

The Jaffna Organ.

"Arise! Awake! and stop not till the goal is reached."

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

H.S THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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JAFFNA, MONDAY JULY 27, 1931 (Registered as a Newspaper.)

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H. 4. 30—12—31

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7916.

In the matter of the estate of the late
Karunakarar Vallilingam of Tholpuram

Deceased

Karunakarar Onelappah of Tholpuram

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Ampalavanar Mustinamuru of Tholpuram
2. Sarasvathipillal daughter of Ampalavanar of do.
3. Karthigesu Ponniah of do.
4. Karthigesu Srinatharal of do now of F.M.S.,
5. Ponnai, widow of Subramaniam Murogeen of Tholpuram
6. Perampalem Sanmogam
7. and wife Kathrasippillal of do presently of F. M. S.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration the Estate of the abovesaid deceased coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on June 24, 1931, in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated June 20, 1931 having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the brother and an heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before July 31, 1931 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour
District Judge.

July 9, 1931.
O. 254. 28. & 27.

R. Papyah.

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(H.13 10-1-32)

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(Mis. 315, 20-30)

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(Mis. 316, 23, 27, 3 & 10)

The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, JULY 27, 1931.

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION. I.

"THE TRUE EDUCATIONAL REFORMER today," said Lord Eustace Percy, in his presidential address at the 13th annual conference of the Association for Education, in Industry and Commerce recently held in England, "was the man who sought, to relate native, African education to biological problems of tropical hygiene and tropical agriculture, and who, in precisely the same spirit sought to relate English education to the problems which faced the engineer, the industrial chemist, the works manager, the trade union organiser, and the farmer." This important aspect of educational development and policy has been overlooked in Ceylon and the children of this country have been imparted a sort of education which has no bearing on the agricultural or industrial needs of the people.

Ceylon is an agricultural country. Its sources of income are mainly from agriculture, but the system of education took no notice of the economic needs of the country. The education imparted in the schools being of a literary type, it has developed among the pupils who received such an education a hatred for the ancestral occupation and a contempt for manual labour. The baneful results of this system are seen in the ever increasing number of unemployed youths who flock to the towns in search of employment, while honourable work in the village farm is available for them. It is the duty of educationists to see that the system of education is such as to induce the youth to remain in the land and pursue their ancestral occupation instead of hangering after jobs in Government service or in Mercantile firms.

Recently the Department of Education has included rural science in the scheme of studies for the vernacular and bilingual schools which came into force last year. The Deputy Director of Education stated in last May in an interview to a Colombo contemporary that the teaching of rural science is becoming popular in the Sinhalese schools, but he was silent as to the Tamil schools. Rural science is only an optional subject. It has now been included in the syllabus of studies of English schools also. But it is doubtful that it is being taught in all the schools and in the manner, as so to make the study of it useful to the students in their after life.

Teaching of rural science should be entrusted to teachers who have undergone a course of training in Agriculture. School gardens should form an important feature of school activities. The lack of trained teachers in agriculture is a great obstacle for any progress in this direction. The need for trained teachers in agriculture is strongly urged by the Divisional Agricultural Officer for the South-Western division in his report for 1929. "Wherever teachers," says the report, "who have undergone a period of training at the Peredeniya Farm school had been appointed, satisfactory work has been done in school gardens, and agricultural instructors have found it easier to instruct them as to what best should be done to their school gardens. In the interest of school gardening work it will be advisable to make facilities for at least one teacher in every school to be given an year's training at a farm school organised by the Department of Agriculture. It is easier for an Agricultural Instructor to impart his knowledge to a trained teacher, and be assured that what he has advised has not been in vain." If the teaching of rural science is to be successful the above remark of the Divisional Agricultural Officer should be carried into practice. It is the duty of the Education Committee to consider what it can do in this matter.

