

SUBSCRIPTION RATES PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.			
Town	India	Foreign	
Delivery	India etc.	P.M.S.	
	R. C. R. C.		
One	9-00	5-00	9-00 Yearly
One	9-00	12-00	13-00
Tamil			

The Hindu Organ.

HINDU ORGAN
AND
INTHUSATHANAM

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

Editor: M. S. Eliatamby, Advocate.

Estd. Sept. 11, 1839

VOL. XLVII No. 2.

(Registered as a Newspaper.)

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1935.

Phone 56. PRICE 5 CTS.

STUPENDOUS COASTAL LAGOONS

A SCHEME FOR CHEAP AND SERVICEABLE IRRIGATION

By K. Balasingham

THE great Parakrama exhorted his subjects with the arresting words: "Not a drop of rain should be allowed to flow into the ocean without profiting man."

He lives in history as the monarch who restored and enlarged navigable irrigation canals in the Matale District, one to the Tank, and the other to the Trincomalee—both feeding tanks on the way. A stupendous work, and the recent Irrigation Engineering in Ceylon made a huge (July 31) in the Ceylon—that "the of the Mahabanganga for from Dambulla even to the Pass was not outside the region of practical engineering and financial extensive irrigation works, especially river and canal irrigation, will go very far to encourage food production." But the heavy expenditure on the Railway to Batticaloa and Trincomalee constructed primarily to aid food production made further expenditure on new irrigation works difficult.

Existing Facilities Neglected

In 1926, sometime after the Railway was completed, I attempted to revive the question by a motion asking for an irrigation survey of the Island. After a conference with the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, and a representative of the Irrigation Department before whom I was invited to discuss the subject, it was pointed out that irrigation works already constructed were far ahead of the present needs of the country, and that works of any magnitude had better not be initiated till greater advantage was taken of facilities already provided.

The lessons learnt from many major works do not justify our brushing aside the objection that full advantage has not been taken of facilities afforded. Under the Karachi tank which cost 24 million rupees only about 4,489 acres have been sold, and the irrigation report for 1933 adds: "Only a small part of the land already taken up is being cultivated."

The Karachi Scheme though originally estimated to be able to irrigate 20,000 acres, is now said to be able to irrigate 10,000 acres. The loss so far on Maintenance Account on this scheme is Rs. 133,000, and the loss on interest on capital over one million rupees.

Other Failures

Under the "Munichi Tank" built for irrigating 18,000 acres at a cost of over one million rupees (exclusive of interest) only about 400 acres are under cultivation 15 years after completion.

Similar failures may be quoted for many major works in other parts of Ceylon. It has to be admitted that even State-aided colonisation schemes have not yielded the anticipated results. Although everything possible was done to make the life of the Munichi colonists as easy as possible, even to the extent of purchasing for them from the village the low cultivated

acres they owned, and of employing "coolies" for them at State expense for clearing the jungle, and of placing them under the care of experienced Salvation Army Officers who had successfully established such settlements in India the colonisation scheme was a failure. An epidemic of malaria and dysentery swept away the colonists and the rest being debilitated by disease had to be resettled.

As the Nishadurva Colony at Kalmale 1918-1920. The success of the recent of 62 persons at Hambantota Rs. 7,697 was not doing so well as it is not doing so well.

The Hambantota scheme had young men who were not well. The Hambantota scheme had young men who were not well. The Hambantota scheme had young men who were not well.

The Minneriya Development Company formed by the Planters' Association of Ceylon with a capital of about one million rupees was a failure though money was not stinted.

The Ceylon Mills Ltd., lost considerable money in attempting to develop Kalawewa lands and had to be wound up.

Another company lost heavily in attempting to open up land in the Hambantota district.

Contrast in India

In India large irrigation schemes have been phenomenally successful for instance, the Choeab Irrigation Scheme Canal which was designed to irrigate 24 million acres attracted 300,000 settlers in 8 years. The Sukur Barrage which cost about 200 million rupees is expected to yield 10 per cent. interest in a few years.

About a thousand million rupees have been spent on the major irrigation works in India; this expenditure gives a nett return of about 7½ per cent.

Though our major irrigation works must be pronounced failures from a financial standpoint they might nevertheless be deemed successful if there is still a prospect of bringing under cultivation within a reasonable time the hundred thousand acres of irrigable land now in jungle. There is very little to encourage us in that hope.

"The scarcity of cultivations" says the Irrigation Report for 1929 "is an effective brake on the progress of land development under large irrigation schemes."

The virulence of the present malaria epidemic which cannot be easily forgotten makes it doubtful whether even the energetic Mr. Senarayake can, without a lavish and altogether disproportionate expenditure of money, make colonisation in remote districts as successful as in the nearby colonies in Pasdem Korale or Urugasmandiya.

It is worth considering whether in the attempt to produce more rice we are to sacrifice the very people whom we seek to feed, and to make room in healthy districts for fresh immigrants.

To rid effectively even a few square miles of the scourge of malaria is an expensive business. The Panama Canal Zone was 450 square miles in area; that is only about 75 square miles more than Poonerya division in

(Continued on Page 3)

Tiruvalluvar Day

CELEBRATION ON MAY 5

Madras Committee's Appeal

The Tiruvalluvar Day will be celebrated in Madras on May 5. Tiruvalluvar Day Celebration Committee (No. 6, Coral Merchant St. Mannady, Madras) has issued the following appeal:—

"Lives of Great Men all Reminded us
We can make our Lives Sublime"

So sang Longfellow. How truer this is of the great Poets and Saints of all Nations! It is from the immortal works of poets and saints that Humanity has derived inspiration and guidance to elevate itself and sublimise its life. Tiruvalluvar, the famous author of the famous "Kural" than which perhaps the world has not so far produced a greater monumental work on ethics, was not only a great poet; he was also a great saint. It is accepted on all hands that his "Kural" does not appeal to particular sects or particular religionists. It contains no dogmas or doctrines to which mankind would or could become enslaved. It is a book for all mankind. It simply removes the veil which hides Truth and shows to Humanity the Eternal Verities of Life. The greatness of "Kural" is that it shows to an erring and faltering world the way to Life, the way of Happiness, the way of Peace. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that it preaches great ideals and, what is more important, points the simple way to realise those great ideals. "The doctrine of universal love preached by the great Saint in his Kural two thousand years ago touches the inward moral earnestness of man and so envelopes him in an undying flame of pure and resplendent light that the gloom of ignorance which was for ages enveloping his mind completely disappears." In a truer sense, than can be said perhaps of any religious, ethical or philosophical work, the "Kural" is Man's True Guide to Life.

