

THE Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

VOL. LII.

'Phone 56,

JAFFNA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1940.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 51.

CONDITION OF TOBACCO INDUSTRY IN JAFFNA

METHODS OF IMPROVING IT

SUGGESTIONS BY YOUTH CONGRESS

THE Youth Congress Committee which inquired into the condition of the Tobacco Industry in Jaffna has drafted a memorandum on the subject, copies of which have been forwarded to the Ministers concerned. The following is the text of the memorandum:—

The cultivation, cure and export of tobacco and the manufacture and sale of cigars form the principal industry of the majority of the inhabitants of Jaffna. Peasant farmers, cigar-workers, middle men, wholesale and retail dealers are engaged in this business.

The Cigar Industry

Sometime ago the manufacture of cigars was confined only to the Jaffna District. Now cigars are manufactured all over the peninsula and in some parts of South Ceylon. There are many cigar factories which employ from 100 to 200 workmen. It is not possible to give the accurate number of workmen engaged in the manufacture of cigars, but about 15,000 persons are so employed in the Jaffna Peninsula.

The Wages of the Workers

A cigar worker is not paid according to the number of hours he works, but according to the number of cigars he turns out. It is not possible for a cigar worker to get work continuously for a month, but it will be considered good fortune if he could get work for 12 or 15 days in a month. The average rate of pay is roughly Rs. 1.50 for a thousand cigars, but this is subject to slight variation according to the quality of the cigars. Taking all the factors into account it can be said that a worker can earn about 70 cts. a day. Of the 70 cts he has to pay 5 to 15 cts to the boy who is employed by him to assist him in his work. He is very often called upon by the owner of the factory to make small donations for various

charitable purposes. Thus it will not be wrong to say that the cigar worker is in a position to earn from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 a month. But even this paltry sum is never received by about 90% of the workers in time. Sometimes they have to wait for months to get their pay for the work they had done.

According to the report submitted by the North Ceylon Cigar Worker's Federation, of the workers engaged in the cigar industry about 2000 are over 50 years of age, and about 2400 are under 12 years of age. The physical condition of the boys under 12 is most deplorable. Many of these children are ill-nourished, weak and anaemic. They have to work from 8 to 9 hours a day in the factory under very unhygienic conditions. It is needless to say what harm such work will cause to these unfortunate children. Besides, their education is completely neglected. It is therefore the opinion of the committee that children under 12 years of age should not be employed in cigar factories.

Workers' Co-operative Societies

The number of unemployed among the cigar workers is daily increasing. Even those that find work are able to work for only a few days in a month. It is therefore suggested that a way of solving this problem of unemployment among cigar workers is to form workers' Co-operative Societies for the manufacture of cigars. The capital for such an enterprise can be obtained by the sale of shares and loans from Government. This should be conducted on lines similar to other co-operative societies in the Island. If this is done, it is our view that the cigar worker will be able to earn something which can be called a living wage. These co-

(Continued on page 4)

FOOD PRODUCTION IN CEYLON

Some Serious Obstacles

WHAT GOVERNMENT'S POLICY SHOULD BE

"If the man who owns the capital cannot be attracted to be a colonist, the State must subsidise the man who does not," declares the *Tropical Agriculturist* in its Editorial on "Food Production".

The following is the full text of the article:

The article on food production in the wet tropics reproduced in this number from the official journal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad, which is entitled to make a pronouncement on this subject with greater authority, perhaps, than any other institution in the British Empire, must have a sobering effect on the enthusiasm of those who never cease to blame our rural population for allowing themselves as well as their urban countrymen to depend largely on imported food-stuffs. The conclusion advanced in this article is that those regions of the world which come under the description of "the wet tropics" are not suitable for the production of annual arable crops. The chief reason for this unsuitability is the loss of soil fertility by leaching when the soil is subjected to frequent and intensive cultivation. In Ceylon we suffer from certain additional disadvantages of very formidable proportions. The very old lateritic soils are lacking in an initial supply of many of the essential elements of soil fertility; nor does the introduction of these elements from external sources enable a satisfactory crop to be raised. During the wet season, the physical effect of the large volume of monsoonal rains and the biological effect of heavy, cloudy skies accompanied by only very intermittent sunshine are unfavourable to growth and maturity. In the short periods of dry weather between the two monsoons the soil becomes quickly parched owing to its composition which does not favour the retention of moisture, while there are no easily accessible sources of underground

water. In these circumstances both the peasant and the large landowner, who never tires of branding the peasant as a lazy lout, because he fails to raise arable food crops, turn to those staple commodities for the production of which the conditions of the wet tropics are specially favourable. In the result all lands that are capable of being satisfactorily drained are used for raising perennial crops, and the only fault we can find with the owner is that he does not pay to these crops the attention which is necessary to ensure the maximum returns.

There are, however, as the Editor of *The Tropical Agriculture* points out, certain minor forms of food production which may be carried out in the wet tropics. The production of grain on a small scale for local consumption is one of them. The rural population of Ceylon does not neglect this form of agriculture. On the contrary all those areas which cannot be drained for permanent crops and which have an adequate water supply are brought under paddy. It is true that the irregular and uncertain distribution of the heavy rainfall, the periodical floods of devastating dimensions, and the wealth of destructive insect life as well as the abundance of pathogens which thrive in the humid heat make paddy cultivation in the wet zone a precarious occupation. But this combination of unfavourable conditions does not unduly deter the peasant. Other food crops that may be grown in these regions are roots and green vegetables. But their production in excess of the requirements of personal consumption depends upon the existence of an industrialized money-earning population within easy reach of the cultivated lands. The absence of such a population in Ceylon sets a very definite limit to expansion in this direction. Finally there are the food products derived from animals. In the

(Continued on page 6)



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The Manager,
Jaffna Hindu College.