School gardens are necessary for practical training. A comparative study of the report of the Agricultural Department indicates that the Northern Division lags behind other divisions in the matter of school gardening. Of all the districts, that Jaffna District is the only one in which little attention has been paid to this important branch of school activities. In the South-Western Division there are 237 registered school gardens; in the North-Western 124; in the Northern-Division, 126; Jaffna District has only 17 registered school gardens while Anuradhapura, Kalutara, Ratnapura, Colombo and Kurunegala have 67,65,65,93,94 respectively. Many Vernacular schools in Jaffna having the middle standards have no school gardens at all and no effective teaching of rural science can be given in such schools. We are of opinion that the Department of Education should insist on the establishment of school gardens before a school is recognized as competent to have middle standards.

Income Tax Bill.

WILL IT BE INTRODUCED IN STATE COUNCIL?

Mr. A. E. Goonesinha, will ask the following question at the next meeting of the State Council tomorrow:—

"Will the Leader of the State Council be pleased to state whether an Income Tax Bill will be introduced in this Council, and if so, on what date?"

Oriental Music Conference in Jaffna.

INTER SCHOOL MUSIC CONTEST.

At a meeting held at the Education Office, Jaffna on Saturday the 11th inst. presided over by Dr. Ian Sandeman M.A., B.Sc. Divisional Inspector of Schools, it was decided to hold an Oriental Music Conference from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and the inter school music contest commencing from 4 p.m. on Saturday the 8th August 1931 at St. John's College, Jaffna.

Advocate Struck off the Rolls.

At the Bombay High Court, before the Chief Justice, the Govt. Pleader filed a petition against Mr. B. H. Mandavie, Advocate of Bombay, for misconduct in having associated with forgers, by assisting them in the operation of forged notes. In the course of his judgment, the Chief Justice remarked: "I think he is proved to have been associating with forgers, and that his name must be struck off the roll of Advocates of this Court"

Perumal Kovilady Murder Case.

3 OUT OF 7 ACCUSED ACQUITTED

THE HIDDEN HAND IN THE CASE

After a long trial lasting more than five days at the Northern Assize, verdict was given last Saturday, convicting four out of the seven accused in the Perumal Kovil Murder case, who stood charged on various counts of unlawful assembly, rioting and attempt to commit murder.

Three brothers, Nadarajah, Rajah and Sebaratnam, a father and son, Subramaniam and Kanagaratnam, and one Thambiah all of Attiady and Kumaru Kandiah, contractor and renter Grand bazaar stood charged on the various counts mentioned above.

The case for the prosecution, was published in the issue of this paper of the 23d inst.

Mr. S D Tampoe, who defended the six accused did not call witnesses for the defence. Mr V Joseph who defended Kumaru Kandiah said that his defence was an *alibi* to prove that Kumaru Kandiah was no party to the incident and that Karuthar, owing the anger he harboured against the accused had managed to implicate him in the case.

Kumaru Kandiah the 6th accused was then called to give evidence. He said that he was in Rangoon for 18 years, doing contract work with an uncle of his Murugesampillai. They supplied provisions to British Indian steamers. He came to Jaffna 5 or 6 years ago. He was a distant relative of Karuthar. He did contract work in Jaffna also. He did business in baskets which he procured from Anjalitivu and Eluvativu. Karuthar also did that business. There was thus rivalry in business between them. In 1928-29 he was the renter of the Grand bazaar market. Karuthar had been the renter previous to that for several years. Karuthar resented this. When Karuthar was renter of arrack and toddy taverns many lands of his relatives were given as security to Government. He then became a defaulter and the security was forfeited by the Government and the lands were sold by auction. Karuthar's lands were mortgaged to the AR. AR SM. firm which became bankrupt. The Official Administrator of the estate put up these lands for auction. Witness wanted to bid for those lands. Karuthar sent some people to dissuade witness from bidding. But witness offered his bid. The bid was not accepted by the Court which ordered to call for tenders. Then also Karuthar had sent word to him not to offer his tender. Not satisfied with the tenders, the authorities again put up the lands for auction. Witness purchased one of those lands for Rs. 9500 in July or September 1930. Before that Karuthar had threatened him against buying the land. Witness therefore sent a petition to the Superintendent of Police. Karuthar was called and warned not to threaten him in the matter of bidding for the lands. Attempts had also been made at that time to effect a settlement between them. Messrs Subbiah, Proctor, and Nalliah, Advocates and others were sent to him for the purpose. Once they met at Koddady and again at Thuraijeh's place. At that time "Commie" Chelliah (a witness) was much in evidence. He used to take Karuthar's carriage and bring those gentlemen.

