

The Hindu Organ.

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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

H.S THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XLIII—NO. 18. (Phone 56.) JAFFNA, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1931. (Registered as a Newspaper.) PRICE 5 CTS.

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Auction Sale.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
No. 703

1. Sabapathy Karthigesu and
2. Kathirappillai widow of Sabapathy Kanagasabapathy of Sanderuppalai

Plaintiffs

Vs.

1. Muthupillai widow of Sinnathamby Namasivayam
2. Namasivayam S masundaram
3. Somasundram Ratnasabapathy
4. Somasundram Manicavasagar
5. Somasundram Namasivayam

The 2nd and 3rd respondents are minors appearing by their G A L. the 2nd defendant

Defendants

Under and by virtue of the commission issued to me in the above case I shall sell by public auction the undermentioned mortgaged property to recover the sum of Rs 1733/- being principal and interest with further interest on Rs 1000/ poundage costs etc. on Saturday the 12th September 1931 commencing at 10 a.m. at the spot.

Land situated at Sandiruppalai called "Koddukkinnathady" in extent 12 Lms V. C. and bounded on the East by the property of Annappillai widow of Velupillai, North by road and the property belonging to Meenachy wife of Sinnathamby and shareholders, West by the property of Meenachy wife of Sinnathamby and shareholders, Parappathy wife of Sanmugam and Somasundaram Ratnasabapathy and on the South by the property belonging to Annappillai widow of Velupillai.

Jaffna, 28-8-31 V. A. Durayappah, Commissioner.

Mis 856 3rd.

Notice re Opening of Toddy Tavern.

Notice is hereby given that it is proposed to open a Toddy Tavern at Vattapalai village in the Maritime Division of the Mollattivu District.

I shall be prepared to receive any written representation up to 10 a.m. on 27th October, 1931, and on which day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 noon, I shall be prepared to receive any verbal representation that may be made to me regarding it.

Mollattivu Kachohari, R. S. V. FOULIER,
26th August, 1931 Asst. Govt. Agent.
(Mis 102 3 d)

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(Mis, 850, 27-26/9/31)

The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1931

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE

THOUGH PRACTICE IS BETTER THAN precept, yet a good deal might be done by precept and persuasion. The educated among us do not realise what a power for good they are among their less educated brethren. Instances are not wanting to show that our English educated young men have begun to realise their great responsibilities and are trying to bridge the gulf that exists between them and the uneducated mass. In the matter of the boycott of cigarettes and beedies, for example, it is these young men that took the initiative and we are glad to note that the infection has caught even the conservative elders of village society. Two events that took place recently confirm this view. One of them was the Industrial Show organised by Mr. E. Nagalingam, Manager of the Vysvi Salva Paripalana School, and other young men of Karainagar; and the other is the successful picketing of the sale of cigarettes, beedies and sugar in the Changanai Market by the President and the members of the Peasants' Association of Valigamam West. The success of both these undertakings was largely due to the enthusiasm and earnestness of those who undertook them. In the case of Karainagar, however, the young men of the place have been preparing for it for some years. Spinning and weaving have been carried on by voluntary effort for a considerable time but it is only now that the public of Karainagar have begun to identify themselves with the movement. In the Industrial Show that was opened on Saturday last elderly people vied with younger men in performing all sorts of services. One could easily see that the heart of the people was in it. It is certain that the people have at last begun to realise that here was something which required the service and help of all. In spite of the distance and the inclemency of the weather a large number of visitors had gathered from all parts of Jaffna. It was a happy sight to see little boys and girls taking visitors around, explaining things and canvassing sales. Karainagar has finished with talking and has started acting. The foundation for a Spinning and Weaving School has been laid and it is only a matter of a few months before the school will be an accomplished fact. We hope the example set by Karainagar will be followed by other villages in Jaffna. It is not exactly weaving and spinning alone that is going to bring salvation to our people. It is the principle underlying it that is praiseworthy. That principle is the realisation that we are paying money to foreigners for even our most elementary wants and that we are hastening our economic ruin by not engaging ourselves in any productive enterprise. The ideal that has been set before us all along has been the ideal of the wage-earner, the drawer of water and the hewer of wood, and not the ideal of the wage-giver, the one that is able to earn bread not only for himself but also for his countrymen. It is true that our economic resources are limited but we have seen countries even less favoured by Nature than our own being economically independent by co-operative effort and by utilising their resources to the utmost.

Of such organisations like the Peasants' Association of Valigamam West we expect to educate the people not only to use home-made articles but also to put them in the way of growing sufficient foodstuffs for their own consumption. It is worthwhile finding out whether Jaffna cannot produce all the food that it requires for its people. Time there was when our people were dependent on India and other countries for only their clothing and dried curry stuffs. All other requirements they produced locally. Of course in those days people took only one square rice meal a day. The other meals consisted largely of Kurakkan, Varagu, tubers, roots, palm products, etc. Tea and coffee were unknown. Coconuts, butter-milk, lime juice etc. were freely used. Though some of these things have gone out of fashion nowadays yet there is no reason why we should not revive the use of most of them as a matter of sheer necessity. The great idea is to make both ends meet. And that can be done only by observing the strictest economy in food and clothing, the prime necessities of life.