(Mis. 118. 3-10 to 7-10-40.)

MANAGER'S NOTICE

The Offices of the 'Hindu Organ' and the Saiva Prakasa Press, will be closed on Thursday, the 10th instant, for the Vijayadasami Festival, and there will be no issue of the paper on that day.

MANAGER,
7-10-40. The "Hindu Organ."



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1940

THE SCENE SHIFTS

THERE IS EVERY POSSIBILITY that the focus of the world's attention may shift from the Luftwaffe and the threatened invasion of Britain to the African campaign. A face-saving Berlin message to Japan, finds in the fresh accession of military strength which the Three Power Pact brings to the axis a justification for the abandoning of the invasion. We should rather take it as a confession of the failure of the Luftwaffe. Considerable as is the damage inflicted on civilian property by the air-raids, they have failed woefully to achieve the objectives they were intended to attain. On the contrary imports are flowing in without interruption and the war preparations are ever gathering momentum. While the heavy toll of aeroplanes and pilots threatens to bring down German air superi-

ority, the R. A. F. is gaining fresh accession of strength both from home production and from the overseas imports. Neutral observers find in the severe blows inflicted both on the channel ports and in the interior a partial explanation for the abandonment of the invasion. To the German people disillusioned by the hopes of a quick over-throw of Britain after the intoxication experienced after the collapse of France, a diversion to some other theatre becomes supremely necessary.

The two axis brothers met on Friday at the Brenner Pass to concert some fresh surprise to make up for their failure all these three months. It is not possible to forecast correctly what they may have done at the conference. They must have made a thorough review of the military situation, and the possibilities of a vigorous offensive in Africa, a move through the Balkans and an attack on Gibraltar. We are not told what the outcome of the meeting is. Evidently, Franco will not be too accommodating to allow a passage through Spain to the German forces for an attack on Gibraltar. The economic consequences of a blockade and the embers of the discontent which the Republican party may still feel will not allow him to be deflected from his policy of non-belligerency. The attack on Egypt is fraught with dangerous consequences for Italy. The farther the Italian army advances from its base in Libya, the more it exposes its communication to interception by the R. A. F. and the Navy, and the greater is the difficulty of supplying the forces with provisions and munitions. The British naval supremacy on the Mediterranean renders the supply of reinforcements and military equipment extremely hazardous. A limited supply may no doubt be sent through the air but that can hardly be adequate. Heavy guns and tanks can never be sent through this method. If Mussolini suffers a set-back in this theatre, then his prestige will suffer a blow from which it can never recover. The Italian people who are already disgruntled at the hardships caused by the blockade may show no enthusiasm for the fight. A drive through the Balkans may offer a better prospect of success, if it can be effected without opposition. The German hordes can make an uninterrupted passage to Palestine and S. I. A. Here again they have to reckon with the opposition of Greece, Turkey and the Soviet. The Soviet will not allow the Dardanelles to pass under the control of any other power. The Balkan offensive then becomes no more promising than the Egyptian. In the African Campaign then the Dictators may meet with their first set-back.

WEEK BY WEEK

WHO WILL ACT?

BY MAN ABOUT TOWN

THE election of acting Chairmen for the Committees of Labour, Agriculture and Local Administration will take place this month. Mr. Corea leaves for India this week. The Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce, barring Mr. Corea, consists of Messrs. R. Sri Pathmanathan, H. E. Newham, R. Hewavitarne, Dudley Senanayake and I. X. Pereira. I understand that Messrs Senanayake and Sri Pathmanathan will contest the office of Acting Minister. Mr. I. X. Pereira will support Mr. Sri Pathmanathan and Mr. Hewavitarne will prefer Mr. Senanayake. The deciding vote would be Mr. Newham's and he seems to prefer the Member for Dedigama. Of course much canvassing will go on and new entrants may appear on the scene for the plum.

In the Committee of Agriculture Messrs. R. C. Kannangara, B. H. Aluwihare and D. M. Rajapakse will try their luck. Here Mr. S. Dharmaratnam's vote will have a say. He is generally a no-party man and no one can say which side he would vote.

The Committee of Local Administration is a miniature Sinhala Maha Sabha. The contestants for the acting ministership will be Messrs. R. S. S. Gunewardene and Sripala Samarakoddy. Of late Mr. Samarakoddy has lost favour with the Sinhala Maha Sabha. He is no more there. So Messrs. A. P. Jayasuria, J. Kuruppu with probably Mr. Natesa Iyer would cast their votes in favour of Mr. Goonewardene. Mr. Samarakoddy may have to woo Mr. Razik.

The Congress Sessions

The next Ceylon National Congress Sessions will be held in December in the Minuwangoda constituency. Mr. D. S. Senanayake represents this area. There is a move to make Mr. Senanayake the President next year. But it is doubtful whether he will accept the honour. He is already hard worked. Any further strain will not suit his health. At the same time a large section of the Congress feel that Mr. Corea should be allowed to continue next year also. They feel that he has been doing much valuable work for the Congress since it met last at Kandy. The Congress has this year spread its activities to many parts of the country. Much headway has been made by Mr. Corea in co-operation with other Congressites in the question of composing communal differences. Negotiations are still proceeding. Many in the Congress feel that Claude should continue this good work next year also. The chances are that he would be re-elected again to the office of President of the Ceylon National Congress.