The witness denied his presence at the affray at Perumal Kovilady and said that at that time 7.30, he was engaged in conversation with Nadarajah, Ramanathy and Chelliah at Mr Arumugam's house, and was listening to Indian news. It was while at Mr. Arumugam's that he heard of the incident. Witness then stated that the witnesses for the prosecution who gave evidence against him, did so at the instigation of Karuthar. He was in remand for nearly six months.

Cross-examined by the Counsel for the prosecution, witness stated that the ill-feeling between him and Karuthar started two or three years ago, when he took the market rent. Karuthar, in particular, was displeased with anyone who did the same business as he. One Sittampalam was the renter immediately previous to the witness. Karuthar gave trouble to Sittampalam. When witness bought the rent, the same thing was done to him also.

Continued on Column 5,

News & Notes.

A new light house in which has been installed an automatic light which will be visible to a distance of 15 miles by vessels approaching the Northern coast of Ceylon has just been completed at Point Pedro.

His Majesty the King has confirmed the eight nominations to the State Council by the Governor.

Mr. C. E. de Pinto, the Galle Police Magistrate, appeared with 'National dress' for the first time at the Britannia Picture Palace.

The Forest Department at Kandy will be removed to Colombo next month, owing to a re distribution of departments under Ministers of Executive Committee.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council dismissed the appeal of the parties impeaching the will of the late Mr O L Ibrahim, chief building contractor of Messrs Walker Sons & Co. Ltd.

Sir Ernest Hotson, Governor of Bombay was shot at when he entered the Fergusson College Library Room for inspection. The assailant who was a student, who arrested. Fortunately the Governor was not hurt, and had a miraculous escape.

Mr. E. F. Lynn, the Director Electrical undertakings was charged at the Municipal Court by an European Police Sergeant for having failed to obtain a licence for the current year, and with having attached a trailer to a steam lorry. He admitted the charges, and said that the licence has since been obtained. The police did not press on the matter, and he was discharged with a warning.

A human being has been sent by parcel posts sample packet in a big air-liner from Belgium to Croydon. He is a young Belgian journalist, who was anxious to see how expeditiously the mail was handled. So he with a label attached to his coat was despatched from the General Post Office, Brussels. He was weighed for his freightage as a packet, enabling him to save about 30 shillings on his passenger fare. He was treated as usual mail without even a chair to sit. He was held in Croydon until the consignee whose name was on the label appeared to claim him.

Mahatma Gandhi while getting down the stairs of Sir James Crear's residence on his return journey to "Firgrove", it is reported, that he met with a slight accident. His foot slipped and he received minor injuries. Sir James who was bidding good-bye asked him whether the injury was serious, in order that he may summon medical aid. Mahatmaji thanked him and said that the injury was only slight and that there is no need of medical aid. Sir James also offered Mahatmaji his rickshaw which he smilingly declined, and said that he was quite fit to walk the distance. Mahatmaji then left to his temporary residence walking three-and-a-half miles on foot.

Adjunct to Co-operative Society

READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

Reading rooms and libraries are very appropriate adjuncts to a co-operative society, observed Mr. G. K. Deyadhar in opening a Reading Room in the premises of the Mysore Co-operative Society Ltd.

He hoped that in course of time a library would be attached to it so that literature on co-operation and the work of the movement not only in India but also in other parts of the world might be made available not only to the members of the society but also to the general public. He also hoped that very cinema films on the work of the co-operative movement would be shown to the public.