Boycott of Foreign Goods.

PUBLIC MEETING IN JAFFNA.

PRAYER FOR GANDHIJI'S SUCCESS.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's National Service League, Vannarpoual, was held on Saturday at the Jaffna Esplanade. Mr. S. Subapadasundaram presided.

Mr. T. N. Subbiah, moved a resolution calling upon the people to boycott foreign goods. Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam seconded and the resolution was unanimously passed.

Prayer for Gandhiji's Success.

At the request of Mr. Subbiah, the who's gathering stood up with joined hands, in silence, and prayed that Mahatma, who was leaving for England that very day itself, be given health and strength by God to perform the onerous duties entrusted to him and that heaven should protect, guide and watch him and bring him back safe to India.

Local Option Voters.

ONLY MALE VOTERS OF STATE COUNCIL.

Only male persons who are on the electoral register of the State Council can vote at local option polls in future, says a rule published in the latest "Gazette". The rule runs thus:—

All male persons who have resided in the area, for which the local option poll is to be held, during the six months immediately preceding the last day of the month of June of the year in which the list of voters is prepared and whose names are on the register of electors of the electoral district of the State Council in which the said area is included shall be entitled to vote at such local option poll.

Jaffna's New M. O. H.

DR C THURAIRAJA.

Dr. C. Thuraiaraja of Kurunegala has assumed duties as M. O. H., Jaffna in place of Dr. D. N. Selvadurai who has been transferred to Kurunegala as M. O. H., North-Western Province.

To Benares University.

DR MENON'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

Dr. C. Narayana Menon of Victoria College, Chulipuram, has accepted the post of Assistant Professor of English in the Benares Hindu University.

Acting Extra O. A., Jaffna, Kachcheri.

Mr. R. Chintamani, Chief Clerk, Jaffna Kachcheri, has been appointed to act as Extra Office Assistant to the Government Agent, N. P., from August 31st to September 16, 1931.

Jaffna Commercial Corporation Ltd. Closed.

COMPANY TO BE WOUND UP.

The Jaffna Commercial Corporation Ltd. Jaffna, has closed all business and the Board of Directors have recommended the winding up of the Company.

Circular

The following circular is being sent to depositors by the Managing Director, Mr. Edward Mather and the Secretary, Mr. S. C. Arnold.—

After careful consideration the Board of Directors of this Company has decided to recommend to the Shareholders that the Company be voluntarily wound up.

In consequence of this decision the Board considers it necessary to suspend payment immediately and to receive no further deposits.

The Assets of the Company (as disclosed in the Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th June last duly audited by a reputed firm of accountants in Colombo) are in the opinion of the Board of Directors quite sufficient to repay the full amount due to all the depositors and to pay a good portion of the par value of the Shares of the Company.

We have no other creditors excepting the Depositors.

The Ceylon Col. Auditor's Report

MADRAS PAPER'S COMMENT.

What end do the time and money spent in the Audit Department serve if the Government is not going to take serious note of its report, thinks the Madras "Hindu" in commenting on the Colonial Auditor's Report, Ceylon.

The paper says:—

Auditors are a most meddlesome and troublesome folk—to the departmental delinquent. They pop in when and where they are least expected and poke their noses into all sorts of places. And when they scent a quarry they go for it with bloodhound-like pertinacity. The Colonial Auditor General in Ceylon seems to have inherited these qualities of his tribe in the fullest measure. If he has not brought to light grave delinquencies or revealed sensational frauds in his annual audit report for 1929-30 he has managed to fill up eighteen foolscap pages (so we gather from our Ceylon contemporaries) with less serious offences on the part of Government servants. For their variety the list is hard to beat. From the petty watch-repairer at the telegraph office who was detected repairing his own watch during office hours (and had to pay for it in the shape of 1½ hours wages and a 'warning') to the staff officer of the Railway, who would persist in cashing, at certain railway stations, cheques drawn on his personal accounts, which were as regularly dishonoured by the Bank as they were presented, (and who got away with it prettily with flags flying) the Auditor's report runs the whole gamut of governmental frailties. But to what end? Year after year we are told the Auditor draws attention to a repetition of specific delinquencies as a result of his meticulous and indefatigable labours, "but almost unexceptionally those guilty appear to be let off with a warning." Far be it from us to suggest that a sledge hammer should be brought into play every time a fly is discovered, but we do think that the Audit Department might as well save themselves the trouble and the public the expense of their elaborate annual investigations if there is no attempt on the part of the authorities concerned to profit by the results thereof.

