mr. V. Veerasingham, Principal, Manipal Hindu College, said:—

At a public meeting under the auspices of a Co-operative Union, I heard two of the speakers remarking that "it is very rarely, that people discuss in such public meetings subjects conducive to the mere materialistic advancement of the members concerned" as the Cooperative Union was attempting to do on that day. The remarks were quite unexpected and I was a bit amused at the remarks but a little thinking made it clear to me that every movement in Ceylon and India had spirituality as its basis and that every movement without a religious background had been doomed to failure. The Eastern mind is essentially a spiritual one. The Culture is such. When once Religion is divorced from life, the problems become chaotic. The speakers went on and exclaimed "What is the use of gaining the whole world when the soul is lost." My enthusiasm for the cooperative movement refused to break down and under the stress of the conflict of the conflict of spirit with matter, I realised the great truth that the cooperative movement is really a spiritual movement. I saw in it a movement which will bring again, God, Dharma, or Truth or love etc to its proper place in our life which has become more and more divorced from Religion. I saw in it a new method also of disseminating cooperative lore and practice into our society.

Honesty is the Basis of Cooperation

Even the most illiterate member of any Cooperative Credit Society knows and realises that honesty is his Capital and sole Stock in trade. It is not sufficient that honesty is confined only to monetary transactions. A society whose members are unable to make Honesty the guiding principle of all their transactions is doomed to failure. Fortunately for us, our Societies are composed of, for the most part, humble peasants who intuitively know to discriminate between an honest and a dishonest act. They also know to appreciate and understand direct reasoning but they fall easy victims to the contortions of truth on account of their simple faith in the honesty of others. The task before the co-operative workers at present is to protect the members from the corruptive influence of dishonesty that masquerade as honesty and to strengthen the Societies on the firm foundation of honesty till they are strong enough to stand against such corruptive influences.

Honesty in Life

Honesty is the "sine qua non" of social life. It is the lack of honesty that has brought about all the evils to which the world is subject to at the present time. It is very clear that the present

international situation is entirely due to this lack. In the life of communities also, the lack of honesty is playing havoc. It has invaded even the family. The irony of it all is that all pretend that their cause is the honest cause. An idea is gaining ground that everything done to further the interest of one's self is honest. Unselfishness as the criterion of honest acts is relegated to the background. Time was when absolute honesty held sway over human transactions, and now honesty in words has driven out honesty in spirit; logical or legal sanction is considered sufficient to justify any act which contravenes moral laws. I once questioned an audience about the justification of a man who managed to buy an estate from a widow with her full consent and legal sanction for a sum much below the market value. Except 3 or 4 in the audience, others justified his action as honest, but there were times when such an action would have been condemned whole-sale by the public. I was once in my student days asked to pay a visit to one of my relatives by my brother who asked me to go to the place and return. I just went to the place, stepped on the verandah and immediately retraced my steps unnoticed by any. I knew that I was not doing what my brother wanted, but felt justified in doing so.

What is Honesty

The Tamil word for honesty "Narmai" defines itself. It is the quality of being straight. One has to be straight in thoughts, words and actions. Straight thinking is the most natural, direct and easy way of thinking leading to correct judgment, but human nature wants to show itself clever. It scours dubious ways to establish an untruth as truth. Words are the manifest symbols of thoughts. An experienced notary's son once told me that notaries know the art of concealing truth and use them frequently in the deeds they draw up. The quality of being straight also connotes that thought, words and actions should conjointly be straight. It is not honest to have one thing in the heart and another in the lip. In the same way an act to all appearance good cannot be justified if the motive is bad. I have heard of stray instances of Co-operative Societies where strict honesty is not maintained. I had occasion the other day to witness the consideration of a loan application made by a member of the Committee. There was the usual willingness to oblige the member and there were also hints that the loan could not be given. I was glad to find the fearless but right decision for not granting the loan come from a very unexpected quarter when the Committee was in a state of indecision. In the granting of the loans, in the use of the loans, and in the refund of the loans, there are occasions, when members are tempted to swerve from the path of absolute honesty. The members should assiduously guard against the insidious inroads of limited honesty or apparent honesty in the actions of the Co-operative Societies.