The Language Problem

It was a pleasing sight last Friday to see a Sinhalese young man conduct a meeting in Tamil. This was in connection with the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations at the Kala Nilayam. In his speech he appealed to every Tamil and Sinhalese to study the two national languages for the sake of better understanding and unity between the two major

KING VISITS COLONIAL OFFICE

Press Communique issued by the Governor's Office:—

The following telegram received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies is published for general information:—

This afternoon the Colonial Office was paid the honour of a visit by His Majesty the King. The King was wearing the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet. He was met at the door by myself, the Parliamentary Under Secretary, and the Permanent Under Secretary. Senior officials of the Colonial Office, the Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies and professional Advisers were presented to His Majesty.

The King inspected the historical records in the office including the archives of the Order of St. Michael and St. George and was interested in the model of the explorer ship Discoverer. He was also shown the mantel piece in my room before which Nelson and Wellington had their first and only meeting. The King was then conducted on an informal tour of the office and inspected several Branches of its work. He was particularly interested in the Telegraph Section by which close hour to hour touch is kept with all Colonial Governments. The King visited the Colonial Medical Advisory Committee in Session. His Majesty was given a full account of the War Effort of the Colonies with which he expressed deepest satisfaction.

An Air Raid Warning was in operation when the King arrived but the All Clear Signal was given during His visit which lasted nearly an hour.

Obituary

MR. P. K. VAITILINGA
CHETTIAR

We regret to record the untimely death of Mr. P. K. Vaitilinga Chettiar, Manager of the Sivan Temple, Vannarponne, which occurred on the 4th inst. at his residence at Vannarponne. He was 44 years old. The funeral took place the next day and was largely attended. The remains were cremated at the Villoody Crematorium.

MR. S. NAGALINGAM

Pt. Pedro, Friday

The remains of Mr. S. Nagalingam, Retired Interpreter Mudaliyar, Magistrate's Court of Point Pedro, were cremated on Thursday according to Hindu rites, at the Point Pedro Crematorium.

The family mourners were the widow, Mr. N. Selvanayagam, (son) Mr. S. Vadivelu, Hatton Bank (brother), Dr. R. Visuvalingam (bro-in-law.) (Cor.)

communities. The Jaffna Youths' Social Service League is doing the right thing by the country in conducting Sinhalese classes. All Tamils should study Sinhalese and all Sinhalese should study Tamil. This would bring the masses together and help for better understanding among the people. The State should see that all schools teach their children these two languages.

Potential Uses of The Palmyra

Official's Tour in Jaffna

Point Pedro, Friday. Mr. E. C. Paul, Asst. Director of Commerce and Industries, was received at the Point Pedro Rest-house by the residents of Point Pedro, where they discussed the expansion of the Palmyra Industry. Mr. Sam. T. Solomons, President, Point Pedro Maha Jana Sabha, took all possible samples of palmyra produce and wanted to know the food values and vitamin contents of palmyra fruit, Pooran, Nongu, Panaddu and etc., and also wanted to know the method of preserving or canning the above things.

The questions were answered in detail by Mr. Paul, and he pointed out that the basic products of the palmyra were three in number, namely, trunk, leaf and fruit, from each of which numerous other products could be developed. Among the potential developments, Mr. Paul mentioned mattress stuffing from the stem of the palmyra, leaf, sugar, sugar candy, rectified spirits, and industrial alcohol from palmyra toddy; 'Nongu' could be canned; glucose and other edible products from 'pin-naddu', from the non-edible part of the palmyra seed acetic acid, tar etc, vegetable ivory etc. could be made; from the husk, paper, mattress stuffing.

Mr. N. Veluppillai, Maniagar, Vadamaradchy, Mr. R. W. M. Walton, V. C. Chairman, Puloly. Mr. N. Alvapillai, Manager, The North Ceylon Industrial Stores, Mr. K. Pooranampillai, Representative of the Aikiya Maha Sabha, Thun-nalai. Mr. S. C. Rasa Ratna of Hartley College and A. Nadarasasundram, Proctor, also took part in the discussions.

The President of the Point Pedro Maha Jana Sabha told Mr. Paul that they intended starting Cottage Industries like Coir and sugar and wanted the Government to help them. Mr. Paul assured them that Government expected an expert from India and promised to make the Expert visit Point Pedro. (cor.)

THE DEADLOCK IN INDIA

"Wanted a Mediator"

The "Manchester Guardian", in the course of a leading article on "The Deadlock in India," says:

"The Congress seems to have an idea that the Government is anxious to destroy its voice and Mr. Gandhi talks as though the Government thought of silencing him. The Government knows that the Congress and Mr. Gandhi represent too much of India to be silenced. But what is needed is not that the Congress and the Muslim League should retain their freedom to think and speak their views but that they and other sections of Indian opinion should speak with each other in a search for agreement. The two great organisations have too much an air of demanding freedom and at the same time asking British Government to give them each what it wants. A mediator is wanted, and if he cannot be found in India, he should go out from here."

COLLEGE OF INDIGENOUS MEDICINE COLOMBO

Final Examination for the Diploma

The following candidates have satisfied the requirements for the Diploma in Indigenous Medicine and Surgery of the College of Indigenous Medicine.