New Pencil Factory.

OPENED IN MORATUWA.

A Pencil factory, under the management of Messrs D J de Mel and Co. was opened on the 30th ultimo at Moratuwa by Mr. E. W. Perera.

In the course of his remarks he complemented the firm for doing such national work. He further said that when he was in England he went to the chief pencil factory in Cumberland and that factory building was not larger than the Moratuwa pencil factory. He advised the firm to use local colouring because Ceylon was famous in this respect and even foreigners admired it.

News & Notes.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Labour constituents at Seaham, after considering a letter from the Premier, have asked him to resign his membership of the division.

"Lord Sankey has not had a holiday for two years and will not have one now" said a close associate of Lord Sankey. "He feels that it is his duty to see the Indian Round Table Conference through".

It is now reliably estimated, says a Reuter's message that the Yangtze floods have resulted in 250,000 deaths, and 782,000 persons have been rendered homeless and destitute.

"Be quick about it, please, and let me get away," pleaded Mahatmaji while posing for the first time in his life for the camera in the company of Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Mrs. Naidu and Pandit Malaviya, on the deck of "Rajaputana". A battery of cameras, it is said, clicked on four smiling faces.

Mr. C. V. Brayne, the Land Commissioner, held a conference in Galle with the Government Agent and Galle members of the State Council in connection with the question of colonization in the South. It was decided to make a start with the scheme at Urugasmandiya where 2,000 acres of land are available for the purpose.

Instead of giving "doles" from the Colombo Mayor's Fund to deserving unemployed persons, those persons who receive doles have from yesterday forward been enabled to earn their money, working on Crown land at Timbirigasyaya. Each man will be paid a rupee per day. It is expected that this scheme will go a long way towards easing the unemployment situation in the Colombo City.

One of the executive officers of the Railway Department, who will be retiring from service before the end of this year, taking advantage of the terms of pension emoluments offered by the new Order-in-Council, is Mr. W. R. Wild (aged 45) the Divisional Transportation Superintendent at Maradana. This brings the number of senior officers who will be retiring from the Department before the end of 1932 to nine.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions and Colonies in the National Government has resigned his position as Political General Secretary and head of the National Union of Railwaymen. He took this action on being requested to resign immediately from the Government. It has been decided by the National Union of Railwaymen's executive that he is not entitled to his pension.

A London message to a South African paper states that photographers of the popular press in London are busy polishing their lenses, in the firm hope of securing the "greatest scoop of the century by snapping Gandhi in loin cloth". "The king will invite the delegates to the Buckingham Palace and Gandhi in a loin cloth will look absurd"—thus is a Court Official reported to have remarked.

According to the position of the three parties in England, it is now stated, that the National Government will have a majority of at least 50 in the House of Commons. The voting strength of the House is 612. The Government vote will comprise 261 Conservatives, 55 Liberals, six Labour members, three Liberal Independents and probably six other Independents, totalling 381. The Opposition vote will comprise 272 Labour members and probably nine Independents, totalling 281. The remaining three members of the House, namely, the Speaker and the two Chairmen of Committees do not vote on divisions.

"Like a Delighted School-boy."

GANDHIJI ABOARD
"RAJAPUTANA".

A FRIEND OF THE CAPTAIN

Reuter's correspondent aboard S S "Rajputana" wirelesses under date August 29:—

Mr. Gandhi spent the first day in sea in a jubilant and almost boisterous mood. He jolted animatedly with passengers, played with children and behaved like a delighted school boy on his first excursion.

"I am your prisoner for a fortnight," said Mr. Gandhi with a twinkle in his eye to the Captain, who invited him to come on the bridge.

"I will treat you well but can make no promises about the weather," replied the Captain, laughing as he surveyed the billowing of the sea.

Mr. Gandhi rejoined, "Oh, I am even a better sailor than a prisoner."

Mr. Gandhi has brought ten gallons of goat's milk specially pasteurized by Dr. Mehta.

He has received hundreds of telegrams from all parts of the world wishing him bon voyage and success.

Prayer on Deck.

After reading them Mr. Gandhi devoted himself for a long time to spinning and afterwards held a prayer meeting on the deck. Enormous curiosity was aroused among the passengers, many of whom took part in prayers.

It is learned that Moulana Shaukat Ali will accompany Mr. Gandhi on the way from Port Said to London. This has given rise to optimism and a hope that a truce will be found for settlement of the communal problem.

Mr. Gandhi slept on the deck under the stars to night although the sea was rough.

"Like Veteran Mariner."

Reuter's correspondent aboard S S "Rajputana" wirelesses under date August 30:—

While His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal, Padoji Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Miss M. Raben and Mr. Phyllis are seated Mr. Gandhi rides the pitching seas like a veteran mariner without missing a single meal, sleeping on the lower deck and rising at four in the morning.

Captain Jack is a most hospitable host showing the Mahatma every kindness and courtesy.