Unselfishness

Selfishness is the root of many evils. When carried to extreme it does not flinch from perpetrating any crime and claiming even

WEEK BY WEEK

(Continued from Page 2)

seas. And the Royal Navy can see to the effective blockade of Germany and the occupied countries.

* * *

An Orthodox Budget

Perhaps it is given to very few men to be in charge of the Budget for nine years in succession. Sir Baron Jayatilake is one. Last week Sir Baron presented his ninth Budget in the State Council. It can be described as an orthodox budget for unorthodox times. In his speech on the First Reading of the Appropriation Bill he recited a few dry facts, without dealing with the grave economic problems that will confront the country. In presenting a makeshift budget the Leader of the House failed to impress the country that everything in the way of retrenchment was done before presenting a deficit account. Nor have the Board of Ministers taken full warning of the present international situation. Nor were at least some of the Ministers profited by their experience of their ten years in the Prout Benches.

* * *

The Ceylon Congress

The Ceylon National Congress is doing everything to regain its past position. At the beginning of this year there was transfusion of new blood into the Congress. Prominent among the younger members are Messrs. J. R. Jayawardene, Dudley Senanayake and F. G. Saran. They insisted on a young President and Mr Corea was elected as a golden mean between the old school and the young. They look to be serious about their business and are very concerned about the quality of their membership rather than quantity. Hence the ban on associations like the Sinhala Maha Sabha and the Jaffna Association. The decision to run candidates in the coming Colombo Municipal elections, I hear, is largely due to Dr. Sarawanamuttu. The Sarawanamuttu party in the Colombo Municipal Council will soon, I think find itself as the Congress party. The Congress is very anxious to make up with Jaffna. Negotiations are still proceeding between Jaffna leaders and the Congress on the Tamil demand. In all probability a settlement will be arrived at and thus pave the way for Jaffna to get back into the Congress.

the applause of people. It is selfishness that attempts and even sometimes succeeds in giving the semblance of honesty to dishonest acts. The idea of self is very predominant in men and one cannot find fault with it. On account of the dangers that lurk behind this instinctive urge, it is necessary that it should be disciplined. Disciplined self is the result of true culture. The Co-operative Societies give ample opportunities for the discipline of the self. Unselfishness is the very soul of Societies. The Societies are not altogether free from selfishness. I heard of a Society passing a resolution for the postponement of the payment of loans simply because the crop of the president alone failed. I can multiply instances of how selfishness in Associations ruins the Associations. First begins a conflict of self. Parties rise and the ruin sets in. Unselfishness and honesty are the two feet of the co-operative movement. It is the duty of every co-operator to see that this society and its members are firmly based on these two noble principles which only can make life worth living.

German Oil Reserves Steadily Getting Lower

New York, Friday.

In connection with the reports that Spain has been importing oil to pass on to Germany or Italy, Mr. Raymond Gram Swing, the well-known Political Commentator, states that Rumania will not solve Hitler's oil problem or make up for the loss of Russian supplies. He declares that Germany has not enough oil to carry on the war for very long at full blast. Germany's oil reserves are believed to be steadily sinking.

Another commentator describes the oil embargo as "eloquent evidence of the extent to which the United States is co-operating with Britain in the blockade of the Axis Powers."

Considerable interest in the extension of the licensing system to oil and scrap-iron exports is indicated by United States wireless commentators. All agree that the step constitutes a virtual embargo on such exports to Japan and Spain.

Mr. Swing further points out that Mr. Roosevelt has avoided any criticism or outright hostility to Japan, thereby relieving Japan of any necessity for "face-saving," but declares that the effect is the same, since the embargo weakens Japan's war strength. He adds that the step is not of direct assistance to China, but shows an entirely new spirit in United States foreign policy.

America Will Enter War on our Side, Says William Randolph Hearst

New York, Wednesday.

The well-known newspaper proprietor, Mr. William Randolph Hearst, writing in his chain of papers today, says: "The entry of the United States into the war may be considered more than a probability. In fact, it may be set down as a certainty."