Objects

The Tiruvalluvar Day Celebration Committee has been formed to honour and perpetuate the memory of the great Tamilian Poet and Saint, the author of such a famous work, and enable the whole world to be benefited by his message. Just as in the West, Shakespeare's Day and Milton's Day are celebrated, the Committee desires to celebrate the Tiruvalluvar Day every year to draw the attention of the public to the author of the Kural. The objects of the Committee are:—

- (1) To celebrate the Day in a fitting manner every year in the Madras City and all over the Tamil Country.
- (2) To arrange for the feeding of the poor on that day in various centres.
- (3) To issue a Souvenir in Tamil in Tiruvalluvar's name.
- (4) To arrange for the early translations of Kural in all the written Indian languages in which no translation exists at present.
- (5) To award medals and prizes to students of colleges in the Madras Presidency who show proficiency in Tamil in the University Examinations.
- (6) To arrange for the opening of "Tiruvalluvar Stores" at an early date.
- (7) To construct a Hall for public use in Madras named after the great poet.
- (8) To establish a big public library within the Hall premises.
- (9) And to erect a marble statue of the poet in the Hall.

As the fulfilment of these objects (Continued on page 3.)

A Short Story.

HIS WIFE'S LOVER

By Dewaki

THEIR parents had arranged their marriage. Rukmi's father, in his old age, had almost come to worship young Viswanath, the son of his old friend and neighbour Ramnath, now dead for some time. Ramnath had made Rukmi's father the sole executor of his will. Young Viswanath had grown up as a child of another house. Viswanath and Rukmi were of the same age; they had gone to school together. Both were wealthy. When they grew into age, nothing was more natural than that they should become husband and wife. So the marriage was celebrated as soon as Viswanath had attained majority.

Even Viswanath had a pleasant surprise as his father's friend—his own father, as he had always looked on his fair sister's—now his wife's—father—handed over to him an account of his stewardship. Viswanath was a prince in his possessions and means. Added to it was Rukmi's property, which also her father handed over to him. Viswanath was the wealthiest man in the locality.

"I must retire and take to the simple life, and help the cause that Gandhiji is working for—" said the old man as he returned one evening from his walk. "My place now is near God, and God's own Viceroy on earth, Gandhiji. I shall pray to God to make you happy."

The parting was pathetic. How Rukmi and Viswanath would have loved to lavish their love on their dear father! But, the old man was inexorable. "Nearer unto God" was his reply.

II

And soon a change was visible over Viswanath. As soon as he left college and assumed the management of the vast property that had devolved on him, he was a new man. He wrenched himself from the Western life that he had lived hitherto. He gave away his western cut suits; he sold away the furniture in his house; he took to the simple living in search of which his father-in-law—he still called him only father—had gone to the village. He spun daily and purchased a handloom on which to weave his own yarn into cloth.

Soon his spacious house looked like an industrial home. The beggar who went to Viswanath's house to beg remained as his guest. He was put to weaving or on land. Viswanath went to live among his tenants; he built up decent habitations for every one of them out of the revenue of the land. "My wants are little. I want to see you all happy and clean and prosperous."

III

Rukmi did not at first agree to this new outlook on life. She almost revolted. She stuck to her powder and foreign saree. She wanted jewellery, her car, her friends with whom she went to the pictures or the women's club or the garden parties.

Rukmi was the acknowledged leader of the new women: educated, wealthy, free. Viswanath felt that his wife and

he were drifting apart. But were they not sister and brother first, friends always and husband and wife afterwards? He allowed her to have her way. He even encouraged the for he felt that, in that way, lay her happiness.

"Rukmi—" he said one day, "I find that you are trespassing into my property. Although in his love and trust in me, your father gave me all the property that is yours, I feel I am only a trustee, even as he was trustee of my property in my youth: all your property is yours. But as for me, I want to deserve to be the adopted son of the millionaire, who, in his old age, has left a life of luxury and ease and is now digging the trench for night soil in a village! I see you like to go in the way of the pleasure-hunting world. By all means take your pleasures, but my property is my tenants'. So, you must be careful to spend within your means."

The time soon came when Viswanath came under the surveillance of the police: his influence with the people was becoming too formidable. He was loved—why should he not be? He lived for his tenants. He lived for his tenants. He was, in fact, the head of a huge family: the wives of the labourers looked on him as their God. From dragging poverty he had made their lives a picture of peace and happiness and all in the space of three years. They had schools, a fancy bazaar, a temple and playground and baby shows—in fact in Viswanath's landed property, it was one continuous mela.

Viswanath sold his shares in industrial concerns and invested more and more on lands. He bought more land and more tenants came under his sway.

And beyond his own tenants, his life had spread a beacon light around. Khaddar and Gandhi ruled the mind.

Some of the villagers who had been raised by him formed themselves into a kind of volunteer corps to protect Viswanath from the attentions of the police! Viswanath did not know of this: he was thus at once under the surveillance of hatred and of love.

One day, while he was going through his vast fields, holding in his hand a baby which had strayed away and was crying—Viswanath knew the baby and its parents—he was dealt a severe blow: not on his body, but at his heart.

The father of the baby was, it transpired, the chief of the unofficial corps of his tenants that protected Viswanath. And the father was telling the mother of the baby how Rukmi was misbehaving with Otho Singh—a police officer of the locality.

"She is big with child—the other man's. They are trying to kill it by an illegal operation."