Sir Prabhakar Patteni urged Mr. Gandhi to transfer to first class but the Mahatma refused. Mr. Gandhi spends his time in writing, reading, answering to correspondence and chatting with friends.

He entertains smilingly to passengers seeking snapshots and autographs—"Hindu."

Farewell Function to Dr. C. Narayana Menon M.A. Ph.D., Victoria College, Chulipuram.

The Members of the Peasants Association, Valluvar, Jaffna accorded a farewell function to Dr. C. Narayana Menon on Sunday the 29th ultimo at Amman Temple, Tholpuram. Meeting began at 4 with singing of Thevaram at which Sirman V. Ponnambalam, the Patron of the Association, garlanded Dr. Menon. Welcome songs were sung. Sirman N. Senathay Rajah, the President of the Association, read the address describing Menon's Services to the peasants of Jaffna and to the cause of Hindu Education. Messrs. T. Vythilingam, S. Camaraswamy, M. Camaraswamy spoke in praise of the guest. Then Dr. Menon in reply said that he could not understand why so many addresses should be presented and farewell functions be held to honor an insignificant individual like himself except by assuming that the people of Jaffna were honoring the great Indian Nation of whom the speaker was felt to be a representative. He said that he was greatly indebted to Jaffna for innumerable marks of love and sympathy that they had shown from time to time, the Peasants of India and of Ceylon, he said were all faced by the same problems. Finally he advised them how Peasants Association should be organized all over Ceylon. The President gave an address pointing out the merits of the guest and referring to the sincere feelings of regret at the parting. Then Mr. T. Vythilingam gave a short account of the proceedings in Tamil. The meeting came to a close with the singing of thevaram at 6 p.m.

—Cor.

Sinhalese and Tamils are One.

MR. JAYAWARDENE ON THE
USEFULNESS OF THE CHARKA.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT
KARAINAGAR.

After the opening of the Industrial Exhibition at the Vyavi Hindu School Karainagar on the 29th instant the gathering adjourned to the adjoining hall, Mr. R. Nagalingam, Manager of the school, welcomed Mr. J. Jayawardene. He said that the exhibition had given them an opportunity to realise the unity that existed between the Sinhalese and the Tamils. Mr. Jayawardene was a disciple of Mahatmaji. He gave up his job for service to his country and went to Sabarimal with his wife and children and had undergone the rigorous and disciplined life of the ashram and learned many things at the feet of the Mahatma. The speaker wanted to find out a man in Ceylon who lived up to what he preached or professed. He had to think of Mr. Jayawardene as the one answering to that qualification and so fixed upon him to open the exhibition. He could not adequately express his gratefulness to Mr. Jayawardene for having consented to be present there that day.

When Avatars Come.

Mr. Jayawardene, rising amidst applause, spoke in Sinhalese and was interpreted. He said they were all aware of the present depression and the hardships that people were undergoing. There were only a few people who could eat and enjoy life. What about the majority of the people who suffered untold hardships? Who was there to work for their happiness and alleviate their distress? One thing was certain that when things went wrong and the world was on evil ways, there always came an avatar to bring the world back to its senses and to relieve the suffering of the poor and the needy. They had heard of Lord Krishna and Lord Buddha who were such avatars. So also at the present time they had an avatar in Mahatma Gandhi who had come to work for the lowliest among them. Different people interpreted the present depression in different ways, in the same manner as the four blind men described an elephant. It was only Mahatma Gandhi who had seen into the root of the matter and had told the people which way lay their happiness and salvation. He was out to solve the present difficulties. The solution he had offered to the world was the Charka, which had the cure for the many ills from which humanity was suffering. It was a symbol of morality and abstinence. That was the solution which Mahatmaji had given to a world suffering from poverty and spiritual and moral ills.

Women Should Spin.

Referring to the exhibition, Mr. Jayawardene said that he had heard of the activities of the school for a long time and was always inquiring about the progress it was making in spinning and weaving. He had heard of the good work it was doing. That was why he responded to the invitation. After having seen the work done there, he found there was much room for good work in Karainagar and in other parts of Jaffna. Charka could play a great part in the prosperity and happiness of Jaffna. They had a good soil for cultivating cotton. In olden days, cotton was exported from Jaffna through the port known as Pa. Pedro. If all the people took interest in the matter much work could be done. Their women did little work besides cooking. All the Jaffna women could spin enough yarn for Jaffna. Jaffna women had seen Kamaladevi, Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru, those great women leaders of India, and heard what great things they were doing. Indian women had realized the usefulness of the Charka. Jaffna women also must take to it.

Continuing he said that mills could not give work to all the people. But hand spinning and weaving could give work to all. If all of them took to that noble work they could produce Khaddar cheaper than mill cloth. Let them not judge the cost and the quality of the Khaddar from what stuff they now wear, for it was in its infancy now.