Mr. Hearst adds: "The attitude of the United States towards England is entirely analogous to that of Italy towards Germany before Italy entered the war. At the present time," he declares, "the United States can give more effective aid to England by staying out of the war than by entering it but, within a year, she will be in a position to join the British Empire in effective warfare and will doubtless do so."

Proud of Ceylon

The following message has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"I am proud and pleased to learn that the Government of Ceylon whose people have already contributed generously to the Empire's war chest has now opened a Ceylon Government War Purposes Fund.

"His majesty's Government is most grateful for this further earnest of Ceylon's generous and practical help in the Empire war exertion."

Personal

Adigar A. Naganather has left for Kandy for a change and will return to Jaffna after a fortnight.

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(Y. 19. 2-5-40 to 1-5-41.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 881

In the matter of the estate of the late Thamotharampillai Francis of Chavakachchery, Jaffna

Deceased.

Mathalena widow of Kathiravelu Thamotharampillai of Chavakachchery. Petitioner.

1. Helen widow of Kartigesu Banjamin of Chundicully, Jaffna
2. Sinnakkuddy Manuelpillai and
3. wife Mariapillai of do.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esqr., District Judge, Jaffna, on the 18th day of June, 1940, in the presence of Mr. T. Arumainayagam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read, it is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as one of the heirs unless the Respondents or any other person interested shall appear before this Court on the 31st day of July, 1940, and state objection or show cause to the contrary.

This 17th day of June, 1940.

Sgt. C. COOMARASWAMY,
District Judge.

(O. 33. 25 & 29-7-40.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 890
In the matter of the estate and effects of the late Kandiah Sevaganam of Karaitivu East. Deceased.

Sithanparam widow of Arumugam Sanmugam of Karaitivu East. Petitioner.

Vs. Respondent.

Ledchumippillai widow of Kandiah of Karaitivu East. Respondent.
This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovenamed praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 2nd day of July 1940 in the presence of Mr. S. Candiah Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 1st day of July 1940 having been read.

It is declared that the Petitioner as the grand-mother of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to her, unless the Respondent or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 28th day of August 1940 and show sufficient cause if any to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

July 16th, 1940

(Sgt.) C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O. 30. 25 & 29-7-41.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 895

In the matter of the estate of the late Chellammah wife of Sittampalam Sangarapillai of Mallakam. Deceased.

Sittampalam Sangarapillai of Mallakam. Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sangarapillai Sittampalam of Mallakam.
2. V. K. Mailvaganam and wife.
3. Annappooraniammal of Mallakam presently of Colombo.
4. Sangarapillai Kathirkamanathan.
5. Sivakamasunthareswary daughter of Sangarapillai both of Mallakam. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esqr., District Judge Jaffna on the 4th day of July 1940, in the presence of Mr. S. T. Rajaratnam, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 4th and 5th respondents for the purpose of representing them in this action and that the petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that the same be issued to him accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person shall on or before the 21st day of August 1940, appear before this court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 11th day of July 1940.

Sgt. C. COOMARASWAMY,
District Judge.

(O. 29. 25 & 29-7-40.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA.

(Held at Point Pedro)
Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 880 T.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnathamby Edwin Chelliah of Karavetty North. Deceased.
Namasivayam Nagalingam of Karavetty North presently apothecary of Manthikai Hospital Point Pedro

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Thangammah widow of Sinnathamby Edwin Chelliah of Karavetty North
2. Sinnathamby Edwin Chelliah Arulanandam of Do
3. Theivasigamany daughter of Sinnathamby Edwin Chelliah of Do
4. Sinnathamby Gunaratnam of Do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before S. Rodrigo, Esqr., Additional District Judge of Jaffna on the 18th day of July 1940 in the presence of Mr. K. Muttukumar, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petitioner and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the 4th Respondent abovenamed be and is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 2nd and 3rd Respondents to represent them in the Testamentary Proceedings to be instituted by the Petitioner and that the Petitioner be and is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the above estate as brother-in-law of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovenamed appear and shew cause to the contrary on or before the 15th day of August 1940.

The 20th day of July 1940.

Sgt. S. RODRIGO,
Addl. District Judge.

O 31. 25 & 29-7-40.)

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