Ayurvedic Section

Honours:—Nil
 Passes:—(in order of merit)
 W. P. D. Nanayakkara, D. R. Wijesinghe, L. N. de Silva, P. Sirisena, and S. Abeysondera.
 Complete the Exam:—Miss D. M. Kahengama.

Siddha Section

Honours:—A. P. M. Ibrahim.
 Passes:—(in order of merit)
 M. Krishnapillai.
 Complete the Exam:—Nil.

Unani Section

Honours:—Nil.
 Passes:—(in order of merit)
 D. Jayasinghe, Miss. D. R. Bansajayah, J. B. W. Abeysekera.
 Completes the Exam:—S. M. S. A. Sathar.

WAR PURPOSES FUND

Mullaitivu's War Effort

A Public Meeting was held at the Mullaitivu Esplanade under the patronage of Mr. S. S. Navaratnam C. C. S., Assistant Government Agent, Mullaitivu, in connection with the War Purposes Fund.

Messrs C. M. Tharmalingam, Proctor S. C., and C. Thambiah Notary Public, were unanimously elected Chairman and Honorary Secretary respectively.

The Chairman in addressing the large and representative gathering of the Maritime Pattus of the Mullaitivu District briefly explained to them that the purpose of the meeting was to consider the present position of war and what part the public should take in it. He also pointed out the great loyalty shown in Ceylon towards the Empire and its cause and he appealed to everyone to aid the cause of the British Empire in its hour of need.

Messrs V. Richard, I. Karthigesu, S. Markandu, V. K. Navaratnam and K. S vaprakasam spoke in support.

The following members were elected to the Central Working Committee:—

Chairman:—Mr. C. M. Tharmalingam.
 Honorary Secretary:—Mr. C. Thambiah.
 Committee members:—Rev. Fr. V. S. Soosainather, O. M. I., Messrs. A. M. Kanagasabapathy, S. Sinniah Udaiyar, V. Subramaniam, B. C. Baultgens, S. Ponniab, V. Richard, A. Cumaraswamy and K. Vinasay Thamby.

Resolutions were then passed conveying to His Excellency the Governor through the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaitivu, expressing their loyalty to His Majesty the King; praying for victory to Britain and for contributing towards the War Purposes Fund.

Collectors for different villages of the Maritime Pattus were then appointed. (Cor.)

COLONISATION SCHEME FOR COLLEGE BOYS

Committee Prepares Scheme

A Colonisation scheme is to be organised for boys from some of the larger secondary schools.

A Communique has been appointed for the purpose of drawing up the scheme, consisting of Mr. C. L. Wickrethesinghe, the Land Commissioner, the Very Revd. Fr. M. J. Le Goe, Rector of St. Joseph's College, the Revd. R. S. de Saram, Warden of St. Thomas' College, Mr. R. H. Bassett, Commissioner for the Development of Agricultural Marketing, and Dr. W. R. C. Paul of the Department of Agriculture. It has already met on several occasions and discussed the scheme, and has now almost completed its deliberations. It is expected to submit its report shortly.

Three hundred Acre Block

The idea of a colonisation scheme for schools was first conceived by the Warden of St. Thomas' College and the Rector of St. Joseph's College, who later placed proposals on the subject before the Headmasters' Conference.

They proposed that a block of three hundred acres should be given to each of the Colleges coming under the scheme. A block of twenty-five acres was to be worked by each College as an experimental centre and training station.

Once the students were trained on this model block, they would be granted allotments on which to settle.

It is understood that the scheme which is being recommended for adoption is modelled on those proposals.

Several of the schools which are expected to participate in this colonisation scheme already have farms of their own where the boys are given a bias for agriculture.

VICEROY-GANDHI INTERVIEW

Gandhiji on Viceroy's Unbending Attitude

Wardha, Oct. 3.

In a statement on the "Times" comment on his "resourcefulness" to devise an acceptable formula Mr Gandhi said:—

"There must be willingness on the other side. I regret to have to say that I wholly missed it at the interview. The Viceroy was all courtesy but he was unbending. He believed in the correctness of his judgment and, as usual, had no faith in that of Nationalist India.

"The Britisher is showing extraordinary bravery on the battlefield in a marvellous manner. But he lacks the bravery to take risks in the moral domain. I often wonder whether the latter has any place in British politics."

Mr. Gandhi added that it was his firm conviction that British statesmen failed to do the right thing when it was easy to do it.

"If India is wholly in favour of participation in the war they could easily have disregarded any hostile propaganda, but the determination to gag the free expression of opinion provided it is not in the least painted with violence shatters Britain's claim that India's participation is voluntary."

SIDE LIGHTS AND LIGHT SIDES

(By Squint Eye)

"While Hitler Burns Homes R. A. F. Pounds Factories" said a newspaper headline.

Helping to keep the home fires burning!

* * *

Somewhere in South China, a Japanese communique states, under the burning sun the Japanese troops are fraternising with natives who remain in their hamlets.

Making gay while the sun shines!

* * *

We are to send a Goodwill Mission to India. So many Goodwill Missions are abroad now, from Thailand to India, from Japan to India, from England to India, from Burma to India.

With all this Goodwill from all directions India will not know what to do with them, unless she sends some of it to others, same as Hindu housewives receiving Deepavali cakes from friends and relatives.

* * *

The members of the Ceylon Goodwill Mission to India should consist of Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe, Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike and others of that crew. Have these two not become "really good" to Indians in recent days?

* * *

According to a Berlin report, heating is not to be turned on in Berlin flats until Oct. 15 instead of Sept. 15 which is the customary date.

