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The Campaign Against Malaria

Prospects of Control Brighter

By the Secretary, National Red Cross Societies

ONE of the most powerful allies of many national Red Cross Societies in their campaign against malaria is the Rockefeller Foundation, which does so much to co-ordinate and stimulate malaria research throughout the world. Its malaria work, which was begun in 1915, may be summarised as follows:—

The general principles of the malaria campaign have been known for a third of a century, but the prevention of this disease is still a perplexing problem. Malaria is still the King of tropical diseases, and it destroys men by the million over a vast area. Were expense to be no matter, malaria control through eradication of the offending mosquito would be comparatively simple. The problem is to bring control work within the economic means of the community.

Before the War

Before the Great War, the malaria problem seemed comparatively simple. The early demonstrations of malaria control in the United States were successful because malaria-transmitting mosquito (*Anopheles*) endemic, and because there was only one malaria-transmitting mosquito (*Anopheles quadrimaculatus*), which was relatively easy to control.

The Great War caused a serious increase in malaria throughout the world. Not only that, but it was found that other mosquitoes than the one first incriminated were capable of transmitting the disease. The malaria parasite is, in fact, capable of adapting itself to different hosts, both in the animal and insect kingdoms, and it has been observed that in many places in Europe the mosquito responsible for malaria seems to be changing its habits in the direction of feeding on animals rather than on man.

Limitations of Quinine

If patients could be segregated it would be possible to apply the slogan "Do not infect the mosquito and the mosquito will not infect you." Unfortunately, such segregation is usually impossible.

Generally speaking, the drugs that are specific for malaria are expensive and are not easily administered on a large scale. Quinine is extensively used, but it has marked limitations. It is effective against symptoms and it has saved innumerable lives; but it is not a preventive of the disease. In areas where attempts have been made to control malaria by means of quinine, better food, better housing, and better hospitals, the effect on the prevalence of the disease has been practically nil. On the other hand, wherever efforts have been directed against the mosquito itself, malaria has decreased and its spread has been controlled.

New Remedy

Widespread attention has recently been drawn to a new remedy, *plasmodochin*, which was introduced in

1926. This drug possesses a valuable tendency to devitalize the malaria parasite in a certain stage of its development. Combined with quinine, under the name of *chinoplasm*, this drug has been used extensively. Unfortunately, plasmodochin, even when combined with quinine, was found insufficient to prevent the appearance of malaria parasites in the blood. It would seem, therefore, that the new drugs introduced against malaria are not wholly effective. In West Africa there is a general opinion that, in five-grain daily doses, quinine prevents serious manifestations of the disease. Malaria that cannot be claimed for quinine.

Some results can be obtained by killing adult mosquitoes by swatting, catching, spraying, fumigating, trapping, poisoned baits, and the encouragement of natural enemies. But not much can be expected from these methods because they require the systematic and continuous co-operation of the community, and this, except under army conditions, is rarely possible.

Other Methods

Other methods, which aim at preventing mosquito bites, include screening, special clothing, bed nets, chemical or mechanical repellents, removal of houses from malarial districts, provision of animal barriers and, best of all, the killing of mosquito larvae in a number of ways. One of them consists in oiling the surface water in which the mosquitoes breed. But such oiling can serve only as a temporary measure. Continued for many years it is often found to be more expensive than such permanent measures as draining and filling.

Larvae can also be killed by dusting Paris green on the water in which the larvae are found. This measure is effective even if this chemical is extensively diluted with road dust. It is not dangerous to stock, or fish, nor has it ill effects on rice or other crops. It is also not as visible as oil and is therefore more difficult to control by inspection.

The breeding of small larvae-eating fish is a simple and effective way of controlling mosquito production. The top minnow is particularly useful for this purpose. But in few places have fish alone been able to control malaria.

The larvae of the yellow fever mosquito can be trapped, because this mosquito breeds chiefly in artificial water containers found near houses, but trapping of the larvae of the malaria mosquito would not be feasible since it breeds wherever suitable water or moisture exists.

The most radical and successful measure is the destruction of mosquito breeding places by means of drainage, clearing, cleaning, channelling, emptying, filling, flushing and drying. Salting, or otherwise altering the composition of the water and the orderly progress of agricultural cultivation, which

Whole-Day Sittings for Councillors

THE BUDGET DEBATE

May Meet After Dinner Too

Longer sittings of the State Council to discuss the Budget were announced by the Speaker, Mr. F. A. Obeyesekere, at the Council's meeting on Monday.

The Speaker said it was proposed that the Council should sit from Monday daily, including Mondays, from 10 a.m. till 12.30 and again from 2-30 to 7-30 p.m., except on Wednesdays when the Council would sit only from 2-30 p.m. He added that later on, if necessary, it was proposed to sit after dinner. On Fridays there would be the usual adjournment at 6 p.m.

ALLEGED REQUEST FOR BRIBE

Ministers to Consider Complaint Against M. S. C.

A statement will be made to the State Council after the Board of Ministers consider the allegation made against a State Councillor by a former Chairman of the Kalutara Urban District Council, that a Member of the State Council made a request to him for a bribe of Rs. 3,500 for the purpose of influencing the Executive Committee of Local Administration to sanction the electric lighting scheme for that town.

At the meeting of the Kalutara Urban District Council held on July 21, the present Chairman, Mr. A. D. de Fonseka, brought up the matter for discussion after which the Council decided to inform the State Council of the allegation made and to enquire as to what steps the Council was taking in the matter. This resolution, it is learned, is to be considered shortly by the Board of Ministers.

tends to do away with swamps and breeding areas, are also effective.

Varies With Countries

In no single region is it necessary or feasible to apply all the anti-malaria measures known. Each reign presents a special problem, and as we go from country to country, the diversity of the measures adopted will become evident. In Italy, where the Red Cross had done so much to combat malaria, a special campaign was started in 1923 with a careful survey. In Istria, fish alone were used to prevent mosquito breeding, but nowhere else was this method practicable. In every instance, it proved to be less expensive to abolish malaria than to treat it with quinine. The control methods were, as far as possible, embodied in national laws, which are now in full effect in Italy.

The drainage of the Pontine marshes and their conversion into fertile plains after centuries of neglect, punctuated by occasional and abortive attempts to reclaim this land, is one of the greatest achievements of

Continued on page 3

A Short Story

HIS ENGLAND-RETURNED SON

HOOKAM Chand opened the letter. It was in English, and so, he called Bir Singh to read and translate it to him. The note ran thus: T—Hotel, Bombay, 27th May 1935

Dear Father, Quite unexpectedly, Constance and I have to prolong our stay for another fortnight due to rush of work. I have a crowded programme before me, and the general body meeting of the C. I. S. comes up on Tuesday and a heavy agenda is to be finished. Constance has to keep many public engagements. She too has called for a working committee meeting of the S. I. W. Poor girl! She says she has no time even to die. Curious enquiries are pouring in from all corners and she will take at least 3 or 4 days to complete her correspondence. She had a slight cold yesterday, and doctors advise complete rest for a week. No room for any anxiety.

Constance is quite anxious about the puppies. She wants you to pay particular attention to those mute darlings. Tom is quite all right. Only have a dip or two a week with the Mac Dougal's powder as a necessary precaution against falling of hair. Also give him meat twice a day (not exceeding 4 to 5 ozs. a time). Poor Betty's case requires careful handling. She has a very weak constitution. So, avoid all kinds of heavy diet. Only milk and bread will do. If the digestion is poor, give her an oz. of castor oil, but be careful in drinking, lest the oil should penetrate into the wind-pipe. Never fail to call for medical aid, if necessary. Scot is all health and vitality, a dog that counts, his eyes sparkling with energy. Ask that blockhead of a keeper to take them for airing daily. We are bringing with us Spratt's Oval and Weetmeet.

Another thing. I am awfully hard up for money. So, send by R. P. a cheque for Rs. 500/-. Thanks. We have purchased an Exide battery for the radio.

My table is spread with visiting cards and half a dozen visitors are just waiting outside. So,

Yours etc., Dina Nath.

P. S. Mother wants me to convey her respects to you."

Bir Singh explained the letter to the old man. His large, red face had a drawn look, and the massy body showed grave signs of being shrunk.

B. S. "What is wrong with you, Sir?"

H. C. "I am worried too much."

B. S. "Worried about these dogs?"

H. C. "Worried about the dogs, 'Memsahabs', sons, radios, everything. Just see this letter, for instance, callously oblivious of the ties of kinship and the obligation it involves, that Memsahab orders me, this old man, to look after these nasty creatures. Petticoat dictatorship going too high! Again that nuisance of a radio and a fresh battery to reduce the four hours' sleep I get. Oh, God!"

Tarrier Tom came slowly as if to argue the master's side of the case. He felt the loneliness in the absence of his master and mistress. There was none to kiss him, to fondle him

or to take him for a ride. He peeped at the door and Tom saw Hookam Chand, his enemy No. 1, and he once retreated, for Hookam Chand, often in the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Dina Nath, used to feed the puppies with his *lathi*. Had they been gifted with the power of speech, Hookam Chand would have found his shelter under some other roof, but this mute was never lost sight of by the old man. This time also he raised his *lathi*, but Tom was clever enough to avoid it.

III This abominable infatuation of the Mem sahib towards these despicable creatures sowed the seed of domestic uneasiness. Hookam Chand never had a heart to babble with these puppies. The evil had spread too far. Hookam Chand never complained to his son, nor did the latter care much for his words. "Why should I blame him? It is all my fault. All I wish for is a peaceful death," and with a sigh, he took the previous month's bill and read it for the hundredth time. Each item of the expenses was another stunning blow to the poor chap. Pocket money to both the spend-thrifts, petrol expenses, servants' pay, Journals and books, etc. a total exceeding 12 hundred, out of which his personal expenses were less than Rs. 3/- "At this rate a couple of years more and Memsahab will catch the first boat westward and my poor boy will come to his senses," thought the kind father. A stroll in the garden or a long walk would to a great extent relieve him of such gloomy thoughts but Nature's splendour had no charm for Hookam Chand.

IV Hookam Chand's father left him quite early in his life. He had to fight against poverty and consequent hardships. By the charity of his uncles, Hookam Chand went to a vernacular primary school for three years. After that he had to earn for his living. Step by step he rose up from a shop boy to a wealthy contractor. In his old age he left off all business. He gave proper education to his only son, Dina Nath, and wanted him to take up his father's business. But Dina Nath wished to go abroad for further studies. This idea was supported by his father's friends, and after much persuasion, Hookam Chand, quite unwillingly, agreed and Dina Nath went abroad in order that he may gain "business experience." Hookam Chand could not say what all countries his son visited, how much "business experience" he acquired, and such like minor details. All he could say with a sigh was that by his son's 4 years' sojourn, his bank balance was reduced by Rs. 50,000/- After this long period, Dina Nath refused to return home giving many sorts of excuses. The old parents untreated him and even his father's friends advised him to return. At last, Dina Nath agreed on condition that their Quetta bungalow should be made fit for human habitation. He sent a book on "Gardening" with all sorts of instructions. The task of furnishing the house was too much for the inexperienced father and so he requisitioned his son-in-law's help. A reception committee was accordingly formed and for technical details, they consulted some experts. Red curtains for drawing room, white for the library, blue for bed room, etc. To be brief, it took two and odd months and a staggering amount of Rs. 10,000/- before the house became fit for human habitation.

V Equipments were complete, and the eager parents waited impatiently for (Continued on Page 3.)

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Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1935.

CARRIERS FOR YOUNG MEN

SPEAKING AT A RECENT SCHOOL prize-giving, Mr. R. H. BASSETT, C.C.S., who has had exceptional opportunities in his official capacity as Agricultural Development and Marketing Commissioner to study the vast agricultural resources of the country awaiting development, did well to recommend agriculture as a career for our young men. Time and again, it has been pointed out that the country's food-supply, depending as it does on imports from outside, is in an unsound and uneconomic position and that steps should be taken to make the country self-sufficient in the matter of her food. The production of rice in India and Burma with their cheap and abundant labour and unfailing supply of river water for irrigation may be less costly than in Ceylon. But, with the adoption of labour-saving machinery and the opening up of extensive areas for cultivation, it should be possible to do away with some of the handicaps to which the cultivator is now exposed. It must be confessed that despite the efforts of the Department of Agriculture to popularise new and improved methods of cultivation, the average cultivator is unwilling to discard his age-long methods. Demonstrations organised by Agricultural Officers make no lasting impression on the cultivator's mind. He is loath to embark on experiments and risk losing the little capital he has. If, however, he should find that a new process is likely to bring more profit to himself, he will put himself to the trouble of picking it up. The best way to make modern agricultural knowledge available to the rural population is to encourage a number of educated young-men to go back to the land and find a home for themselves in rural areas.

Rural uplift work does not mean merely more roads and wells for the villagers which after all is the Government's duty. But, it means a new touch, a new spirit and a new hope. This can be inculcated only by the example of educated young men who have taken to agriculture as a career.

The Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands is keen on giving practical effect to its policy of encouraging food production. But, the educational policy has not been adjusted to produce the bias for agriculture in the minds of a large number of young men who could never hope to go up to the university standard. The present system of education with its emphasis on the literary side, cannot but render our English educated young men unfit for the

active life of a farmer. The numbing effect of a purely literary education must be countered by practical training in a farm colony provided by Government.

The plight of the youths of this District calls for special mention. Most parents give their children an English education in the hope of pushing them somehow into Government Service either here or in the Malay States. A large number of young men also found billets in mercantile offices and on tea and rubber plantations. The policy of restriction enforced against Ceylonese candidates in the Malay States and the influx of Indian clerks and conductors into planting districts have resulted in reducing the opportunities of our lads to secure employment. In our own country, competition has become so keen that the average young man finds it difficult to get a footing anywhere. Parents and pupils must now realise the futility of wasting money and energy on an education which leads the educated young man nowhere. The only hope for our young men lies in the direction of agriculture and trade.

The Minister of Communications and Works pointed out the other day that about 300 million rupees' worth of import and export business exclusively is in the hands of non-Ceylonese who carry away the profits to their home country. Our young men have to look on in helplessness because they have not had the practical training necessary to ensure success in trade. We can only hope that leaders of public opinion will focus public attention on the need to provide commercial training for young men who show an aptitude for business.

This Ashram founded 31 years ago by the patriotic Hindus of K'Lumpur has steadily grown in vitality and usefulness. It was registered under the Companies Act last year and continues to be the centre of spiritual and cultural rendezvous for Hindus residing at K'Lumpur and elsewhere. The lectures and Gurupoojas held under the auspices of the Ashram have attracted visitors from all quarters. The Vivekananda Tamil School under the management of the Ashram is doing good work. Its popularity is shown by the fact that at the end of last year the number of pupils on the roll was 187. Steps are being taken to replace the present school building with a structure of a semi-permanent nature. We rejoice to learn that an amicable settlement has been reached with regard to the control of the properties acquired for the Ashrama. We trust the parties will forget the incidents of the past and co-operate with one another to make the Ashrama and its institutions instruments for welding together the scattered elements in Hindu Society at Kuala Lumpur. We congratulate the Committee on the good work done by them during the year.

Murder at Karayur

One Manuel Antony who was running a tea boutique at Karayur, was, it alleged, murdered by Sinnamby Antony and Vythy Antony of the same place on Monday night.

The accused were arrested and produced before the Magistrate who remanded them till the 20th instant.

PRIZE-DAY AT JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

A PLEA FOR STATE SCHOOLS

ADVISE TO PARENTS

The Annual Prize-giving of the Jaffna Hindu College was held on Monday at 6-30 p. m. The College hall and its front yard were tastefully decorated and illuminated with multi-coloured electric jets. The Hon. Mr. Justice L. M. Maartensz who presided and Mrs. Martensz who gave away the prizes, were received on their arrival by Mr. A. Coomaraswamy M. A. Principal, Mr. W. Duraiswamy, Manager and Gate Mudaliyar A. Naganathan J. P., U. P. M. President of the College. The College Scouts under the command of Mr. K. V. Mylvaganam, the Scout-master, presented a Guard-of-honour. They were then conducted to the upper hall where the function took place. The proceedings began with the singing of *Thevaram*.

A Plea for State Schools.

Mr. A. Coomaraswamy, the Principal, read an interesting report. The following are extracts:—

"There are many problems engaging in these days the minds of the leaders and of the people in Ceylon. We who are members of educational institutions feel that many obstacles stand in the way of a progressive system of education in the Island. We are faced with the educational policy of the Government which daily devises means to limit its liability in educational expenditure. Clauses for regulation of grant in the Educational code introduced during the period of economic depression in the country have not yet been removed, and consequently Schools find it difficult to adequately equip themselves to suit their requirements. The difficulty is further enhanced by the fact that assistance from the Government by way of grant comes to us as late as three or four months after the expiry of the period for which the grant is due. We are also beset with other difficulties. There are the denominational interests that conflict with one another and which lead to unhealthy rivalry and competition among schools. Further the parent is poor and is only anxious that his child gets through a public examination with cheap instruction. As unemployment increases faith in English education decreases. Liberal grant from the Government, and endowments from the public are required to bifurcate Secondary education so as to enable it to offer a more practical course, as an alternative to mere academic ideal, to those who look forward to avenues of employment other than academic. These difficulties almost make me a votary to a system of education controlled by the State. It is unfair to consider that a monopoly of education by the State is an interference in the freedom of the citizen. For the State is not merely the totality of living individuals, nor the instrument of parties for their own end, but an organism comprising the unlimited series of generations of which individuals are merely transient elements; it is the supreme synthesis of all the material and non-material values of the race. Hence it is that the vital subject of education should be a complete concern of the State so that it may be able to procure expert guidance in matters educational for its future citizens. Our masses have not yet got into the full consciousness of their individual rights and it is necessary to improve them qualitatively. It is idle, under the existing conditions, to expect every parent to have the necessary wisdom to know what kind of education is best suited to his child, and hence it was that Plato's ideal Republic appropriated to itself all children from their infancy for purposes of education and health. We need hardly be afraid of a monotonous uniformity in State schools for they will meet the varied

talents of the youths committed to their charge. We shall therefore begin to take a larger view of the education of the country and not confine ourselves to the one imparted in individual schools. A proper system of education is the chief means of nation-building and therefore our education cannot content itself to be left to private or individual efforts, but must be done on a nation-wide scale. All advanced states in the world have a state-system of education and what is good and beneficial to them cannot fail to be so to our Island. The regeneration of Japan in recent times is a striking example of what can be accomplished by a sound system of education. Forty years of State Education created a New Japan and raised it to a place among the great nations of the world.

Religion in State Schools

There is on the other hand, the question of the place of religion in State Schools. Religion is an infection not an inoculation of ideas. Though religion, in the technical sense, is not taught at Royal College, it is obvious that the Royal College boy catches his character from his teachers and the traditions of the College and this fact accounts for his becoming no less a good citizen than he who receives his education in a denominational institution. Further schools should, on a miniature scale, represent in some respects the Society whom they serve. Now at the J. H. C. we have pupils who are members of all the four important religions in the Island. We have Hindus, Buddhists, Muslims and Christians. They all grow here in a spirit of true and sincere comradeship, learning to tolerate and respect the feelings and views and even the idiosyncrasies of their fellow students. At one time these religions were taught in this College. We attach great importance to the free association of the pupils of different communities and religions in the College for we believe that it is one of the means of raising the standard of citizenship among its pupils in whom there will be a combination of gifts and strength and moral purpose which will stamp them as prominent workers, not as leaders and prophets in the next stage of our country's evolutionary progress. The moral training along these lines is the object of our efforts at the Jaffna Hindu College and *raison d'être* of the great sacrifices made by the founders of this institution.

"In the domain of secular education we have made one change with regard to the organisation of Schoolwork. We have substituted the London Matriculation form in place of the Cambridge Senior. This change, we believe, will be beneficial to the parents who will be relieved of one examination fee. As our boys generally aim to obtain London University Degrees it is to their advantage if they pass the Entrance Examination of the same University. But the unlimited scope of freedom permitted to students who wish to take up the Matriculation Examination requires the attention of all who are interested in the education of the country. Students who are found by the School unfit to appear at the examination apply for admission to the Examination on their own responsibility, miscalculating their capacity and attainments, and misguiding their fond parents. Such a freedom may affect the discipline and organisation of work in the School."

Master V. Soccalingam of the Junior form, who delivered a Tamil speech, was highly complimented for his excellent delivery and received the applause of the large audience. This was followed by an address in English by Master S. Veekatasalam of the matric form.

Mrs. Maartensz then gave away the prizes. Almost all the prizes for Religious knowledge and General Proficiency were awarded out of the funds accruing from an endowment to the College by the late Mr. S. T. M. Pasupathy Chettiyar, one of the original founders and Treasurer of the College, in honour and memory of those who were instrumental in founding the Hindu College and promoting its welfare.

Duty of Parents

Mr. K. S. Arulnandhy M. Sc., Divisional Inspector of Schools, N.D., was then called upon to speak.

Having congratulated the prize-winners and consoled the non-prize-winners, Mr. Arulnandhy said that he was not going to touch upon nor comment on the important subjects referred to in the report which was very provoking,—thought-provoking. Prize-day was also a Parents' day. Parents attended the function with a view to

listening to the report of the Principal and rejoicing in the achievements of their children. He, therefore, thought of availing of that opportunity to say something of common interest to schools and parents. He wanted to tell them of the co-operation they should render to schools in the work of education. He would deal with the life of a student in two periods—pre school period and the school period. Dealing with the first, he said that a child came into this world with a certain number of innate tendencies, a certain amount of intelligence and a will. There was a vast storehouse of knowledge on the principles and methods of education and on the nature of mind and on child psychology which has come down to them as a result of years of patient study and experiment by eminent educationists of other countries. It was a pity that their country had not availed itself of that knowledge. He said that parents had that stupendous task of dealing with the child during the first five years. He would tell them that the life of an individual was made or marred during these five years. What a great responsibility was in their hands! Parents should look at the life of a child from its stand point. One generation wrongly brought up would mar a succeeding generation. A child learned more by imitation than by conscious effort. It was, therefore, the paramount duty of parents to see that they conducted themselves in a manner that would not spoil the child, during its most impressionable age.

Touching next on the school-days of a child, the speaker said, that parents could contribute a great deal indeed. It was wrong for a parent to rest content that the school alone was responsible for the education of his child. Home work was very important from the school's point of view. In these days of difficult examinations, work in schools alone was not sufficient. Parents should, therefore, get in close touch with the school and teachers and provide the student with all the facilities for study at home. Another important matter was that that school and the parent should co-operate in the task of education.

Needs of a School

Continuing Mr. Arulnandhy said that it was strange that benefactors were few in this country. Institutions could not grow without the munificence of benefactors. He was sorry to listen to the Principal's report where in the needs of the College such as a play ground, a well-equipped library and a Gymnasium were mentioned. If parents really wished that their children should get the best from the College, they should see that the needs of the College were supplied. A Gymnasium was very essential for a school. The present generation was physically on the downward path. Those of them who could in any sense shape the manner of things should wake up and rectify things before it is too late. Provision of Gymnasium would go a great way to improve the pupils physically. He hoped that not only in this institution but in all other institutions provision would be made for gymnastic exercises. Germany, of all the countries he had visited, stood as a model in the physical culture provided for its children.

Chairman's Speech

The Chairman addressing next thanked them sincerely for the very cordial reception given to him and his wife and also for according them the privilege of taking part in the prize-giving of the college. He said that he need hardly say how greatly pleased he was to give whatever support he might to the cause of education, a cause so dear to the people of this province. He could realise how dear the cause of education was to them, that he took his mind back to a time when three boys in St. Thomas College had gone there for studies from Mannar. It showed what a great interest and a great zeal they took in the cause of education to send the boys all the way from Mannar to Colombo, at a time when travelling was not so easy as now. Those parents were so anxious to give their sons the best education that they sent them all the way to St. Thomas. Other boys followed in their trail, but it was not so now. Because the standard of education in the North rose so high and so rapidly that there was no necessity to send boys to Colombo. Teaching in the schools in the North would not be surpassed by the teaching in any of the schools in Colombo. He was aware that the standard of education in a school depended a great deal on the Principal,

(Continued on page 3)

A SHORT STORY

(Continued from page 3)

ing his right hand was a girl in frock and hat whom Dina Nath introduced to the astonished company as his better half. "She is simply a dear," said he. In the confusion nobody noticed the sigh that escaped poor Hookam Chand.

With the coming of his son's Constance, the domestic peace of the family left for ever. Evening parties, balls, picnics took the place of Palsidas Ramayan recitation. For a few days Hookam Chand suffered everything. As time went on, he could not tolerate such expenses which of course touched his pocket considerably. So, one day he suggested that the son should begin a business. But Dina Nath pook pooked the idea, for he hated any kind of business as much as he hated his father's *dhoti*. The young man's mind never wandered in the low labors of this money making work; it was something nobler that he wanted to do to his poor, uneducated countrymen, and consequently with this idea in view, he founded a society called the "Cultured Indians' Society." Constance too did not keep idle. She took up social service and organised the "Society for the Amelioration of Woman." Both of them went to Bombay in connection with these as was mentioned, in Dina Nath's letter above. Dina Nath took his mother also to show 'her the outside world.' If the old man could not appreciate the noble work of these young enthusiasts, it was simply due to his illiteracy and consequent 'narrowmindedness.' Hookam Chand at last retired into a philosophic resignation placing his card before the Almighty's table and waited for the day of revelation. He once complained about the expenses in a mild tone of advice and said that one should cut one's coat according to one's cloth. Dina Nath did cut his coat in the most up-to-date Parisian fashion, but whether it was according to the cloth or not Hookam Chand alone could say. "Do not count everything in Rs. as ps. These are quite unavoidable necessities and Constance says that living is damn cheap in India." Thus did the son try to console his father.

Life proved a burden to the old man. "If only I could get rid of these puppies and that monotonous radio!" No Aspirin pills or Bromides could induce him to sleep when once "America begins to sing, or Paris is dancing." More obnoxious than all these was the Mem Sahab. If that "dear" began to chat with Betty in her lap, Hookam Chand's headache appeared again. At moments of distress he thought "What if I poison all these damn puppies? But what will follow? Veterinary experts will bombard the place, postmortem, police investigation and what not!" So the idea never materialised. He never forgot to pray day and night for the destruction of the dogs and radio which were the cause of half his misery.

VI

On the 31st of May, Hookam Chand went to sleep quite early. These days are days for sound sleep, for there was 'chatter box' and no 'New York singing.' He got up long before the first tremor of the quake and came out to give alarm to the domestic servants. In spite of all his efforts to save them, two of them fell to the fury of the quake. Further search revealed that the drawing-room and part of the library were razed to the ground. The car shed was simply a heap of bricks. Next came the thought of Mem Sahab's darlings. The broken head of Betty, one leg and tail of Tom and nothing of Scot were all he could see. No MacDonald's powder, no castor oil, and absolutely no fear of windpipe. He went to see the drawing-room. "No New York song and no Paris dance for some time at least," Hookam Chand consoled himself. In spite of the heartrending catastrophe around him, Hookam Chand could not control the smile that played on his lips. At last God had granted him the first half of his prayer, even though at a high price, and Hookam Chand was sure that God will never leave anything half done.

"Earthquake calamity — much damage — Puppies no more — Radio in pieces."

Dina Nath read the telegram to Constance. With a loud shriek she fell from the chair. It was said that she remained unconscious after 3 hours 41 minutes and the first word that escaped her lips when she came to her senses was "Betty."

—Eoul's Weekly.

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Y. 152. 21-11-34—20-11-35. (15)

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Y. 57. 1-5-35—30-4-36

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Y. 56. 8-2—7-2-36 (T.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 68
In the matter of the estate of the late Kandavanam Arumugam of Alaveddy

- Deceased.
1. Vairamuttu Thambirajah and
 2. wife Thairahayaki both of Alaveddy
- vs. Petitioners.
1. Vallipuram Somasunderam and
 2. wife Parameswary of Alaveddy

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above-named Petitioners praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Kandavanam Arumugam of Alaveddy coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 14th day of March 1935 in the presence of Mr. T. Arumainayagam Proctor on the part of the Petitioners and the affidavit of the Petitioners dated the 20th day of February 1935 having been read, It is declared that the 2nd Petitioner as one of the heirs of the said intestate and the 1st Petitioner as the husband of the 2nd Petitioner are entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued

NOTICE

N. Kandiah
LICENSED
AUCTIONEER

AND
Commissioner of Sales

KODDADY, JAFFNA.
(M. 75. 1-6 to 31-12-35) (1)

to them unless the Respondents or any person shall on or before the 15th day of May 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 12th day of April 1935.
(Sgd.) C. COOMARASWAMY, District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for 2-8-35
Extended for 30-5-35
(Sgd.) C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge.
(Y. 58. 15 & 19-3-35)

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(Y. 53. 1-1—31-12-35.)

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