Boycott Foreign Cloth

Mr. Jayawardene then explained how by laws and tariffs the British killed the Indian textile industry. He said that during the time of George I. British people were punished for wearing Indian cloth. It was in that manner England built up her textile business. Mahatma Gandhi wanted the foreign cloth to be boycotted.

Continued up.

The Fight Against Tuberculosis

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST IT.

"Tuberculosis is a preventable disease and if treated early it can be cured. Procrastination here is not the thief of time but of lives. For this reason early treatment before there is too much loss of tissue is very necessary," said Dr. J. Masilamani L.R.C.P. and S. (Elin), L.R.E.P. and S. (Glas.) T.B.O. (Wales) in a broadcast talk from the Colombo station on the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis.

In view of the fact that tuberculosis has spread all over Ceylon and has found a stronghold in country, taking a fairly large toll every year, it is very necessary that people should know how to fight this evil disease.

The precautions and advice the Doctor gives in his talk are very valuable.

He says "The general causes of tuberculosis are lack of fresh air and sunlight, overcrowding and the bad habit of spitting. Indiscriminate spitting is the foremost factor in spreading the disease. The habit of spitting is common in all parts of Ceylon. You see people spitting in the streets, pavements, floors, walls, railway carriages, tramcars, in theatres and in most public places. The danger to others lies in the fact that the sputum contains living germs. When sputum dries these germs find their way into the air as fine dust. Breathing such contaminated air is the cause of phthisis. Avoid close association with infected persons. Never sleep in a room occupied or lately vacated by a patient until the doctor or sanitary officer reports it fit for your occupation. Never cough into another's face nor allow another to cough into your face. Stand at least a yard away when you speak to a tuberculosis patient and it is better to have his face turned away from you.

The earliest suspicious signs of tuberculosis are general lassitude or loss of appetite; in a woman signs of anaemia.

Failing tired at the end of a day's work, which used not to tire you in any way. Chronic ill health following influenza and colds. On one morning cough with a little expectoration. Blood-spitting, night sweats and loss of weight. If any of these signs are noticed, a doctor should be consulted at once.

"Don't be Afraid"

Do not be afraid to know that you have tuberculosis. Knowing that you have it, is your only chance to cure it. It can be cured if taken in time. If you have a cough consult a doctor. But patent medicines alone, they will not cure. Patent medicines for tuberculosis are numerous. They lull the patient into a comfortable feeling for a few days or weeks, making him feel and think he is better or secure when in reality, he is getting worse. By relying on patent medicines, a patient loses time in getting proper control of the disease. Consult a doctor and if he advises you to enter hospital, which is really the best place for you, before you seek admission do not debate with yourself, "I wonder if I can stand it?" The doctors will see whether you are physically fit to "stand it". You are not now concerned with your body, but with your mind. Unless you decide, "I am willing to undergo any reasonable treatment in order to be restored to health and strength", unless you are absolutely certain on this point, do not go to the hospital. Without a peaceful mind, your body will have little chance. The mind has more influence over the body than you have perhaps realised.

When you go to the hospital, remember that the more you try to obey the orders of the doctor, the sooner you will return to your home."

(Continued.)

In order to build up the Indian cloth industry that was why he wanted a high tariff on foreign cloth. The speaker appealed to the audience to spin regularly and to make Ceylon self supporting in her dress.

In conclusion he said there was no difference between the Sinhalese and the Tamils. It was only blind people who imagined the existence of differences. After serious thought, he said, they were all one people. They should all give up any ideas of difference and try to be happy. They should all try to be good and to live simple lives as their forefathers. Charka would be a great help to them in their lives. Their lives were not worth living if they were not going to lead simple good lives.

Mr. Nagalingam proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Jayawardene and the audience.

Letter To The Editor

MINOR HEADMEN AS VILLAGE
COMMITTEE MEMBER.

Sir,

I should be much obliged, if you or any of your readers would kindly let me know through the medium of your valuable journal whether a person who is a member of a Village Committee, could continue in the same capacity, when he is appointed to a post, such as that of a Minor Headman, under Government. If it is so, will it not be a fact that such people would in a great measure hamper the proper administration of justice by force or intimidation, in their capacity as minor headmen?

Further, minor headmen, more or less, act as prosecuting officers, and how could such people sit in judgment over those whom they prosecute?

Thanking you,
Vannarponnai West,
Jaffna,
August 31, 1931.

Yours Sincerely,
C. A. Chandappaagarar.

**League of Nations and
Ayurveda.**

COMMISSION OF EXPERTS.

That the League of Nations was making preparations to appoint a Commission of experts to study Indigenous Medicine in China, was announced at a Working Committee of the All India Ayurvedic Conference held in Colombo.

After some discussion the conference decided to request the Minister of Health to take steps to have indigenous medicines of Ceylon also included in the proposed inquiry.

ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7930.