V

Viswanath reeled under the blow. By his constant thought for others, he had reached unconsciously a stage when such blows did not leave any lasting impression. He returned and faced the man who had uttered the basest calumny against his wife.

And then he knew all, the love of his tenants unto himself, of how they watched him as he slept or as he walked.

The scandal regarding Rukmi was known to all except Viswanath and her (Continued on page 4)

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
 Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 9.
 In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kannamma wife of Arumugam of Thirunelveli
 Deceased
 Sabapathyppillai Arumugam of Araly East Petitioner
 Vs.
 1. Arumugam Ramanathan of Araly East
 2. Vinasitambiy Kathiresu and wife
 3. Thankamma both of Thirunelveli
 Respondents

This matter of the petition of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before C. Coomarasamy Esqr., District Judge, on the 11th day of January 1935 in the presence of Mr. M. Vythalingam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 10th day of January 1935, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband 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 the 10th day of April 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 11th day of January 1935.
 (Sgd.) C. Coomarasamy,
 District Judge.

(O. 4.)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1935.

SUPERVISION OF VILLAGE COMMITTEES

IT IS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE for the growth and development of the spirit of self-Government in the country that local bodies which provide the training ground in the art of self-Government should be kept free from intrusion of corruption which often turns them into engines of tyranny and alienates the sympathy of the people whom they are intended to serve and inspire. There are few Village Committees in Jaffna, in which the chairmen and members could honestly claim to have given of their best to the inhabitants whom they publicly undertook to serve. Numerous instances have come to our knowledge of non-payment for work done by contractors and work being done by nominees of the chairman and delay in payment till the clerk is propitiated, and other acts of dishonesty, all which reveal the utter lack of responsibility and sense of public duty on the part of some Village Committees. It should not be surprising to any one therefore if the inhabitants served by such committees learn to look upon them in the light of a nuisance and a source of harassment to them. These committee elections do not interest the villagers who thus turn away from the opportunities to identify their well-being with that of the village.

The facility with which the chairman affects the airs of a superior judge while acting in a judicial capacity and those of a dictator in the deliberations of the committee cannot but tend to rob the Village Committee of its character as an institution of corporate village life. Judicious, impartial and strict as the chairman should be in the disposal of civil and criminal complaints brought up before him, it should be his endeavour to convince the parties of the fairness of his decision rather than compel obedience to his authority. As chairman of the Committee, he should realise that the authority and special powers vested in him are calculated to secure finality and expedition in

the conduct of business and not to exalt him in the eyes of his colleagues—the members.

It is a matter for congratulation that not all the V. C's in Jaffna have surrendered to the bureaucratic spell. There are a few in which the chairmen, be it said to their credit, have truly imbibed the spirit of representative institutions. But these are only exceptions. Would that the others also followed in their wake!

The necessity for closer supervision of the affairs of Village Committees will become clear when one considers the manner in which funds are disbursed and works executed. All sorts of devious methods are adopted to waste or embezzle the funds. Annual budgets are prepared and sanctioned by the Government Agent, and the works done are supervised by a competent officer, and still there is left ample room for corruption. A closer scrutiny of accounts than is now possible for the Government Agent should eliminate the chances of corruption and place the officers concerned above suspicion and enhance their prestige and usefulness in the village.

In saying this we do not mean to suggest that Village Committees should always be placed under the control of subordinate Government officials. We do grant that inexperience could be cured only by opportunities for experience, and the factious spirit will disappear with the growth of broader appreciation of the unity of interests. But where corruption springs out of a desire to exploit the ignorant and dupe the unwary, stricter supervision and control are called for, lest the canker of corruption should destroy the very seeds of self-Government.

The Government Agent cannot be expected to find the time for a detailed scrutiny of the affairs of Village Committees in his province. We would, therefore, suggest the appointment as Inspector of Village Committees of an officer of proved capacity who will not dominate the committees but will guide them along lines of rectitude and usefulness.

MORE TAXATION

Three Lakhs Expected

The Income Tax Department is issuing Assessment forms to collect tax from those in receipt of income exceeding Rs. 2400 a year.

The Department is arranging to send out assessors to the provinces towards the end of April to help them to fill in the returns.

It is expected that owing to this lower limit there will be an increase of about 20,000 new taxpayers bringing in an additional revenue of three lakhs of rupees.

Personal

Swami Vipulananda is now in Jaffna, staying at the Kala Nilayam. He presides today at the Kokkuvil Hindu English School prize-giving, and leaves for Batticaloa tomorrow.

Scholastic

Miss Rajarajeswary, daughter of Mr. V. Coomarasamy, Proctor, Tellopalai, has succeeded in the London Matriculation Examination held in January last.

THE U. D. C. JAFFNA

Motions and Questions

Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Member Jaffna U. D. C. has given notice of the following motions for the next meeting of the Council:—

1. That this Council disapproves the conduct of the Superintendent of Works in commencing the work of constructing the Bridge at the Hospital road and Clock Tower road junction without submitting plans and estimates to the Chairman.

2. Whereas

(a) Affidavits have been submitted to me by coolies who performed metal consolidation work at Chetty street, Nallore, that they were engaged by Sinnathamby Overseer of this Council.

(b) According to the said affidavits they (the coolies) were paid by the said overseer Sinnathamby and there are still wages due to them (the said coolies)

(c) That the said coolies have declared in the said affidavits that they do not know V. S. Kandiah, who according to the information supplied to me by the Chairman on 15th February 1935, is the contractor who metalled Chetty Street, Nallore.

(d) There is public opinion that the work of metal consolidation is really done by overseers of the Council with the knowledge of the Superintendent of Works and contracts are entered into in the names of their nominees.

I move that a committee of inquiry be appointed to inquire and report to the Council.

(a) Whether the allegations in the said affidavits are true.

(b) Whether the work of metal consolidation is really done by overseers of the Council with the knowledge of the Superintendent of Works and contracts are entered into in the names of their nominees.

Questions

1. Have all the collectors deposited the assessment rates for the year 1933 collected by them?

2. If not what are the names of the collectors who have not deposited the assessment rates for the year 1933 collected by them and what action has been taken against them.