Perumal Kovilady Murder Case

(Continued from 3rd Column)

Koddady—A Plague spot.

When the settlement about the buying of lands fell through at Marugesapillai's house Karuthar gave out a threat. "I will see the man who buys the land." Though Kathiresapillai (Karuthar) was 70 years of age and was old he got things done by others. Witness bought one land at the auction. A Chetty bought one land for Karuthar. He was a sort of a terror to the people of Jaffna. So other people would not buy those lands. He (Karuthar) wanted to buy those lands cheap through a nominee. Others would not buy lands at Koddady.

Crown Counsel:— Why, Koddady is a plague spot?

Witness:— Lands at Koddady will not be useful for outsiders.

Contesting witness said that he was the present renter of the Grand bazaar through his nominee, Nadarsapillai.

Re-examined by Mr. Joseph, witness said that Karuthar was paying Rs 5000 as rent for the Grand Bazaar; Sittampalam paid Rs 6000. Witness got it for Rs 13,000. This year he got the rent for Rs 13,000. Witness said that he was charged in this case on Karuthar's instigation.

Ali-bi.

Mr. V. Arumugam Additional Registrar of Lands, Jaffna District corroborated the evidence of Kumar Kandiah as regards the *ali bi*. He said that one Nadarajah who had been to India returned the previous day and on the 4th evening from 5.30 to 6.30 they were talking about picketing in India. Kandiah was also by their side. When it grew dark witness went in to get his lamps lit and remained there for about an hour. Kandiah and others came in to his room the lastest at 7.45 p.m. with the paper to read. While reading they received information about the incident at that time he did not notice anything extraordinary about Kandiah. He did not look like one who had come from a disturbance.

Jaffna Train—Notoriously Late

Cross-examined by the Crown Counsel, witness was certain that he received the paper that night the latest at 7.45.

The Colombo train used to arrive at Jaffna between 7.15 and 7.30 p.m. The latest time he got the paper that night would be 7.45.

Crown Counsel:— The Jaffna train being late is a notorious fact?

Witness:— Yes.

M. Ramanathy, a trader and P. Muttukumar, Railway Gate Keeper said they saw Nadarajah between 6.20 and 7.30 p.m. at the entrance of Mr. Arumugam's house.

Mr. T. N. Subbiah, Proctor, and S. Aliyapillai, Udayar, Vao: West gave evidence in regard to the connection between Karuthar and two witnesses "Comrade" Chelliah and Suppliah, who gave evidence against Kumar Kandiah.

Mr. Joseph then addressed the Jury till 4 p.m. when the Court adjourned till 11 a.m. on Friday when Mr. Joseph resumed his address.

After Mr. Joseph, the Crown Counsel summed up the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Tampoe addressed the Jury for two hours till 5.30 p.m.

The Court then adjourned for the next day when from 10 to 12.30. His Lordship charged the Jury.

Verdict

The Jury retired and after one hour returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of unlawful assembly against the three brothers and Thembiyah and guilty of unlawful assembly with deadly weapons against two of the brothers, Nadarajah and Rejah. The other accused were found not guilty and acquitted.

The two brothers Nadarajah and Rejah were sentenced to one-and-a-half years' rigorous imprisonment each, and the other two Sabaratnam and Thembiyah to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

OBITUARY,

MR. K. NAGALINGAM,

The death took place on Monday last at his residence at Chundicutty of Mr. K Nagalingam at the age of 71.

The funeral was largely attended which took place on the following day according to Hindu rites.

The deceased is the father in law of Mr. C T Solomon, Jaffna representative of the "Ceylon Daily News".

"Problems of Maternity and Child Welfare."

BROADCAST LECTURE BY DR. S L NAVARATNAM.

"Problems of Maternity and Child Welfare" was the title of a talk broadcast from the Colombo Station under the auspices of the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, by Dr. S L Navaratnam, L.M.S. (Oxon), L.R.O.P. and S. (Edin), P.R.O.S. (Edin), D.T.M. and H. (Lond), Superintendent, De Soysa Lying-in Home.