The R. A. F. have kindly been making it hot for them in Berlin.

* * *

According to the new order in Japan, "there must be complete renovation of domestic administration,....the Diet etc. etc. to enable the nation to lead a plain, solid and vigorous life."

Foreigners will be much interested in the Diet renovation, especially those who have seen or tasted that Japanese delicacy of raw fish, washed, cleaned, quartered and served with piquant sauce.

* * *

A feature writer on Holwell, the man whose monument in Calcutta has recently given no end of trouble, says that, "one should doubt how it was possible to get 145 Englishmen into that room, the Black Hole prison, a cube of about 18 feet". Later on, tracing the ancestry of Holwell, it is recorded that he was the grandson of John Holwell, famous in his days as an able mathematician and a learned astronomer.

That the grandson was no mathematician was proved by his statement of the dimensions of the Black Hole. How some of our descendants might disprove our own statements!

* * *

A Reuter report from Bucharest recently stated that the entire British-speaking staff had been asked to leave the country.

Evidently the Rumanians could not make out the British they spoke.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Girls to the Front

Sir,—Reference is requested to the Indian Letter by "Lanka" dated, Madras, 21st September 1940, re "Star-dom for Society Girls", which appeared in your paper of the 26th September 1940 where it is stated that Miss Thavamani Devi, the film star, recently advocated the entry of "society" girls into film-land in a debate in the Y. M. C. A. in Madras on the proposition "How best girls of social standing can contribute to the improvement of the Indian film industry." She very rightly admitted the pitfalls in the path of would-be-film actresses. At the same time she advised great courage and a stern front on their part to stand at all and also said that parents of girls in the cast might be close at hand to avoid danger. It is not clear why she should advocate this and society girls court pitfalls and danger. It is better to avoid risks.

It is also stated that some others suggested that husbands, fathers, brothers or very close relations might take up "opposite" parts when scenes involving close contact between actresses and their opposite number intervene. If people think (but all right-minded people will not do so) that society girls may take part in films, husbands and would-be-husbands only should be allowed to take up opposite parts: but to think of allowing fathers and brothers to take up opposite parts is highly improper and sentimentally very wrong especially according to the oriental point of view. It is more scandalous to allow fathers and brothers to take up opposite parts than outsiders.

Yours etc,
K. SIVAPRAGASAM.

Sivapragasam Road,
Jaffna 1st October 1940.

Forthcoming Jaffna Urban Council Elections

Sir,—For the first time in the history of elections, an Association is running its candidates to contest the sitting members, or others who are opposed to the views of the Association.

The Jaffna Rate-payers Association was revived 18 months ago, as a result of the Urban Council deciding in favour of the establishment of a Municipality.

The Association which represented the views of the vast majority of the rate-payers protested vehemently against the proposed alteration and supported by some members of the State Council, succeeded in putting off the Municipality for a term of three years.

The Association is now determined to return to the Urban Council members who subscribe to their views. A very earnest and enthusiastic body of workers is educating the voters in all the wards as to the desirability of electing only those who are opposed to the Municipality.

A RATE-PAYER.
Jaffna, 3-10-40.

Condition of Tobacco Industry in Jaffna

(Continued from page 1)

operative societies will ensure to the workers the profit which the manufactures now get.

Sales Societies

The Committee recommends also the formation of sales societies. The principal functions of these societies would be three in number.

1. Buying over tobacco from the cultivators in the way it is done now by the Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco Sales Society.

2. Selling the Tobacco so bought to the cigar manufacturers and cigar workers' co-operative societies.

3. To test and grade the cigars handed over.

The chief advantage from the point of view of the cultivator is that he would be able to get a certain percentage of the value of his tobacco immediately. Traders and co-operative societies would gain much by eliminating the profits of brokers and middlemen.

Licensing of Cigar Factories

All factories employing labour should be licensed under conditions stipulated by the health authorities. A cess depending on the number of cigars made may be collected. Those persons who do not employ labour but manufacture cigars themselves may be unlicensed. But whenever these cigars are put on the market for sale they should be certified by the Sales Society as fit for use.

The following should, among others, be the conditions of granting license.

1. Workers should be paid weekly and such payment should be in cash and not in kind.

2. Factories should have enough light and ventilation and should in other respects satisfy conditions imposed by the health authorities.

3. Cigars not passed as fit for use by the Sales Society should not be put up for sale.

The Quality of Cigars

If the cigar industry is to prosper cigars which are favoured by the changed taste of the smoking public should be manufactured. Unless the confidence of the smoking public is won over, the industry cannot prosper. The use of inferior tobacco in the manufacture of cigars has contributed to the decline of the industry. One cannot be sure of buying cigars of the same grade or strength in two different places—there is no trade or other distinguishing mark to show any difference in quality. Registered trade marks or other distinguishing marks are necessary so that one may be sure of the grade of the cigar that one buys.

Old Age Pension to Workers

Government servants are granted a pension when they retire from service. Unemployment benefits and old age pensions are granted to industrial and agricultural workers in many countries. In Ceylon such workers while able to work can get only a bare living wage. They have nothing to fall on, in periods of unemployment or when they are too old to

work. A Scheme of unemployment benefits and old age pension is an imperative need. It must be state controlled and managed. It is suggested that a percentage contribution of wages from the workers and a contribution by the employers might be levied.

The Sale of Tobacco

Tobacco cultivated in Jaffna has markets only in Ceylon and in Malayalam. It is the variety exported to Malayalam that is extensively grown.