3. Were cubes of metal piled up on one road re transported to another. During the period September, 1st 1934 to 31st March 1935?

4. If so, what was the expenditure incurred in such re-transporting of metal?

5. If estimated provision is made for cubes of metal required for each road who is responsible for the neglect in not making proper estimate for each road?

6. What work is done by Overseer Sinnathamby in the Office almost daily. Was the pay of the said Overseer Sinnathamby increased recently.

7. Does the Superintendent of the Electrical Department keep a diary?

8. If not will the Chairman be pleased to order the Superintendent of Electric Works to keep a diary and circulate the same fortnightly among the members?

Those Disallowed Questions

It is understood that Mr. C. Ponnambalam is taking steps to move the Supreme Court to test the legality of the position taken up by the Chairmen in disallowing his questions.

Other Motions

Mr. K. V. Sinnadurai, Member, U. D. C. has given notice of the following motions:—

(1) That a latrine be built near the Railway Station, Jaffna, for the use of the Public.

(2) That the Cross Road called Stanley Road running from Secony Petrol shed to Ariyakulam Junction be supplied with electric lights.

(3) That the Kannathiddy Road which had been already fixed with electric lights Posts be supplied with electric lights without further delay.

4 That all the officers of the Jaffna U. D. C. drawing an annual or monthly salary do not take part in the Local or State Council Elections ex-

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

ENHANCED DUTY ON IMPORTED PADDY

SIR,—The protest of our people, our Associations and Councillors has been of no avail, and there was only the voice of one crying in the wilderness. This is intolerable indeed. The Sinhalese majority has decided to impose the tax on us to benefit Paticcaloa. The silent vote of "Noe" for tax on "Rice" and deliberate "Aye" for tax on "Paddy" will not only reveal the mentality of the Sinhalese but also the arrogant exercise of political power vested in them. We the Tamils did not accept the constitution. The British Government has been handing over the minorities to the majority. The constitution provides power to His Excellency the Governor to safeguard the interests of the minorities. It is therefore the duty of every Association, every Village Committee, every Village to pass resolutions requesting His Excellency to come to our rescue and exercise his power of veto in this matter and a copy of such resolution should also be sent to the G.A., N.P. Let us also know if the power vested with His Excellency the Governor on behalf of the minorities was exercised by him or not. The palpable instance of it is the call for the Government. I am certain that Councillors will interview His Excellency and press on him to exercise his veto. I hope the Government will take up the cause of the province.

The Tamils of Ceylon should now re-assert their position and ask for the restoration of which we should as a result of the political power representation by separate electorate. We have lost our confidence in the Sinhalese. We should unite forces and work for the interests of our Community. The Sinhalese are incapable of doing justice or exercising power to the best interests of all Communities. Let the British Government retrace the steps and provide even justice to all concerned.

Yours truly,
 Kandarmadam, C. S. Rajaratnam.
 Jaffna 4-4-35.

RAILWAY OFFICER SLIPS DOWN A BRIDGE

Many Ribs Broken

A sad accident resulting in serious injuries befell Mr. S. Kandiah, Station Master, New Peradeniya.

It appears that while walking from Peradeniya to Kandy, Mr. Kandiah slipped down the railway bridge at Getambe and fell on the cemented pavement 20 feet below and sustained serious injuries. He was removed to the hospital where it was found that he had fractured several ribs on his left side and sustained a depressed fracture of the skull.

cept exercising their own votes and do observe the regulations bearing Nos: 365, 366 and 366 (a) of the Ceylon Government General Orders.

5. That all plans for the erection of buildings under the housing Ordinance be submitted first to the M. O. H. and once recommended by the M. O. H. be approved and returned to the applicants without further delay and the applicants be noticed not to occupy the buildings without obtaining certificates of conformity from the Chairman to be issued on the recommendation of the M. O. H.

SHALL INDIA DIE?

THEN from the world all spirituality will be extinct; all moral perfection will be extinct; all sweet-souled sympathy for religion will be extinct; all ideality will be extinct; and in its place will reign the duality of lust and luxury as the male and female deities, with money as its priest; fraud, force and competition its ceremonies; and the human soul its sacrifice. Such a thing can never be. The power of suffering is infinitely greater than the power of doing; the power of love is infinitely of greater potency than the power of hatred. Those that think that the present revival of Hinduism is only a manifestation of patriotic impulse are deluded.

—Swami Vivekananda.

Judicial Changes

It is rumoured that Mr. N. Sinnadurai, Additional District Judge, will shortly be transferred, and Simon Rodrigo will take his place.

HA POSANA PAKA ATTHIRAM

Well to Live Well

A BOOK-REVIEW

Modaliyar S. Tirusittampalavar's photo which decorates his *Sutha Posana Paka Saththiram* is the picture of a man who has fared well on some of the very good things of life. Eating is perhaps man's greatest occupation, certainly the universally most frequent. To eat well is to live well and well is wisely. The author of this very readable got up book of 158 sumptuous pages, I am sure, is writing from gastronomic experience. The reader is exhorted to benefit by it, and even the most dyspeptic of his readers will find his mouth watering and his jaded appetite tickled into healthy normality as he goes through chapter after chapter of a book which no man, no woman, who desires to live well could afford to ignore.

It is true we have the classic *Pathartha Kuna Sinthamam* with its marvellous anticipations of the modern learning on vitamins, but its scope is different, and its poetic framework is far too high for the average housewife. The work before us is unobtrusively scientific, is simply worded, and is full of practical household hints as to what one should eat, and how to make it eatable, without degenerating into a common book of cookery or a collection of classified recipes.

The title of the book warns off its pages all non-vegetarian Tamils. It deals only with சத்துள்ள உணவு. Many, both Hindus and Christians, turning to page 102 will miss in the composition of சுவைக்க சமைக்க some of their accustomed delicacies. The reader is not to hanker after fish-pots or flesh pots. This, far from being a drawback, enhances the value of the book, for with easily obtainable herbs, greens, fruits and cereals, one may have something very palatable and nutritious off any page.