In the matter of the Estate of Thiruvannipillai wife of Swaminathar Moothathambay late of Rathamalai

Deceased,
Aachippillai widow of Marugegar Eliyathambay of Rathamalai
Vs.
Petitioner,
Swaminathar Moothathambay of Good's Office,
C. G. R., Colombo

Respondent,
This matter of the Petition of Aachippillai widow of M. Eliyathambay, the Petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Thiruvannipillai wife of Swaminathar Moothathambay, coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, on July 20, 1931 in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated July 8, 1931 having been read it is declared that the Petitioner is the mother and sole heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before September 13, 1931 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
August 25, 1931.
O. 233. 3 & 7.
District Judge.

Auction Sale.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

No. 128.

Ramalingam Balasubramaniam of Anaicodai

Plaintiff

Vs

Nagalingampillai Ramachandram of Vannarponnai West.

Defendant

Under and by virtue of the commission issued to me in the above case I shall sell by public auction the undermentioned mortgaged property to recover the sum stated therein, poundage, costs etc., on Saturday the 19th September 1931 commencing at 9 a.m. at the spot.

An undivided 3/4th share with its appurtenances of a piece of land situated at Anaicodai called Vekkai Valavu in extent 20 Luns V and 3 kils with all cultivated and spontaneous plants and bounded on the East by lane, North by the properties of Nagamittu Kanapathipillai, Murgesar Ramalingam, Kuddipillai wife of Ramalingam and her shareholders and Maruganann Sappiah, West by the property of Thiruvannipillai Sellaturai and shareholders and Kuddipillai wife of Ramalingam, South by the property of the heirs of the late Kanthappan Kanapathu.

V. A. DURAYAPPAN,

Jaffna, 31.8.31. Commissioner.
Mis- 855. 3rd

Invitation to Federal Structure Committee.

HOTSON GANDHI CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence between Gandhiji, Sir E. Hotson and the Viceroy is reproduced from this week's "Young India":—

Sir Ernest Hotson's letter to Gandhiji, dated Mahabaleshwar, 30th June 1931:—

I have been asked by His Excellency the Viceroy to ascertain privately before an official invitation is addressed to you, whether you are willing to serve on the Federal Structure Committee of the Round Table Conference in London from the 5th September next.

Will you kindly let me have your reply as soon as possible, and in the meanwhile treat this communication as strictly confidential?

Inundated With Complaints.

Gandhiji's letter to Sir Ernest Hotson, dated Borsad, 8th July:

I thank you for your letter of the 30th ultimo, which was redirected to me at Borsad. I would gladly serve on the Federal Structure Committee of the Round Table Conference, if the way is open for me to sail for England in time. Will you please inform His Excellency the Viceroy, that the working of the Delhi Settlement is causing me great anxiety and is taking up practically the whole of my time to the exclusion of many other important things. I would gladly attend if I was free? I am inundated with complaints from fellow-workers, which go to show that the Settlement is not being satisfactorily implemented by local officials.

I shall treat this correspondence as confidential.

Arbitration Board the Only Remedy.

Gandhiji's letter to Mr. Emerson, dated Borsad, July 5th 1931:—

Assuming that you are getting "Young India", I am not sending you copies containing special reference to acts of provincial governments in breach of the Settlement. I gave me joy to read in the newspapers today, that the two confidential letters addressed to Talukdars by the Deputy Commissioner, Rae Bareilly, had been withdrawn. But that, good as it is, is far from enough. Wholesale gagging of Congressmen, their arrests, hundreds of notices on Kisans' beds ill, and make me extremely nervous as to the situation. These ill omens are enforced by bad news from the provinces. Some of these matters I have brought to your notice. I am not feeling much better here either though I am putting off the agony by excluding the greatest patience, and continually seeing local officials. I do not know whether you can help to improve the situation. The only remedy I can think of is the appointment of the Arbitration Board I have proposed. There is such an accumulation of matters to be decided.

Gandhiji's telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated Bombay, 9th July, 1931:—

My message conveyed through His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has told you of my difficulty about attending Federal Structure Committee owing to continuing breaches of Settlement by several provincial authorities. Working Committee is considering resolution to the effect, that if relief cannot be obtained, Congress should give up hope of being represented at Round Table Conference. When we met, you were good enough to tell me that I should approach you when I was in difficulty. Could you please guide me?

Viceroy's Letter.

Lord Willingdon's letter to Gandhiji, dated Simla, 6th July:

I have just heard from the Governor of Bombay giving your reply to my enquiry, as to whether you can serve on the Federal Structure Committee and I am very glad to hear, that you hope to be able to go.

I quite understand your difficulties, but am sure they must be got over, for as I have often told you, I think it really essential that you should go.

If I can help in any way, please let me know.