We believe that it is in the interest of every cultivator interested in the Malayalam trade to join J. M. T. Sales Society. A large number of cultivators are still not aware of the benefits of membership of the Society. The following are among the benefits of membership of the Sales Society.

1. Co-operative effort through such a sales society would give better profits than when an individual cultivator has to manage his own sales. There is unnecessary competition between the individual cultivator managing his own sales and the Sales Society. By such competition the cultivator whether he is a member of the society or not loses. If all the cultivators had joined the society at its very inception, it could have achieved much more than it has so far achieved.

2. When handing over the tobacco to the society the cultivator is paid 60% of the assessed price. The society gets loans from the Government at a low rate of interest. The cultivator thus escapes the exorbitant interest that he usually pays on loans by chetties.

3. The commission paid to middlemen would go to the cultivator.

4. An individual cultivator cannot afford to spend money on extensive advertisement or propaganda; nor can he afford to explore new avenues of sales. All these are within the means of a sales society of this type.

5. A Society such as this is well fitted to do the necessary work of catering for the changed taste of the public.

The following figures show the business handled by the society.

Year	Candy	60% of estimated price	The balance given
1934	841	139	3½
1935	1324	135	0
1936	2391	121	8
1937	975	122	41
1938	244	146	—

The cultivator will have everything to gain by joining the society. It is doing good work. We recommend every cultivator to join the society.

Conclusion

The Committee has made these suggestions for the improvement of the Tobacco Industry in the hope that not only the manufacturers and the cigar workers but also the Government would take immediate steps to remedy the defects in the Industry.

The Committee has made these suggestions briefly and in outline because they feel that not much argument is necessary to prove the usefulness of the measure proposed. They also strongly feel that unless something is done to improve the tobacco industry the economic condition of the people of Jaffna will so deteriorate as to reduce a good part of the population of Jaffna to abject poverty.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 921.
In the matter of the estate of the late Visaladchy wife of Sinnathamby Velupillai of Analaitivu Deceased.
Sinnathamby Velupillai of Analaitivu Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Velupillai Coomaraswamy
2. Manonmayi daughter of Velupillai
3. Velupillai Sethakavalar
4. Velupillai Thuraiyani
5. Velupillai Kubathasan all of Analaitivu Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner abovenamed praying that the abovenamed 1st Respondent may be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 3rd to 5th minor Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed be granted to him coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of August 1940 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 3rd to 5th Respondents for the purpose of watching their interest in these proceedings and Letters of Administration of the estate of the deceased be issued to the petitioner as the lawful husband of the said deceased unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 16th day of October 1940 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 26th day of August 1940.
Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY,
District Judge.

(O. 54, 3 & 7-10-40)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 923.
In the matter of the estate of the late Ramanathar Swaminathan of Delft West Deceased.
Chinnammah widow of Ramanathar Swaminathan of Delft West Petitioner.

1. Swaminathan Dharmaratnam
2. Sivaganiammah daughter of Swaminathan
3. Suntharammah daughter of Swaminathan
4. Sivagnapathy daughter of Swaminathan
5. Poovaneswari daughter of Swaminathan
6. Thanaledchumy daughter of Swaminathan
7. Swaminathan Thirunavukarasu
8. Ramana'her Sundarampillai all of Delft West Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 3rd day of September 1940 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 8th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st to 7th Respondents for the purpose of representing the said minors in this Administration proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner as widow of the said deceased unless the said Respondent shall appear before this Court on the 16th day of October 1940 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 3rd day of September 1940,
District Judge,
(O. 56, 3 & 7-10-40)

Inter-Collegiate Championship Soccer

Last Week's Matches

Jaffna Central vs. Jaffna Hindu

Jaffna Central College met Jaffna Hindu College on Wednesday last. The teams were more or less evenly matched, though the Hindu team seemed a trifle better and certainly had more than one chance of scoring. The first half and about 20 minutes of the second half saw no goal scored and a draw seemed a certainty. However, Janakan, the Hindu Inside Left, took up the ball from somewhere in mid-field all by himself (normally a wrong thing to do, but excusable and probably the right thing to have done under the circumstances) and kicked it straight from just outside the penalty area. The ball found a corner of the net beautifully. About 5 minutes later the match was over, leaving Hindu with a 1 to nil victory.

Jacobs of Central and Ratnasingham of Hindu played well, the former showing perfect timing and footwork and the latter displaying both his uncanny ability to be ubiquitous and his prowess in clearing the ball with hefty and timely kicks. Thuraiatnam, the custodian of the Centralite goal, made more than one brilliant save.

Mr. G. S. Mack refereed.

St. Patrick's vs. Skanda Varodaya

This match was played last Friday and, at the start, it seemed as if it would not be the one-sided affair most people expected. Skanda Varodaya put up a very good opposition but gradually St. Patrick's improved and succeeded in scoring 5 goals. One of the goals was the result of a beautiful shot made under difficult circumstances by De Lima who, however, did not display his usual brilliance. Mr. N. T. Fernando refereed.

St. Henry's vs. St. John's

Played on Saturday, this match showed St. Henry's as one of the probable finalists. For the first few minutes neither side did anything of note. After about ten minutes of play St. Henry's scored their first goal and, within the next ten minutes, scored 3 more goals. At this stage their forwards were playing extremely well individually as well as in combination. The second half saw St. John's playing much better than they did in the first half and they succeeded in scoring a goal a few minutes after the resumption of play. The rest of the game was even. The match thus resulted in a 4 to 1 win for St. Henry's. While the strength of the St. Henry's team was well distributed, R. R. Scott of St. John's seemed to be having too much work. Mr. A. Caldera was in charge of the whistle.