The problems of Maternity and child welfare in any country depend on the poverty, social conditions and ignorance prevailing in that country as well as on the efficiency of the Public Health Administration.

The Maternity service is the most essential national service to the country and the country's well being depends as much on the members of its midwifery service as it does on any other section of the community.

I shall quote some comparative statistics to enable you to form an idea of our position among civilized countries in regard to Maternal and Infantile Mortality. In Ceylon on the average every year 187,000 births occur, and of these 85,000 or about 19 per cent. die before they reach the first year of life. Last year 175 children out of every 1,000 live births died during the first year of life. In England 74 deaths among infants occurred per thousand live births. As regards maternal mortality, in England the death rate is about 4 mothers to every 1,000 live births while in Ceylon the rate is 21 mothers to every 1,000 live births and approximately about 4,000 women die during or shortly after confinement.

Conditions 50 Years Ago.

About 50 years ago the conditions as regards maternal and infantile death rates were similar to those in Ceylon at the present day, but by organized work in providing trained midwives and supervising their work, by providing ante-natal clinics, health visitors, infant welfare centres, maternity hospitals, etc. they were able to reduce this rate. Even now money is being spent generously to further reduce the maternal and infant mortality rates. The figures that I have quoted prove that a great deal of useful and constructive effort is needed if we are to remove the scour of such a high maternal and infantile mortality rate on our civilization.

I shall mention briefly the problems that have to be faced and solved in order to reduce this high maternal and infantile mortality.

(1) The training of a sufficient number of midwives. At present midwives are being trained at the De Soysa Lying in Home, Colombo and at the two missionary hospitals in Jaffna. I am glad to state that a three storeyed building to accommodate an increased number of maternity nurses and midwives for training at the Lying-in Home is under construction.

(2) The keeping of these midwives, especially the private midwives up to a good standard of work. This is a very great problem indeed as I have found from some of the cases that have been brought to the Lying in Home. A longer period of training, better supervision of the midwives by the local health authority, the notification of cases of Puerperal fever, and the co-operation of the public in reporting cases of neglect by midwives to the proper authority are essential.

(3) Opening of Maternity Homes in big towns and maternity wards where a hospital already exists in an outstation. I am glad to be able to say that within the last ten years maternity wards have been added on to most of the outstation hospitals. It is of course impossible for all deliveries to be attended to in a Hospital or Maternity Home, but facilities should be provided for an out-door maternity service as exists in England with a sufficient number of beds in a Maternity Home or Hospital to deal with abnormal cases.

Waiting Homes.

(4) Where a large institution like the Lying in Home exists, a waiting Home for poor pregnant women who come from outlying districts should be maintained on voluntary subscriptions. This is a problem, which you, philanthropic ladies and gentlemen, can solve if you put your minds to it. The accommodation at the Lying-in Home is far too limited for this purpose and besides it is not strictly speaking within the scope of a Maternity Hospital to feed and look after healthy pregnant women. A visit to the Lying in Home will convince any of you of the urgent need for a satisfactory solution of this problem.

(5) Improvement of the sanitary and social circumstances among the poor. The need for this is self-evident and I shall not labour the point.

(6) Organised maternity and infant welfare work should be undertaken in every town and village. The Health units established by the Medical and Sanitary Services and the clinics organized by the Municipality form excellent models of how this work should be carried out. Social Service Leagues and other similar institutions can do excellent work in the villages though necessarily on a smaller scale.

(7) Education of girls, in personal hygiene, improvement of physical health, care, management and feeding of infants. The educational system for girls should be so organized and knowledge which would be most useful to the vast majority of them in after life should take first place in the school curriculum rather than those studies which would be only of use for passing examinations.

Continued up.

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(Y. 10, 16 to 31-12-31.)

(8) Close co-operation between those working on the curative side and those engaged in Public Health work.

A Common Idea.

(9) Ante natal work. This consists in (a) the dissemination of instruction in hygiene of pregnancy and care of the baby by means of popular lectures, lantern lectures, and leaflet; (b) periodic medical examination of the pregnant woman including the examination of urine. A very common idea is prevalent that if a pregnant woman sees a doctor once during the pregnancy and takes a bottle of medicine it ought to act like a charm in warding off any possible evil that may befall her till the time of delivery. It must be instilled into their minds that it is a supervision throughout the entire pregnancy that is needed and consequently the examinations must be periodic. It is the family doctor who is best able to maintain this supervision throughout pregnancy as he is the medical man who has the most opportunities of seeing her frequently. In the case of the very poor, they should attend the ante-natal clinic or the nearest hospital periodically; (c) the treatment of diseases and abnormalities. This is too technical a subject to be dealt with in a talk meant for the lay public. But in as much as a mention of some of the most serious conditions that may afflict a pregnant woman may serve as danger signal, I shall enumerate some of the commonest.

(a) Anæmia due to any cause. In this country one of the commonest causes of anæmia is Hookworm infection and this is a most dangerous disease during pregnancy and the sufferer should receive suitable treatment without delay.

(b) Swelling of the body. There are two types of swelling that may occur during pregnancy. One is harmless and due to pressure of the enlarged womb, but the other type is due to toxæmia or associated with kidney disease. It is due to confusion between the two types of swelling that many a pregnant woman takes no notice of the swelling till suddenly fits occur and the condition is then diagnosed as eclampsia. This is a disease which can easily be prevented by suitable dieting and the periodic examination of the urine once a fortnight during the latter half of pregnancy.

(c) Another condition that can be diagnosed by a timely examination by a doctor is Pelvic contraction or deformity. If diagnosed early a suitable line of treatment can be decided upon and followed.

A State Problem.

If the above problems are solved in the manner that I have indicated child bearing would be rendered safe and free its terrors. Families would not be left motherless and women after confinement will be well enough to take up their rightful position in the home and State and not be invalidated for the rest of their lives through want of care and proper management during pregnancy and confinement. The promotion of infant and child welfare consists briefly in the organised supervision of the infant from the time of birth throughout the period of infancy and childhood till the child reaches school going age when the child would then come under the care of the school medical officer.

Infant welfare centres should be established in sufficient numbers throughout the country and mothers should be encouraged to bring their babies periodically, even if apparently healthy, to be measured, weighed and medically examined, the idea being to detect and treat any departure from the normal standard before the symptoms of disease become manifest.

At these centres pure milk would be issued free or at cost price to those who require such help. Instructions would be given in the case of proper management of the baby as regards hygiene, exercise, clothing and feeding.

Day nurseries should be attached to these centres if required. These nurseries are meant to help the working class mothers who have no

Continued up.

Auction Sale.

—O—O—O—

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Under Mortgage Decree No. 24078.

Under and by virtue of the Commission issued to me in the above case, I shall offer for sale for the amount decreed therein poundage and costs on August 17th Monday 1931 at 4 p.m. the following properties at the spot.

Land situated at Chuvagam called "Vatherikadavai" in extent 10 Lms. V. C. and bounded on the East by the property of K. Sinnathamby, North by lane, West by the property of Thakachippillai wife of Thambipillai and on the South by the property of Chellachippillai wife of Vallpuram the whole of this together with the share of water of the well standing in the Southern land and the right of using the way and water-course.

J. A. SETHUPATHY,
Auctioneer & Commissioner.

"Sethupathy Vasa", Jaffna.
(Mis 320. 27th)

Auction Sale.

—O—O—O—

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7018.

Under and by virtue of the Commission issued to me in the above case I shall offer for sale on August 12th Wednesday 1931 at 4 p.m. the following properties at the spot.

1. An undivided half share of a piece of land situated at Karaveddy Vathirikurichy called Oodai in extent 9 Lms V C after excluding 1½ Lms V C. in common with its appurtenances and bounded on the East by lane, North by road, West by the land described below and South by the property of Sithamparam Sinappodai.

2. An undivided half share of a piece of land, situated at Karaveddy afresaid called Karaodai in extent 4 Lms V C. and 8½ kls and bounded on the East by the above described land North by road. West by the property of Annapillai wife of Kandiah and on the South by the property of Manikam wife of Varithamby.

J. A. SETHUPATHY,
Auctioneer & Commissioner.

"Sethupathy Vasa", Jaffna.
(Mis. 319. 27th)

Continued.

suitable person to look after their babies and children at home while they go out to earn their living. In these day nurseries, the children are taken charge of in the morning from the mothers and fed and looked after till the mother returns from work in the evening. All the above organized measures require a large sum of money—for the payment of doctors, public health nurses and other workers, for the erection and maintenance of buildings suitable for welfare work for the issue of free milk, etc. But no one will grudge the expenditure when public conscience is roused to a sense of its responsibility and when it is realized how much suffering, disability and burden on society and the State can be prevented by timely action. Any money spent in this endeavour will be money wisely spent and will repay the country by the growth of healthy and able-bodied citizens.

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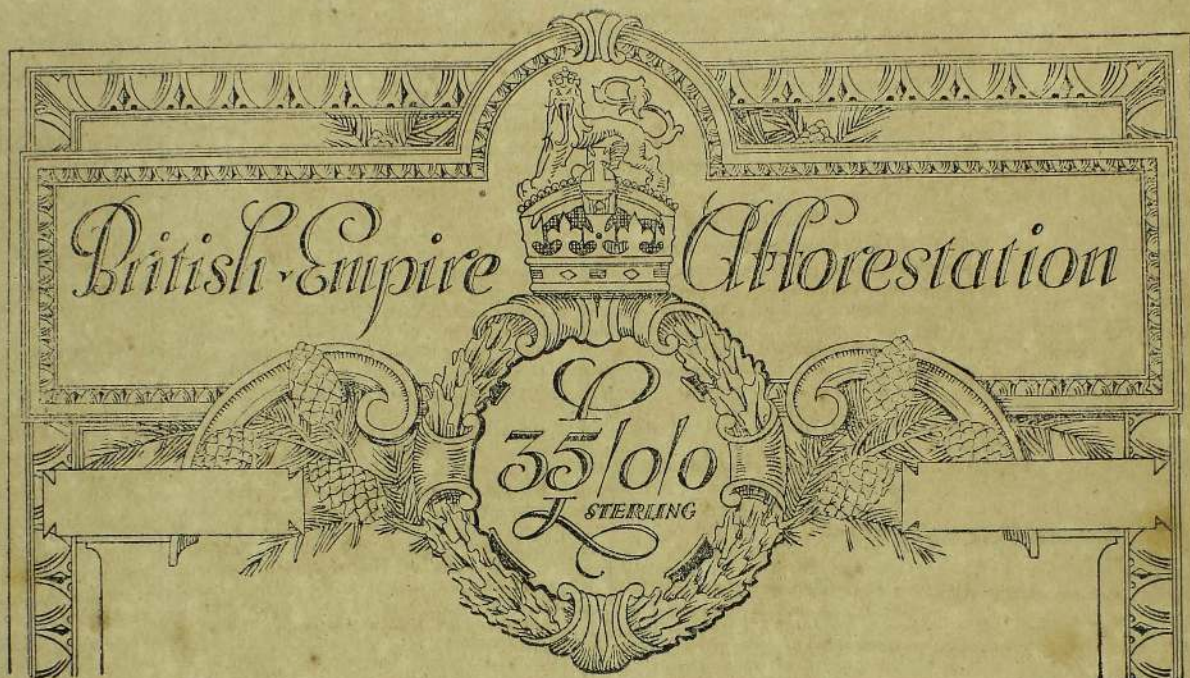
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