Gandhiji's telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated Bombay, July 10:

Received this morning your letter of the 6th instant for which I thank you. Your offer of help gives hope and encouragement. I did not know that I would have to seek it so soon as I had to, as per my telegram of last night. May I expect reply to-morrow Saturday?

Viceroy Suggests Personal Discussion

Mr. Maxwell's letter conveying H. E. Viceroy's message, dated 11th July, 1931:

His Excellency the Viceroy has telegraphed to His Excellency the Governor, asking that the following message may be communicated to you:

Begin

"Many thanks for your telegram of the 9th. You will understand, that in the absence of specific information regarding the alleged breaches of the settlement by Government, it is not possible for me to propose particular remedies. I suggest, that as on previous occasions, when difficulties have arisen, the best course is a personal discussion of mutual complaints. I should be very glad to see you, if you could visit Simla, and to arrange for detailed discussion between you and Emerson. In the meantime you will no doubt agree with me, that it is undesirable that anything should be published by either side, which might make it more difficult to obtain a solution for the existing difficulties."

Summons Obeyed

Gandhiji's telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated Bombay 12th July:

Continued up.

The Snake Stone.

ITS WONDERFUL EFFECT
(BY C. G. T.)

I was planting in Ceylon some years ago and two snake charmers came to my bungalow with the usual outfit of fangless cobras. I told them I would give a rupee for each cobra, tie-polonga, and karawella they caught round about the bungalow, and went with one of them to see how they did it.

They caught several snakes, among them a big brown tie, which I saw come out of the "sheddy," and caught. When the man was extracting the fangs by making the tie strike at a place of cloth, he was bitten in the thumb.

He gave the tie to his partner, and produced a snake stone, which he put on the bite, and this stayed there as if stuck on. He then produced a piece of root, which he passed up and down his arm, murmuring some sort of incantation. For a few minutes he appeared to be in great pain. The snake stone dropped off after about ten minutes, and he asked for a saucer of milk, in which the stone was put. A green scum appeared on the surface, and he asked my "boy" to bury the milk and announced that the stone was ready for use again. After some trouble I bought it and the root for about 5 rs., which included the words of the incantation!

Some months later one of the estate coolies appeared at my office with a large green tie-polonga; as an after thought he mentioned it had bitten him in the wrist. I put the stone on the bite and a tourniquet above his elbow, and I believe the "boy" did the doings with the root and incantations.

The coolie was made to walk to the hospital, two miles away, with the stone tied on to his arm, and there received further treatment. He recovered completely, and I had very considerable difficulty in getting back the snake stone, which I gave to my successor when I came home.

I believe these snake stones are found in the abdomen of the sambhur, and are grey and porous — "Observer".

Continued.

Deeply grateful for wire received last night. I propose to leave for Simla Monday Frontier Mail unless hear to the contrary. Reaching Surat Monday morning.

Formal Invitation

Lord Willingdon's letter to Gandhiji, dated Simla, 20th July 1931:

You are aware, that in the communication, which was published on 29th May, it was announced, that His Majesty's Government had decided to invite the Federal Structure Committee of the Indian Round Table Conference to re-assemble in London on September 5 next. I am now requested by the Prime Minister to invite you to attend as a member of this Committee, and also as a member of the full Conference, when it resumes its work at a later date. I should be glad to learn as soon as possible, whether you will find it convenient to accept this invitation.

Lord Willingdon's letter to Gandhiji, dated Simla, 23rd July 1931:

Thank you very much for your letter of July 21, and let me say, that while I cannot accept as yet final in fact the reasons you give for your present inability to intimate your acceptance of the invitation, I do hope, that after our talks the apprehensions you now feel will disappear, and that you will be able to go to England as a member of the Federal Structure Committee and of the full Conference.

Gandhiji's telegram to Mr. Emerson, dated July 25, 1931:

Thanks your telegram just received. Letter 23rd not yet received. Pray assure His Excellency no precipitate action will be taken and without first informing him. Yesterday's letter to the Collector was written when I saw no escape from unbearable situation.

In Communication with Bombay Government

Mr. Emerson's letter to Gandhiji dated Simla, 23rd July 1931:

I did not receive your letter of the 22nd of July, enclosing a telegram from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, until nearly 7 p.m. that evening, when I found it waiting for me at the United Services Club on my return from office. This is why I was unable to let you have a reply before you left Simla.

3. The Government of India are in communication with the Government of Bombay in regard to the contents of the telegram enclosed with your letter and of two other telegrams you handed over to me while in Simla.

3. You ask, whether it is open to you to make public use of the telegram and also communications that have passed between you and me. The Government of India can, of course, raise no objection to the public use of telegrams that have passed between yourself and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. So far as communications between yourself and me are concerned, I presume you (Continued up.)

Theft of Silk

COL. AUDITOR'S S. RICTURE'S
ON F. W. D.