Manipay Hindu vs. Victoria

Mr. W. G. Spencer refereed the 2nd match played last Saturday, viz., that between Manipay Hindu College and Victoria College. Soon after the start Manipay scored their first goal but, for the remainder of the first half, did not look as if they would add to their score. However, after half time, they brightened up and, playing much more vigorously, scored 4 goals. The match thus ended in a 5 to nil victory for Manipay.

THE JAFFNA URBAN COUNCIL NOTICE

TENDERS are hereby invited for the lease of the undermentioned Markets, Gala and Bus-stand for one year beginning from 1st January 1941.

Tenders for the first and sixth leases are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon a deposit of Rs. 500/- for each form at this Office. In the case of the 2nd, 3rd, and the 4th, a deposit of Rs. 250/- will be required, in the case of the other five a deposit of Rs. 50/- will be required.

Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked "Tender for lease of markets, etc.," on the left hand top corner of the envelope and addressed to the Chairman, Urban Council, Jaffna, and should reach this Office not later than 12 noon on Saturday, the 26th October 1940.

Separate Offers must be made for the different leases

The tenderer selected by the Chairman will be required to deposit within three days of such selection an amount that may be fixed by the Chairman. If his tender is accepted by the Council he should deposit before 30th November 1940 the balance amount to cover up the full tendered amount in respect of the 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th leases, and the balance amount in respect of the other leases which with the amount already deposited by him would make one-third of the amount of the tender and to enter into a notarial bond paying stamps and Notarial fees before 30th November 1940. For which purpose a sum of Rs. 150/- must be deposited at this office along with the deposit for tender forms in respect of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 6th leases, otherwise tender forms will not be issued.

The balance amount to be paid in eight equal instalments on or before the 15th of each month, the first of such payment to be made on or before the 15th January 1941 subject to the conditions of lease, copies of which are posted at this Office.

Should he fail to make the deposits and enter into the Notarial Bond as stated above his deposit will be forfeited and the rent will be resold.

The Council reserves to itself the right to reject any or all the tenders without any question.

Any further information can be obtained from the Secretary.

There will be no reduction in the rate of rents obtaining at present in the markets.

Markets Referred to:-

1. Grand Bazaar (excluding the tin sheds and the space of land between the road and the entire tin sheds, also excluding the newly erected Sundry Boutiques in Grand Bazaar.)
2. The Fish market near Grand Bazaar (including Pannathurai where fish is sold.)
3. Small Bazaar (excluding all meat stalls)
4. The Kaikula Bazaar (now Sengunthar Market including the two rooms.)
5. The Chiviataru Market including Passayoor Beach where Fish is sold (excluding the room.)
6. Grand Bazaar Gala including the Bus-stand at Grand Bazaar.
7. The Thaddatheru Santhai (including the Junction of Sivapragasam road with Carpenters Lane where Vegetable and Fish are sold)
8. The Muthirai Santhai.
9. The Colombutturai Market.
10. The Navanturai Market

C. PONNAMBALAM,
Chairman, U. C.

Office of the Urban Council,
Jaffna, October 3, 1940.
(G 27. 7-10-40.)

DENTAL NOTICE

S. Imai, (Japanese Dentist)
Colombo,
will be at Jaffna at Tiruchelvam Buildings, Main Street, Jaffna, from 7th to 16th October, 1940.
(Mis. 124. 7-10-40.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 915

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Canagasabai Yoga lingam of Vannarponnai East,
Deceased.

Packiam widow of Canagasabai Yoga lingam of Vannarponnai East,
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Yogalingam Yokeswaram minor by his Guardian-ad-litem
2. Muttucumar Chellappah both of Vannarponnai East.

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before S. Rodrigo Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 19th day of August, 1940 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratnam Rajah Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minor the 1st respondent abovenamed for the purpose of safeguarding his interests in these testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as the widow of the said deceased unless the respondents abovenamed appear before this Court on the 25th day of October, 1940 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna, The 18th day of September,
1940

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O. 57. 7 & 14-10-40.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 773.

In the matter of the estate of the late Savithiri Devi wife of Sivapiragasam Ariarajah late of Seremban in F.M.S.
Deceased.

Pa kiam widow of Sinnappu Thillai-ambalam of Vannarponnai
Vs. Petitioner

1. Thanaledchumi alias Saradamani Devi daughter of Ariarajah
2. Sivapiragasam Ariarajah of F.M.S.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that the abovenamed 2nd respondent should not be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased should not be issued to the petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 29th day of August 1939 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the abovenamed 1st respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioner as the mother of the said deceased unless the abovenamed respondents appear before this court on the 4th day of October 1939 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 25th day of October 1939
28-8-40 Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
Extended for 14th October 1940

Intd. C. C.
District Judge

(O. 58. 7 & 14-10-40)

The Late Mr. K. Muttukumaru

Further Tributes

Pt. Pedro, Tuesday.

Reference to Mr. K. Muttukumaru's death was made at the Point Pedro Magistrate's Court in the presence of the entire Point Pedro Bar, Mr. N. Sivagnanasundaram, Advocate, addressing the Magistrate Mr. W. Richard, D. de Silva said: "Sir, Muttukumaru, a member of your Court, passed away after ailing for some months now. He commanded a wide and lucrative practice and enjoyed the confidence of the public. He was a man of great gifts and attainments. His knowledge of the law was profound. He had a very strong character and his personality was remarkably impressive. He was no mean scholar and could talk on any subject with profit, above all he was a perfect gentleman. No more shall we hear the measured tones of Mr. Muttukumaru in this temple of justice, but his memory shall always be an inspiration and example to guide us all".

The Magistrate replying said.

"Mr. Sivagnanasundaram and Gentlemen, I desire to associate myself in the fullest possible manner on behalf of the Judicial Bench, with everything you have said with reference to the late Mr. Muttukumaru. He belonged to a respectable family of Puloly, Point Pedro. Ever since he gave up his practice, I felt his absence, but now I must say that his death is a personal loss to me. He commanded the biggest practice in this court and always he gave me the impression that he was a man who could be depended upon. I felt comfortable on the Bench when he was in the Bar. He had that mysterious something in his personality that commanded respect and drew every one to him. Above all he was a perfect gentleman and I shall miss him very greatly indeed. He will ever be remembered amongst us with feelings of respect, affection and reverence." The Magistrate directed that a copy of the minute be forwarded to the members of the bereaved family.

Reference at Hartley College

When the students and teachers assembled at Hartley College hall on Monday the 30th September, 1940 at 9.15 a.m., the Principal referred to the death of Mr. K. Muttukumaru, Proctor S. C., Point Pedro. He said that he knew the deceased when he was his colleague in the same school some twenty years ago. Some of his students are in the College. He belonged to a family of great intelligence and during his school days he had shown himself to be a bright student. He passed the Cambridge Senior and later passed the Government Clerical Examination which he resigned and joined the Law College. As a Proctor and Tamil Notary, his career was marked by ability, honesty and kindness. He was a friend of the poor. As a citizen of Point Pedro, he gave his services whenever asked. As an O. B. Boy of the College he took a lively interest in the School. He was one of the vice-Presidents of the O. B. A. His presence and his practical advice were always appreciated. His son was a student in the School and our sympathy should go to his widow, and children. The Principal declared the day a holiday as a mark of respect to the late Mr. Muttukumaru. (Cor.)

Food Production In Ceylon

(Continued from page 1)

absence of arable cultivation, animal husbandry cannot be woven into a plan of mixed farming in which the peasant would raise livestock on subsidiary waste from his farm for the purpose of obtaining manure for his own crops and providing himself and his family with some animal food. But the low lands of the wet zone of Ceylon have one very great advantage in that coconut cultivation can be easily combined with the raising of livestock for a market. But here again we suffer from the absence of a consuming public, that is to say a comparatively large money-earning population which is willing and able to make a habit of paying a reasonable price for animal products.

It follows from these considerations that our agricultural policy in the wet zone should be the encouragement of more intensive attention to marketable perennial crops, the mitigation of those factors which make paddy cultivation a gamble, and the fostering of the production of perishable vegetables and of live-stock to meet the progressively increasing demand that will follow in the wake of the incipient industrialization of which there are growing signs. But that is not the last word on food production in Ceylon. Our semi-arid plains are more extensive than the wet zone, and they are eminently well adapted to those staple food crops which do not require a temperate climate. The main obstacles to the development of these areas are the high incidence of malaria and the inadequacy of the water supply during the greater part of the year both for domestic purposes and for the irrigation of crops. The policy of the Government during the last ten years has been very definitely oriented towards the removal of those disabilities, and we have reason to hope that there will be no relaxation in the application of that policy. What, perhaps, remains to be revised is the policy with regard to the movement of the population from the overcrowded wet zone to these at present uninhabited areas when the conditions of health and water supply have been improved. The gain from the extension of the area of subsistence agriculture will be very little, and the cultivation of small holdings according to the traditional method of the application of the hoe and the axe, assisted by the tread of buffaloes, will always remain subsistence agriculture. What the country wants is the establishment of comparatively large farms worked with implements which are drawn by mechanical or good bullock power which would yield a substantial surplus of food grains and pulses for the market. That requires capital both in the initial stage of the reclamation of the land from forest and in the later stages of routine seasonal operations. The present colonist does not possess that capital—not even the modest reserve that is necessary for the maintenance of his family until he raises his first crop. Therefore the third leg which, with water and sanitation, must support the

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 826.

In the matter of the late Margaret wife of Saverimuttu Jacob Rajadurai of Main Street, Jaffna.

Deceased.

1. Saverimuttu Jacob Rajadurai of Main Street, Jaffna. Petitioner.

Vs.

Minor. 1. Rajadurai Raymond Selvaratnam, and
2. Soosanapillai widow of Saverimuttu both of Main Street, Jaffna. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor 1st Respondent for the purpose of these Testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the aforesaid deceased be issued to him coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esqr District Judge, Jaffna on the 13th day of January 1940 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor 1st Respondent for the purpose of representing him in this proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner as the lawful husband of the deceased, unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 29th day of April 1940 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 26th day of April 1940.

Sgd. S. RODRIGO

District Judge

Time to show cause extended for 28-10-1940

Initialed C. C.

District Judge.

(O. 55, 3 & 7-10-40)

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

tripod of food production by the colonization of the dry zone is the provision of the necessary capital. If the man who owns the capital cannot be attracted to be a colonist, the State must subsidize the man who does not. It is the duty of the Department of Agriculture to formulate proposals for this purpose; and the inclusion in the next year's budget of money for the purchase of one unit of mechanical implements is the first step in the gathering of experience to enable the Department to discharge that duty.

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