Cooked rice is a common place item. Yet not many people know that there are ten varieties of this edible, the tenth of which being a delicacy from Bengal. It sounds rich reading and savoury. There are 40 kinds of very tasty curries, 24 salads, 66 small salads, 12 kinds of dry curries, 21 gravy curries, 3 Sambar, 13 kinds of "molgu tanny" and 100 kinds of cakes, sweets and other light dainties.

Anyone reading this attractively turned out little volume—the excellency of the format of the book being a credit to the Saiva Prakasa Press, Jaffna—will have a reasonable desire to eat well, and to eat well is to live well. For which desire the reader will render hearty thanks to the author.

T. I. T.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Weather—The intense heat of mid summer was relieved by welcome and refreshing showers of rain during the week in most parts of the district.

Banking Commission Chairman—Sir Scraby Poekhanawalla, Chairman of the Banking Commission, who is paying a special visit to Ceylon, in connection with the inauguration of the State Bank is expected to arrive on April 10th.

Mr. Nariman Elected Mayor—Mr. K. E. Nariman, the prominent Congressman of Bombay, a member of the Congress Working Committee and President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, was elected Mayor of Bombay Corporation.

The Judicial Commission—The Judicial Commission met on Friday last and discussed on what basis statistics should be collected from the various Courts in the Island, and it was resolved to hold another meeting early to consider the draft of the questionnaire to be issued to the public. The public sittings of the Commission will be held very shortly after the questionnaire is issued.

Jaffna Buddhists and Bu Gaya—At a meeting of Buddhist Jaffna held at the Naga Vihara on the 27th ultimo presided by Mr. E. W. Abeygunasakera, C. a resolution was passed supporting the Bill in the Indian Assembly for the restoration of Buddhist temples to Buddhists. It was decided to send telegrams to the Members of the Assembly in support of the Bill.

Bunding The Mahaweli—It is learned that the Surveyor General's Department is devoting their attention to the launching of the big project for bunding the Mahaweli. The survey of the vast area known as the Sea of Parakrama Basin has now been completed and traces of the ancient irrigation channels and 'alas' have been uncovered so that all the preliminary work essential to the inauguration of a great scheme of restoration has been done.

Cheap Railway Tickets—Cheap tickets on the railway will be issued by the authorities for the Hindu and Sinhalese New Year, the Easter, and also for the ceremony at Anuradhapura in connection with depositing the relic in the Ruwanvelisaya Dagoba. The first issue of cheap tickets will begin on the 11th instant and will be continued till the 22nd instant, these tickets being issued to stations distant 25 miles and over. The cheap tickets to Anuradhapura will be available from the 18th instant up to the 26th. Cheap tickets are also being issued this month from Ceylon to stations on the South Indian Railway and the Madras and Sberanur-Nilambur Railways.

MALARIA EXPERT IN CEYLON

Colonel Gill Arrives

The Malaria expert, Colonel C. A. Gill arrived in Colombo yesterday.

He interviewed the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services and spent some time in inspecting maps and consulting some of the senior officers of the department.

Rabies Spread by Jackals

According to the authorities at the Pasteur Institute, Colombo, Jackals are also responsible for the dissemination of rabies. They not only bite dogs causing them to develop this disease but also attack human beings. During 1934 nineteen persons were treated at the Institute for jackal bites.

LOCAL RICE SUPPLY INADEQUATE

What 1000 Housewives Think of Ceylon Rice

Four hundred and ninety housewives replied to the postcard about Ceylon rice, according to American books on the subject of questionnaires this is a greater number of answers than one has a right to expect, which shows what an interest Ceylon ladies take in the matter of local production. Besides these thirty-six answers were sent in by members of the Public in reply to the newspaper appeal.

Four hundred and twenty-two of these ladies prefer Ceylon rice for the following reasons.

- (1) Eighty-three prefer the flavour to that of Indian rice.
- (2) Two hundred and seventy-four regard Ceylon rice as more wholesome and nutritious.
- (3) Eighty-four assert that it contains more vitamins.
- (4) Ninety-five consider it their duty to support the Ceylon product.
- (5) Twenty-eight eat it because they are used to it.
- (6) Eighteen prefer it because it is polished.

Various others consider it more economical, more attractive in appearance and better for making curries.

Those who prefer Indian rice stated that it has more variety in colour and taste, and is more economical.

- (2) Forty-four dislike the colour.
- (3) Sixty-six dislike the grains are too big.
- (4) Eighty-six complain of its lack of grading and refinement.
- (5) Other objections are that it is too expensive, more trouble to prepare, needs too many curries, that it is indigestible and uneconomical.

Two hundred and eighty-six ladies cannot obtain Ceylon rice when they require it, and out of the balance the great majority are field owners.

The question as to where it is to be obtained, elicited the information that it can occasionally be got anywhere, but the supply is very irregular.

Most people, therefore, in spite of their preference for Ceylon rice, are compelled to eat Indian. Rice is usually bought at the beginning of the month, and the most frequent quantities bought at a time are, one bushel, two bushels, half bushel and two and a half bushels.

Among many other valuable deductions one main conclusion can be derived from these answers, namely that before Ceylon rice can be marketed in large quantities it must be graded and cleaned, otherwise we shall merely be producing large quantities of bad rice.

It is hoped within a short time, to begin experiments to increase the supply of good Ceylon rice based on information obtained from the one thousand ladies.

TIRUVALLUVAR DAY

(Continued from page 1)

rest upon the enrolment of as many members as possible in each and every village and town, irrespective of caste or creed, subscription of membership has been fixed only at Annas four per year, (Life Membership Rs. 5/- and Patron's Donations Rs. 10/- and more).

The Committee appeals therefore to the generous-minded public to help, in every possible way they can, the attainment of the above objects. Subscriptions and Donations for the purpose may kindly be sent to the address given above, and they will be acknowledged by prompt receipts and publication of the list of donors in newspapers and pamphlets.

Stupendous Coastal Lagoons

(Continued from page 1)

Jaffna district or about the same size as Pasdun Korale East and West in the Kalutara District.

To rid this small canal zone of malaria, they cut down 12 million square yards of brushwood, drained one million square yards of swamp, maintained three million feet of ditches, emptied three hundred thousand oil cans, and fumigated 11 million cubic feet of house space. Vast sums were also spent on hospitals, medicines etc.

Even if only 5 per cent. of the expenditure incurred for each acre in Panama is spent in a remote tank district on anti malaria work, the expense may not be justifiable if measured by the profits which may be expected from paddy.

Possible Cause

But even a greater expense will be proper if incurred for rendering healthy areas adjoining thickly populated centres, for anti malaria work carried on in such adjoining areas, will reduce the death rate even in the populated centres.

Irrigation works adjoining densely populated villages have been very successful.

For instance, the Pattipola Aru Scheme under which 33,000 acres were brought under cultivation in a few years, was a huge success because the lands were situated close to very thickly populated parts of Batticaloa. Similarly although Nachaduwa and Kalawewa were failures as colonies for settlers from other districts, they are now being brought under cultivation by residents from Anuradhapura, as there are no more irrigable lands to buy under the city tanks.

Tabbowa Tank 8 miles from Puttalam is also a success though the advances made to the colonists are said to be irrecoverable.

If lands are provided adjoining densely populated areas we may expect favourable results. Fortunately it is not difficult to do so. The land reserved by Sir Hugh Clifford in and about Pasdun Korale is 200 square miles in area. The Salt Swamp known as Mutturajawela between Hendela and Ja-ela is about 12 square miles and is easily reclaimed by canals and drains.

Utilising Lagoons

There are several large lagoons in the dry zone by the side of densely populated areas which can be easily converted into fresh water lakes for irrigation. One of the best for paddy cultivation is the Batticaloa lagoon 35 miles long, the Jaffna lagoon 50 miles long, and the Chilaw Mundel-Puttalam Lagoons connected by canals about 50 miles long.

For converting these lagoons into fresh water lakes it is only necessary to close the openings which fortunately are very small and shallow (about 2 miles long and 2 or 3 feet deep). The rivers and floods will gradually fill the lagoons with fresh water and drive out through sluices or over-spills the salt water.

Into the Chilaw-Puttalam lagoon and into the Batticaloa lagoon several rivers discharge their waters and the conversion of these lagoons into fresh water lakes is easy. The Jaffna lagoon is not so favourably situated. But even here if there are very heavy downpours and floods the entire lagoon may become fresh in two or three days. On the 17th November, 1918, twenty three (23) inches of rain fell in Jaffna within 24 hours according to the G.A.'s report. In November, 1920, there was a rainfall of 51½ inches of rain in Vadamarachi and 48½ inches in Pallai. In 1932 on November 23 and 24 there fell 23 inches of rain in Jaffna. Even some days after this flood I found the sea at Elephant Pass fresh.

Lift Irrigation

Under the proposed system the water will have to be lifted two to four feet for irrigation of fields adjoining canals and channels. This no doubt costs money. But it would be far cheaper to lift water 3 or 4 feet by engines fixed to small canal boats or to motor lorries than to build large storage tanks and barrages. Where windmills can be used the cost would be next to nothing. In Holland the windmills are used not only to pump out water, but the same windmills are used to grind corn or saw timber. Persons cultivating small fields adjoining canals can lift water by the Ceylon system of "baling out" without any extra cost.

The reclamation of the shallowest

parts of the lagoons will cost nothing. Every year, with the approach of dry weather water level in the lagoon will go down owing to the lagoon water being utilised for irrigating adjoining fields and gardens, and owing to evaporation. When the shallowest portions emerge like islands on the top of the lagoon they can be cultivated as tank beds are cultivated in dry weather. But for reclamation for paddy cultivation it is not even necessary to remove all water from the land. It is best to begin cultivation before land becomes dry. Paddy about 2 months old can be transplanted from nurseries even in parts of the lake which are 8 inches under water.

Success In Egypt

It has been found in Egypt on the Mediterranean Coast that reclamation of lagoons for paddy is not costly. The Government Text Book on "Egyptian Agriculture," Vol. II, page 177, says:—"As most crops do badly on salty sands, it becomes necessary to remove the salt from the upper layers of the soil. This can be done most readily by washing, and requires a lot of water. It is more economical to do so with a crop on the ground. One of the most suitable crops for this purpose is rice. It grows well in land which is too salish for most crops."

Referring to land reclamation Willcocks says, (Egyptian Irrigation p. 140):—

"For the lowlying plains swept by sea water different considerations apply. If the land is high enough to need no pumping machinery reclamation by rice culture will pay well; where the land lies so low that pumping machinery is needed to drain it, the problem of reclamation is complicated. Sea water contains salts all of which in proper quantities are not only not harmful, but some of them are very valuable manures. Rice is a crop which not only is not injured by a large proportion of salt, but which reclaims salt land."

In Ceylon too it has been our experience that where there is enough water or rain, saline soils are good for paddy; and that transplanted paddy seedlings on fields even when covered with slightly brackish water give an abundant crop. Tank bed cultivation in dry weather has been found to be most profitable in Ceylon as the soil is extremely fertile. Reclaimed sea bed will be found to be even more suitable for paddy. Into the lagoons have been washed all the decaying vegetable matter and silt. In them are the deposits of sea weeds and of lime phosphates from the bones of sea animals. In Holland reclaimed sea bed gave the best farms and rich meadows;—meadows which fed the finest cattle which gave the best butter and cheese in the world. Forty per cent. of Holland is below the level of high floods and 25 per cent. below mean sea level.

Comparatively Simple

If we compare the proposed lake schemes in Ceylon with other irrigation and reclamation works we can not fail to be impressed with the simplicity—economy, magnitude and usefulness of the projects. Ceylon has no great natural advantages for large storage tanks as there are no rivers with deep gorges and spurs abutting on the banks. We have therefore built drains across slightly sloping plains where length rather than height is the dominating factor. The Giant's Tank, the earliest tank (attributed by some to the Nagas) and still the largest tank has a dam 17 feet high (300 feet wide) going round a length of about 12 miles. The Padaviya tank (the next largest), situated 17 miles North—North East of Vavuniya has also a stupendous embankment. Its completion" says Sir Emerson Tennent, "would occupy 10,000 men more than 5 years. At the ordinary value of labour in this country it must have cost £1,300,000—equal 13 million rupees.

The Poriyar River has been made to flow from the west side of the Cardamom Hills into the Madura District, on the east through a tunnel one mile long at a cost of 5 million rupees. By the Metturdam in South India the waters of the Cauvery are made to form a lake 60 square miles in area at a cost of 51 million rupees.

The Sannar Dam across the Nile created a lake at a cost of 84 million rupees.

The Hume Reservoir in Australia (Murray River) is 47 miles long and 3 to 4 miles wide. It cost £4½ millions = 60 million rupees. In Colorado the Gunnison River has been diverted to irrigate the Uncom

A Better Life For Peasants

HOW SURPLUS BALANCES SHOULD BE UTILISED

Mr. Brayne's Parting Message To Ceylon

"Let us invest our surplus balances in enterprises that will open up a better and fuller life for our peasants and make them well-nourished farmers rather than the poor villagers they are at present", said Mr. C. V. Brayne, the ex-Land Commissioner in the course of an interview with a press representative.

"This all leads back to my proposal, namely, that the first step is the Research Institute. I should like to leave this proposal to found it as my parting message to Ceylon" he continued.

"The certainty of title to land" he said "is an important factor in agricultural development in any country. We shall never get away from the present uncertainty in Ceylon until we adopt a system of registration of title."

In the olden days it was the dry Zone that supported a big population, he continued, and if the standard of life of the peasant is to be rightly restored the dry zone must be made to render its full contribution towards human sustenance.

Land Commissioner

Mr. C. L. Wickremasinghe has been appointed Land Commissioner as from 1st April in succession to Mr. C. V. Brayne retired.

Large Desert by a tunnel 6 miles long.

Compared With Holland

If we compare the simple and inexpensive method of reclamation of lagoons and marshes for paddy cultivation proposed for Ceylon with the process adopted in Holland and Belgium, we cannot but be struck with the great advantages which nature has given us. The dykes in Holland are in some places 60 feet high, and broad enough at the top for a carriage road and buildings. The fish in the ocean on one side of the dyke are higher than the birds on tree tops on the other. After building the dykes pumps are started and after months of pumping the water is drawn out and the bottom is used for farms. To prevent rain water from again covering the land windmills are always at work. The cost of reclamation of Zuider Zee is expected to cost £55 millions.

It may be noted that the reclamation of 65 acres by the Jaffna Question cost about 7 lakhs, paying for prison labour at 40 cents a day—10,000 rupees an acre.

The Colombo Lake Scheme which consisted of reclaiming 150 acres of the lake, and dredging the canals and building retaining walls on the sides cost 9 million rupees.

The total cost of the three lagoon schemes and the Mutturajawela Scheme would be about one million rupees and the area which can be irrigated for this cost is about 150 square miles. If the schemes are fully developed at a cost of three million rupees, about 400 square miles can be irrigated; the net profit from this expenditure can be estimated at about 25 per cent; and the extra rice produced (at Rs. 4 a bushel) at ten million rupees per annum. The cost looks so small, compared say with the Karachi Scheme where ten thousand acres have been rendered irrigable at a cost (with interest) of 34 million rupees.

There are engineering details involved in dealing with cost. This part of the subject is best reserved for another occasion.

(Continued from page 1.)

husband!

And the band of youths who sought to protect their protector had sorrowfully observed that the wife herself gave the police an account of her husband's doings.

"My doings are before God!" Viswanath said and asking three of them to follow him, he immediately sought an opportunity to confront his wife.

As he reached his house, one of his tenants—unofficial C. I. D.—whispered to his companion:

Police Officer Oshu Singh was in Rukmi's room at the time! His police minions were watching at the gate!

Viswanath entered by the back and followed by three of his men, he forced the door and entered the room of sin.

"Put it by—you are already shadowed by Sobhan's rifle!" Viswanath simply said as the unfortunate lover of his wife laid his hand on the pistol. "I am come not to defend my wife. She is a wealthy woman. She has loved you. I came to appeal to you both not to kill a child that God has ordained should come to the world. If Rukmi likes this life, let her live it. To protect her honour, I shall still be father of her child. Do not kill it. It is the produce of love—of God. That is why I am here. Why, Rukmi, was my sister before she became my wife—she will be my sister again."

VI

With the first cry of her first child, something dead and dormant in Rukmi awoke. Her father was by her side; so was Viswanath, for was not the father of the child expected to be happy?

"I am glad to have lived to see this day, my son," said Rukmi's father. "I wish Rukmi will help you in your great work. I am proud to be your adopted father more than being her real father."

Those words of her father had touched her when her heart was tender.

She turned and looked at her husband who was going through the fraud of being the child's father with sincerity and strength. He was shielding her honour that stood rooted in dishonour.

She felt a strange yearning for this wonder love of Viswanath for her—in spite of her fall.

"Bibi has been going to the sea shore and standing on the edge of the rock" was the whisper among the tenants' volunteer corps. They suspected that she was intending suicide. They reported to their chief.

"We never watch her: but we could not help seeing her movements in the course of our work. Any day she might jump into the sea and be no more."

Rukmi, with the child, was walking briskly. The moon had just set.

She laid the child near the temple wall—sleazily covered. The child was sleeping.

She made for the rock—she turned round twice: did she hear any foot steps? No one accosted her and she walked more quickly, steadily, resolutely.

"Husband, God, forgive me—" she said as she resolved to jump.

And then she felt she cannot move. Some one held her in check. She swooned.

"You are dead—now live a new life as my sister—" said Viswanath to Rukmi. "Together let us carry on this work for our fellow-men."

"Goddess, do you call her—yes, she is a Goddess now," the old grandmother was telling her young one, "but she had married a God. That is why she is a Goddess."

But the girls persisted in calling Rukmi Goddess. Rukmi had changed

(Roy's Weekly)

N. VAITILINGAM & Co.,

HARDWARE MERCHANTS & BUILDING CONTRACTORS

COLOMBO & JAFFNA

Telephone No. 30. (Jaffna.)

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

QUOTATIONS WILL BE GIVEN ON APPLICATION
we Undertake Building Constructions of Steel Structures
Or any other Kind or Size

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

Head Office

38. Third Cross Street Colombo.

Phone No. 2210 (Colombo)

Y. 201. 8-2—7-2-36 (T.)

Teak! Teak! Teak!

Why do you prefer
RANGOON TEAK?

Because it is
THE BEST

A FRESH STOCK IN VARIOUS SIZES

OF RANGOON TEAK

is now available at our

GRANDBAZAAR STORES

Prices Moderate.

The Pound Mark The Best and Standard Tiles Most popular.

No other tiles are so increasingly bought in Jaffna every year and used with great satisfaction as

THE POUND MARK TILES.

These are available only from us.

S. Veeragathipillai & Sons

Grand Bazaar, Jaffna.

(b Th)

Y. 27. 1-5-31—30-4-35

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8639

In the matter of the estate of the late Nagamamah of Kanagasabai Vairavanathar of Vaddukoddai East

Deceased.

Sithamparappillai Ponniah of Vaddukoddai East

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kanagasabai Vairavanathar of Vaddukoddai East
2. Thangammah wife of Sithamparappillai Ponniah of Vaddukoddai East

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before N. Sinathamby, Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on the 3rd day of December 1934, in the presence of Mr. S. Nagalingam, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 26th day of November 1934, having been read.

It is ordered that the letters of administration in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as his father and an heir unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 30th day of January 1935, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

The 11th day of December 1934.

Order Nisi Extended for 10-4-35.

Sgd. N. SINATHAMBY, District Judge.

(O. 3, 4 & 8-4-35.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 49.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Paramanayagam wife of Suppiramaniar Kattireen of Kopy South

Deceased.

Channugan Subramaniam of Kopy South

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Suppiramaniar Kattireen of 367 Dam Street, Colombo.
2. Yoganpikali wife of Channugan Subramaniam of Kopy South.
3. Channugan Thurasingham of Kopy South, presently of Wellawatta and wife
4. Valampikai of Kopy South

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Channugan Subramaniam of Kopy South, praying for

Signed this 18th day of March 1935.

O. 1. 1 & 4-1-35.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8507

In the matter of the estate and effects of the late Kandiah Ratnasabapathy of Karaitivu West

Deceased.

Servantly widow of Ratnasabapathy

Petitioner.

Minor 1. Ratnasabapathy Vamathevan of Karaitivu West

2. Sabapathippillai Swaminathan of do

*The 1st Respondent is a minor appearing by his guardian-ad-litem, the 2nd Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Kandiah Ratnasabapathy of Karaitivu West coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge, on the 25th day of January 1935, in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 17th day of December 1934, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 15th day of March 1935, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Signed this 12th day of February 1935.

Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY, District Judge.

Extended to 9-4-35.

Intd. C. C.

D. J.

(O. 2. 4 & 8-4-35)

Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Paramanayagam wife of S. Kattireen, coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 20th day of February 1935, in the presence of Mr. A. K. Navaratnam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the day of February 1935, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of an heir the 2nd Respondent 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 the 8th day of April 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge.

Signed this 18th day of March 1935.

O. 1. 1 & 4-1-35.

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital Rs. 800000.00
Amount of Calls made Rs. 1,29,777.00

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

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 3, 4, 6 and 8 % respectively.

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

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 10% per annum when paid monthly: otherwise 12% (Part payments accepted.)

LOANS are also granted against approved securities, such as Landed Properties etc. (Part payments accepted.)

For further particulars apply to S. SELLAPPAN, Manager.

Y. 152. 21-11-34—20-11-35. T's)

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTAB. OVER 897.

(FOR THE YEAR ending 31 FEBRUARY, 1934).

New Business Exceeded Rs. 1,38,00,000

Income Exceeded Rs. 73,37,000

Assets Exceeded Rs. 4,37,51,000

Office in application to—
F. DADABHOY,
Chief Agent for Ceylon,
No. 2, Canal Row, Fort,
COLOMBO
31-12-35

The ORIGINAL is always better than an imitation so buy

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

First in 1885 and first in 1933

MADE IN INDIA BY INDIANS

USE IT FOR ALL ACHES AND PAINS.

Y. 16 11-2-33—31-12-35.

FOREMOST AYURVEDIC REMEDIES

39

Years of Study Research and Practice in AYURVEDA

KESASUVASANY.—This is a hair oil which combines in itself all that is best, choicest and rarest in the world of aromatics of the east and west. Grows hair, moustache and eyelashes luxuriantly, cools the head, brain and eyes, cures baldness, dandruff, scurf, &c. A special favourite of lovers of English perfumery. Rs. 1 per bottle. V. P. P. charges up to 2 bottles As. 8 only extra.

RAKSHAMRITHAM OR THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE AND TEA.—This is a powder prepared purely of indigenous drugs from the vegetable kingdom. A very best substitute for coffee, tea, &c. being absolutely free from the evil effects of coffee and tea, for which they are notorious. This is to be used in the same way as coffee or tea to make a very pleasant and healthy beverage. It increases digestion cures biliousness, constipation, asthma, consumption and headache. Purifies blood and invigorates the nervous system. A veritable boon to dyspeptic and diabetic patients.

P. Subbaroy
AYURVEDIC PHARMACY
Sri Venkatesa Perumal Sannathi, Tanjore, India.
(Y. 16. 31-12-35.)

Printed & published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Ayankovilady Venu West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors the Saiva Peripalana Sabha, Jaffna, at their Press the Saiva Prakash Press Vannarponnai Jaffna, on THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1935.