The Colonial Auditor, in his report for 1929-30 complains that no deduction in any action was taken against the main officers of the P.W.D. who were responsible for the shortage, due to theft, of 20 1/2 yds. of silk. The Auditor also refers to an unaccounted sample chair that was made for the Council Chamber, and comments on the "grossly irregular procedure" of a Mechanical Engineer. The report says:—

In the course of a stores verification it was observed that 255 yards of art silk received on a special indent for upholstering chairs for the N.W. Council Chamber had been issued by the Store-keeper to the officer in charge of the Carpenter Shop in December, 1929. When the Audit Examiner on September 17, 1930, called for any unused balance, the Store-keeper stated that he had received no such balance but on the following day he produced 47 1/2 yards stating that it was just returned by the Carpenter Shop Officer. Although the upholstering of chairs had been completed so early as January, 1930, the unused material was not returned to store until called for by Audit. The matter was queried and an inquiry made whether any of the contractors that had ordered out the upholstering had returned any unused quantity out of the material issued to them. The Director of Public Works explained that the material as a matter of fact remained in the Store at the disposal of the Carpenter Officer but that he had by an oversight failed to waybill the balance to Store Account. The Director of Public Works also stated that one of the contractors had returned a balance of 20 1/2 yards which was included in the balance of 47 1/2 yards shown to the Audit Examiner, but that a quantity equal to the former out of the balance that should have been in the Store was found missing. The Factory Engineer, therefore, recovered a sum of Rs. 148 being the value of the missing silk from the officers whom he considered blameworthy in the matter. The shortage of 20 1/2 yards cannot be anything but a clear case of theft by someone who knew the quantity returned and the shortage would not have been brought to light but for the inquiry as to whether any firm had returned a surplus. No disciplinary action was taken against the officers concerned. (O. B.)

A Disquieting Incident

In connection with the supply of furniture to the New Council Chamber the Government Factory made 48 lounge chairs and got them upholstered and covered with art silk by two local firms. The delivery of these lounge chairs to the Council Chamber was completed by December 31, 1929. However, in November, 1930 it was discovered by one of my Examiners that in addition to these 48 lounge chairs the Factory had made an extra lounge chair as a pattern and had got it upholstered and covered with art silk, debiting the cost to the estimate for the New Council Chamber. When the Audit Examiner made inquiries about this he was shown a chair covered with jute-hessian in the bathroom attached to the Mechanical Engineer's Office. The Mechanical Engineer informed the Audit Examiner that the chair had been in this particular place for a long time, that as he was on home leave till November 12, 1929, he was unable to say how it came there and that it must have been left there by the officer who was acting for him in his absence. He added that it was a sample chair and in excess of the number required for the Council Chamber and that he allowed it to lie there not knowing what to do with it. But on December 5, 1930, when I personally investigated into this matter at the Government Factory the Mechanical Engineer admitted having used the chair at his bungalow from about April, 1930, and having brought it back when the shortage of art silk at the Government Factory referred to in paragraph 187 above was being investigated, realising that he had no right to have the chair in his bungalow. The fact that an extra chair had been made had not been reported to the Factory Engineer. The chair had not been taken on charge either in the Stock Books or in an Inventory Book. When these facts were reported to Government the Director of Public Works stated that there was no doubt that in making use of the "pattern" chair in the Factory Bungalow the Mechanical Engineer had no motive other than to look after it and that the Mechanical Engineer considered his own discretion sufficient to decide so small a matter. In his explanation to the Director of Public Works the Mechanical Engineer had stated that the lounge chair was returned by him to the Factory as 'it became inconvenient to keep the model chair any longer' owing to the fact of his having purchased new furniture in anticipation of a move into new quarters. Government decided to allow the Director of Public Works to dispose of the incident departmentally. I have not been informed what disciplinary action, if any, has been taken by the Director of Public Works. I regard the incident as unsatisfactory and disquieting in view of the grossly irregular procedure followed throughout by the Mechanical Engineer in regard to the disposal of the chair and the contradictory explanations furnished by him at the various stages of the inquiry. (O. B.)

Continued.

refer to communications relating to present conditions in Gujarat. So far as I can recollect, there is no written correspondence on the subject, as I have not previously had occasion to write to you about it. If you have any particular communication in mind which I have overlooked, will you kindly let me know? —Hindu!

R. Papyah.

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—(Y. 8. 1-31-12 32. B.)

NOTICE.

"Know All Men by These Presents that I Thisyveerasingham Periatnamby, of Madduvil South, Chavakachcheri, and presently of Nayabadda, Bandarawela, do hereby inform the General Public and the Ceylon Government, that hereafter, I shall utilize and be called and known as "Thisyveerasingham Gunaratnam" and shall sign all papers and documents as "T. Periatnamby."

Nayabadda, T. PERIATHAMBY.
Bandarawela,
1st September, 1931.
Mts. 352, 31 & 3.

Printed & published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Ayararkovilady, Van: West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna.