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# THE Hindu Organ.

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## THE MAKING AND UNMAKING OF MAN

### A PLEA FOR A PLANNED ECONOMY

(By Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri)  
(Special to the "Hindu Organ")

THE most remarkable of all the modern self-delusions is the idea that every nation should become self-sufficient not by being really self-sufficient but by exploiting others i.e. by killing the self-sufficiency of others. Formerly Nature kept down populations by war and disease and famine of diverse magnitudes. War was sought to be abolished by peace pacts. Science lessened disease by preventive and curative medicine and drove away famine by intensive and extensive cultivation. Such was the state of affairs at the end of the wonderful nineteenth century. The result was that the civilised countries of the West, excepting France, needed population outlets. Further, the raising of the standards of life by the industrial evolution and by the advancement of science resulted in every civilised country panting for raw materials so that it might augment its output of finished products and scour the wealth of the world. Thus self-sufficiency depends more on the self than on sufficiency. Egoism is rampant and the bloated self imagines that it can attain sufficiency only by sucking the vitality of other selves. This is the real spring of Italy's unholo passion for the swarthy Ethiopian Queen—far fiercer than the love of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. As every country can play at the game of self-sufficiency, successful self-sufficiency can be attained only by conquest and disarmament.

#### Diplomacy

The above is the real reason why the world is more of an armed camp than it was ever before and why world economic conferences and disarmament conferences have been such wholesale failures. It is the reason why the League of Nations is so good in talk and so ineffective in action. Whether the schoolmaster is abroad or not the diplomat is abroad. The definition of Sir Henry Wotton that a diplomat is a person who is sent abroad to his for his country is as two today as it was in his time. But diplomacy meets diplomacy. Though when Greek meets Greek there may be a tug of war, there is only a tug of humbug when diplomacy meets diplomacy. The result is plenty of use of soap and water but their application only leaves every one more unclean in spirit than ever before.

#### Thousand Years Hence

In a recent book of his Mr. H. G. Wells refers to the Era of Asiatic Predominance and its supersession by the Era of European Predominance. When the history of the world comes to be written a thousand years hence the seemingly all important events of today will be as dust on the balance and even the world-war of 1914 will not loom much bigger than the massacre of Glance. At the bar of human reason each country will be arraigned in respect of its follies and crimes and a just verdict will be proclaimed.

Nations are no more immune from punishment than individuals. If an individual is adjudged to be a person of merit only to the extent to which he contributes to the general welfare and obeys the ethical injunctions and prohibitions and loves God and becomes worthy of His Grace in the same identical balance are nations weighed and adjudged worthy or worthless. Such are the laws of human destiny for individuals and for nations as well.

#### Isolation Impossible

Man has annihilated distance by the locomotive and the motor car and the steamer and the aeroplane. Isolation has become impossible. But what we have got now is what Mr. H. G. Wells calls as "the jumbling together of different and discordant cultures in one world-wide mutuality of discredit and destruction". We have "the hard-love and the hard-fear" in selfish and deadly operation. Mr. Wells says well in his work on *The Shape of Things to Come*. "It is not a conflict of light and darkness we have to describe; it is the struggle of the purblind among the blind." We are in the vortex of what he has well called as the 'Age of Frustration.' Are we going to move out of it into the age of Realisation?

#### An Economic League of Nations

An economic League of Nations is absolutely necessary as a supplement to the political League of Nations. We want what Mr. Wells calls a "substantial effort to take hold of the land, sea and natural resources of the planet and bring them from a state of fragmentary, chaotic and wasteful exploitation into a general scheme". The era of competition has led to the era of Big Business and Rationalisation. Profit and not service or welfare is the main spring of human endeavour today. Over production by the western countries and their grim mutual competition led to a scramble for colonies and markets. Wars abroad and unemployment at home have become chronic in every civilised (?) country. Armaments have been growing on a colossal scale and bloated armaments always lead to war. It is inevitable that war-mindedness should precipitate wars, and modern wars are deadly on a world-wide scale. The less the wars the more would be the unemployment. Governments have to choose between civil wars and wars abroad, and naturally choose the lesser evil of the two. War was formerly a special occupation but is now a national passion and obsession. There are black and brown shirts here and there and shirts of many other colours are coming. The Ford Peace ship Oscar II which sailed from New York to Norway is become a figure of romantic fiction like the flying Dutchman. The American Press itself covered the project with ridicule. The Peace Crusader went

## JUDICIAL COMMISSION REPORT

### Now Before The Governor

The Report of the Judicial Commission is now before His Excellency the Governor and, it is understood, will be placed before the Board of Ministers after the assembly of the next State Council.

After the Board of Ministers, including the Attorney-General, has considered the recommendations the Report will be published as a Sessional Paper.

#### P. R. C. JAFFNA

### Condolence Resolution on King's Death

At the meeting of the Provincial Road Committee, Northern Province, Jaffna, and the District Road Committee, Jaffna, held on Saturday the 25th instant at the Jaffna Kacheri it was unanimously resolved to place on record its sense of deep regret at the death of His late Gracious Majesty King George V and its loyalty to His Successor. The Committee also desired that this expression of regret and loyalty be conveyed to His Excellency the Governor.

Mr E. T. Dyson, the Government Agent presided and the following were present—

The Provincial Engineer, N. P., Mr. J. V. Chelliah J. P., Mudr. G. Subramaniam, J. P., Mr. K. Somasundaram, Proctor S. C., Mr. S. M. Abubucker, Proctor; Mr. M. Kanapathipillai Chairman, V. C. Pololy, Mr. P. R. Thanbiayah, Mr. T. Ramanathan and Mr. F. J. R. Vikramasinkam, the Chief Clerk.

home to his bread and butter and left his friends to make munitions of war.

#### Too Emasculated

Mr. Wells has well called Versailles the "seed-bed of disasters". President Wilson was an idealist who was the idol of the Allies as he helped them to rout Germany. But he was soon discarded by America and forgotten by the Allies. 'France was too busy crying Delenda est Germania' to hear pipes of peace. Britain's hands were too busy with dominions and dependencies and mandates and protectorates and what not and hence had no time to take her eyes away from her witch's cauldron. One great thing that Wilson did was the restoration of Poland. One great idea which he vitalised was the idea of self-determination. His supreme achievement was, of course, the League of Nations. He thus recast the map of Europe and gave Europe a taste of an arbiter set over it. But the League was too emasculated to be an effective arbiter. It could preach but could not punish. It was helpless when Japan ate up a bit of China and when the Kilkenny cats of South America went for each other. We have to see what will come of the present application of Sanctions against Italy. After all Economic Sanctions are only a tepid bath and may be unpleasant but will leave no after-effects. The League bids fair to specialise in intellectual Co-operation! Armaments are growing and economic competition is growing even more and unemployment is growing most of all!

(To be Continued).

## Farmers' Day In Jaffna

### Demonstrations And Lectures

THE third Farmers Day was a great success at the Experiment Station Jaffna and over 500 persons visited the Farm. The chief attraction was the exotic vegetables. Cauliflowers were grown for the first time in Jaffna on a field scale at the Experiment Station and 1 to 1½ pounds of heads were not uncommon.

The tobacco trials with Harrison special (a cigarette variety), White Burley and Beedi tobacco were some of the other crops that attracted the visitors. We understand from the Manager Experiment Station, Jaffna, that free plants will be given of Harrison Special for trials and White Burley at reduced rates of 25 cts. per 100 plants. Guinea grass shoots were available at a reduced price of 15 cts. per 100 plants. The nurseries of chilli, tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflowers and brinjal were attracting the visitors and how to raise seedlings were well demonstrated. It is for the first time a model citrus block was laid down at the Experiment Station and proprietary Planters of the North and Paranthan Farmers spent a good time in this plot taking details of raising different varieties of citrus plants on field scale.

The special lectures organised by the Manager took place in the two centres. One at St. John's College Hall for ladies and the other at Parameshwara College hall on canning and bottling of fruits.

Mr. M. R. M. Jebaratnam, Manager, Experiment Station, Jaffna, informed the public that the time has come that Educational authorities in Jaffna must turn out industrial population equipped with modern methods to meet the demand of the country to turn out articles for home consumption and if possible for export. For instance cotton industry in South and East Ceylon was erased away by the cheap Japanese goods costing Government and people over 5 million rupees. The recent tariffs have again made some of the people in the South to grow cotton and reopen Wellawatte mills. But the weaving industry of Batticaloa, and Jaffna has not yet recovered from the blow it had received within a decade.

There are over 8000 educated youths in Jaffna without employment and one of the leading Colleges i.e. St. John's College Jaffna has employed a whole time professor to look after the old boys who are without employment. This is the time the educationalists should find a solution to give employment to the youths by giving an education that will help the country and help themselves. He urged the schools of both girls and boys to teach canning and bottling of fruits and vegetables so that this may be taken to all the villages. He urged the members of the U. D. C., Village Committees and Co-operative Societies to establish fruit growing industry and side by side canning and bottling of fruits. The Village Committees in Ratnapura and the U. D. C. Ratnapura are taking a keen interest to establish fruit growing industry, and during the last King's Jubilee celebration thousands of plants were planted by those institutions to develop fruit growing on commercial scale. The lecturer said this was an object lesson to similar institutions in Ceylon to follow them and be useful to raise the economic

IT PAYS  
TO ADVERTISE  
IN THE  
HINDU ORGAN  
AND  
INTHUSATHANAM.

conditions of the areas they serve. Jaffna Co-operators said to be the best in Ceylon and he urged the Co-operative Societies to establish fruit growing and canning of fruits and vegetables on commercial scale in the North and make the youths in the villages more useful to themselves and to the public of Ceylon. He said the Department of Agriculture at their door to assist them; only they want their willingness! Then Mr. Pandittesekere, Assistant Agricultural Chemist, Peradeniya gave a demonstration lecture on the Domestic canning of fruits. He said that the following were the principles that governed canning of fruits.

#### The Principles of Canning

Canning consists in the placing of the fruit in sterilized cans with water or syrup, exhausting and hermetically sealing these containers and sterilizing them. Either sugar syrup or water can be used as the medium but as the syrup enhances the flavour of the fruit this medium is preferable.

#### Selection and Treatment of the Fruit

To obtain good results in canning special care should be taken in the selection of the fruit. It is essential that the fruit is sound, and ripe but firm. Fruit should be graded according to variety, degree of ripeness and colour. The fruit is well washed and the skin or peel removed. The flesh is then cut into uniform pieces and the cut flesh is next packed in cans sterilized by immersing in boiling water. The cans are filled to within ½ an inch of the top.

#### Syruping

Hot boiling sugar syrup is poured on to the fruit in the cans up to ½ of an inch from the top.

For most Ceylon fruits a sugar syrup of 30 to 40% is sufficient. 30% syrup is made by dissolving 4½ lbs. of sugar in 1 gallon of water, keeping this mixture on the fire and heating it till it boils. Prolonged boiling is to be avoided. Leaving the syrup on the fire to simmer for 5 to 10 minutes is quite sufficient. The syrup is next strained through a jelly bag and kept in bottles.

#### Exhausting

Place the filled cans with the lids in an exhausting bath containing boiling water up to ¾ the height of the cans. Keep the cans in the exhausting bath for 5 to 7 minutes.

#### Sealing

Take the cans out of the exhausting bath one at a time and seal them without loss of time, the hand sealer used for this purpose is of simple design and does not need skilled labour. The sealing is effected by means of two rollers. The first roller curls the edges of the can and lid inwards and the second roller seams the edges of the can.

#### Sterilizing

The cans are then placed in a sterilizer which contains boiling water sufficient to entirely immerse the cans. The cans are left in the sterilizer for 15 to 20 minutes. The sterilized cans are cooled at once by immersing them in a vessel of cold water. When cool the cans are taken out of the water, dried, labelled and stored.

#### Outfit

For home canning the machine suitable for the purpose can be purchased from Messrs. Williamson and Sons, Ltd., London, W. O. 2

(Continued on page 3)

## Manager's Notice

The offices of the "Hindu Organ" and Saiva Pirakasa Press will be closed on Thursday, the 6th instant, for the Thai Poosam Festival and there will be no issue of the Paper on that date.

MANAGER,  
"Hindu Organ."

## Dental Notice

S. Imai, (Japanese Dentist)  
COLOMBO,

will be at Jaffna at Tiruchelvam Buildings, Main Street, Jaffna, from 7th to 17th February, 1936.

(Mts. 266, 3-2 to 13-2-36)



## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1936.

## DISCREDITABLE ELECTION METHODS.

THE NEWS REPORTED IN OUR LAST issue concerning the dastardly conduct of the supporters of a candidate at Vadamaraechchi cannot but cause consternation among right thinking people; and if the report to hand is true the reaction is embarrassing to the candidate himself and, to say the least, disquieting to the advocates of peace and progress. The fact that violent demonstrations are not an uncommon feature in election activities in Western countries does not in the least extenuate the gravity of the conduct of enthusiasts who resorted to coercion to subdue opposition. The only relieving feature of the whole ugly business is the attitude of the opposing candidate who successfully intervened to prevent bloodshed and gave the other side an object lesson in magnanimity. This episode, we feel sure, will be borne in mind by those whose passion for Western forms of Governmental institutions and methods is too fervent to admit of any limitation called for by lack of education and enlightened political conscience of the people among whom they are planted. When the question of constitutional reforms is seriously taken up next, the advocates of manhood suffrage will have much ado to justify the retention of this privilege which in the light of recent events in certain constituencies has proved to be a potent cause of disruption and demoralisation in the country.

The exhibition of criminal violence is not the only feature of the election activities now going on for the second time under the Donoughmore dispensation. Bribery and corruption, despite the carefully framed laws in that regard, are rampant everywhere. The men who actively encourage and connive at these practices are not the illiterate and the impecunious. It is notorious that men of the highest standing in public and professional life are scouring the country with bundles of currency notes to buy up voters. In love and in war all is fair they say. And even if an election contest is a species of warfare, public conscience sets a limit to the unfair methods employed. Each party is entitled to strive for personal victory. But neither party in a contest

should defy the principles of honesty and fair-dealing which must be upheld by all right-thinking people. The contests during the last elections were fought so fiercely that the contestants in many cases, unmindful of the moral effect on the people, have had recourse to methods which have demoralised the constituency not a little.

Promises of money, not of course for individuals, but for Temples, Schools and like institutions were made without any intention of redeeming them but only for the purpose of securing support. Support was given; but the money was not forthcoming and the little that was available to console the disillusioned victims of the hoax also found its way, it is said, into the pockets of the secret agents who "managed" the show. The consequences of the unscrupulous methods of long-pursed candidates eighteen months ago are patent today even to the man in the street. The voter in some areas cares less for the views of the candidate and more for his immediate capacity to reward him.

We have no doubt public opinion will express itself strongly in condemnation of this method of canvassing support. If votes are to be paid for by the hand of agents who move about after night-fall and negotiate the dirty job, men of refinement and culture will turn away in disgust from politics and mediocrities and adventurers will flourish to the ultimate detriment of the country's interests. It is the duty of educated young men to go about their areas with their eyes and ears wide open. Theirs is the duty to collect evidence against corruptors of the country. They must band themselves to refuse to support the candidate whose agents resort to violence or bribery for catching votes. It is difficult to detect and still more so, to prove instances of bribery: they are put through after sun-down and the terms are whispered into the ears of the victims. But a young man or woman has only to step into the area to ascertain the developments over-night regarding these secret transactions. It will not do merely to look on in helpless indignation at the wholesale corruption of the country. Steps must be taken to rally the people to the side of honesty, and straight dealing. It is in each of us to do so. Let each one of us throw his weight and influence on the side of the party which eschews discreditable methods of winning the election. Only thus could we hope to save the country from the flood of corruption which threatens to engulf it.

## STUDENTS' STRIKE TO END

## Old Time Table To Be Restored

At a meeting of the Board of Management of the College of Indigenous Medicine held on Friday evening, it was resolved, in view of the students' grievances, to continue the lectures and classes as before.

Owing to the revision of the time table, in which many changes were embodied, the students struck work on January 22nd.

As a result of the decision of the Board the students will resume work on Monday.

## A PEEP INTO DUTCH ARCHIVES IN CEYLON

### Age of Sinnathamby Pulavar

By V. Coomaraswamy B. A.  
Proctor

(Continued from our issue of 23.1.36.)

In my last, I pointed out that the Thombu registers of 1790 were copied from previous registers of 1778 or possibly 1788. For my deputy points out that the Tamil figure representing "7" in 1778 is so damaged that it is possible to read it as 1788 instead of 1778. A ten years' difference does not matter. However to make matters sure I was anxious to find out what the corresponding entry was in the British Thombu Registers of 1822 kept in the Jaffna Kachechi and from which extracts are issued to parties trying to prove title through Thombus. But to my great surprise I found the following entry at the end of Ventrivaguthevan Kurichchi Thombu registers. "சதுசக அம்பசி கவ கரவெட்டி வென்றிக் குறிச்சிதழ் தோம்பு கொப்பிண்ணணி முடித்தது ஊரொழு மட பூத்தத்தம்யி". The discovery of this entry revealed to me for the first time what little reliance can be placed on Thombu entries of any particular date for accurate historical research or to prove that any particular person mentioned in the Thombu registers was alive or dead at the time of such Thombu entries. For, in the British Thombus of 1822 which are said to have been finished in 1843 we find the same entries of Sethunilaiyidda Mappana Mudaliar and his son Velauthar (the hero of Karavaival Kovai) and the other daughters of Mappana Mudaliar.

As pointed out in my last, Mappana Mudaliar was an octogenarian in 1778. According to my deputy and according to Rasanayaka Mudaliar he was only 45 in 1790. But whichever view is correct, these Thombu holders of two generations could not have all of them lived from 1778 right up to 1843. The theory propounded by Mr. Sathasiva Iyer that in 1754 the revision of the Dutch Thombus of Jaffna were discontinued (as Dr. Paul Peris states) and that these entries of 1754 were copied from time to time for purposes of revenue and that the Thombus of 1778 were as much a copy of 1754. The Thombu registers of 1790 could not therefore help us to bring down the age of Sinnathamby Pulavar either to the latter part of the 18th century or the early part of 19th century. But on the other hand other records in the archives tend to confirm my contention that Sinnathamby Pulavar was essentially a poet of the early decades of the 18th century.

### Dutch Records.

Of greater probative value are Dutch records dated 1705 and referring to one Pieter Macare. I make no apology to quote again from the letter sent by my assistant. "There are in the Archives certain documents relating to charges of maladministration preferred by Pieter Macare, Independent Fiscal, Jaffna-pattam, against Commandant Adam Vander Duyver and also a 'written refutation and defence of Vander Duyver 1706.' The subject matter of this document may or may not be of value but it serves to fix the date of Macare. The documents are very lengthy and voluminous, running into about 80 half-sheets foolscap or even more. There are nearly 50 charges against Vander Duyver who has submitted a detailed refutation of each charge. A certain Arulambala Mudaliar seems to have been accused of being in league with Vander Duyver. As a result of this a lengthy inquiry was held in March 1706 and the barbers, fishers, Madappallis and Bellalas (Vellalas) gave evidence and several documents were also submitted in evidence. Among those who gave evidence are

Mana Mudaliar (Not mentioned as

Sandrasegara Mana Mudaliar) Chief Mudaliar of Jaffna, and Louis Putar. Though not so mentioned I have no hesitation in holding that this Mana Mudaliar is the same as Sandrasegara Mana Mudaliar mentioned as one of the 12 sensible Mudaliars who were asked to express their opinion on the Dutch Thesawalamai Code drawn up in 1706. It is quite unlikely that the Chief Mudaliar was not included in the 12 Mudaliars to whom the code was submitted for approval and there is only one by that name among the 12."

The document referred to above throws a sidelight to fix the date of Sinnathamby Pulavar in more ways than one. We know this Sandrasegara Mana Mudaliar is distinctly referred to in one of the Stanza of the Paralai Pallu of Sinnathamby Pulavar as "வாழ்க்கட்டகாச் சந்திரசேகரமாரா குறல் வாழுவே". In the Dutch record referred to above he is said to have given evidence in the dispute between Macare and Vander Duyver and is there described as the Chief Mudaliar. That was probably the reason which induced the poet to mention him in his Pallu. The order in which the Mudaliars have signed the Thesawalamai Code appears to be based according to administrative divisions of their time; as a result of which Willava Raja Mudaliar, the father of the poet, then residing at Nallur was mentioned as the first, though Mana Mudaliar was the Chief Mudaliar. In the absence of any proof that there was a Sandrasegara Mana Mudaliar of a later date, we must necessarily conclude that the Paralai poem refers to this same Mudaliar that the poet was the son of Villavaraja Mudaliar of the Thesawalamai Code and flourished during the early decades, or at any rate not later than the first half of the 18th century.

Again the mention of Pieter Macare as Independent Fiscal, Jaffna Pattam is equally convincing. Bonser C. J. in Le Mesurier Vs. Att. Gen (3 N. L. R. Page 227) has pointed out that "the present Attorney General is the lineal successor of the old Advocate Fiscal as representing the local Fisc or Treasury." Independent Fiscal is probably the earlier designation of the Advocate Fiscal. Of course, the Macare referred to above is quite different from Ian Macare who was a commander of Galle and subsequently a Dutch Governor of Ceylon, circa 1736. No evidence is forthcoming that Ian Macare was at any time connected with Jaffna in any capacity. The objection urged against Mr. Britto's contention that the Dutch Governor Macare was the person referred to in Vaipava Malai prefatory stanzas was that no connection could be shown between him and Jaffna and it was unlikely that a commander of Galle requested a Jaffna Tamil Poet to write Vaipava Malai or the history of Jaffna. But no such objection can be urged against Pieter Macare who figured as the Independent Fiscal of the Jaffna Pattam in 1706. As independent Fiscal or public prosecutor he should certainly have come into contact with all the noble personages of Jaffna.

It may therefore be reasonably concluded that it was Pieter Macare of 1706 and not Ian Macare of 1736 that was referred to in both the prefatory stanzas of Vaipava Malai and that the Vaipava Malai was composed at some time close upon 1706. This fits in exactly with the tradition that Varatha Pandisbar was a Jaffna poet at the dawn of the 18th century. His Sivavarthi Puranam has two prefatory colophons, one attributed to Mailvaga Pulavar the author of Vaipava Malai and the other to Sinnathamby Pulavar our poet.

In discussing the age of Sinnathamby Pulavar in the columns of this journal earlier I have pointed out at length that Vijaya Ragu Naik to whom allusion is made in 3 places in the Paralai Pallu is no other than Sri Vijaya Raja Singha the Naik Prince of Tanjore who ascended the Sinhalese throne at Kandy in 1734 and I have assigned the composition of the Paralai Pallu to that year or shortly before that. Taking all the facts revealed by this peep into the Dutch Archives I am forced to the conclusion that the age of Sinnathamby Pulavar should be ascribed to the early half of the 18th century. In Jaffna the same names may recur in every other generation and the infirmative hypothesis of a Villavaraja Mudaliar of Nallur deported in 1807 to Malacca or of a Mappana Mudaliar alleged to have been a Maniagar of Kaddaiveli shortly

## JUNIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

### November Examination Results

The following from Jaffna have passed the Junior School Certificate (English) examination held in November last:

#### Ilavalai

St. Anthony's English School, Kayts.—T. Nagalingam, A. Poterrior, St. Henry's College Ilavalai.—Y. Anirthanathan, G. Anthonypillai, A. Asenavatham, S. Casipillai, J. A. Daniel, A. Gnanapragasam, B. Joseph, R. Kanagaratnam, A. Manuelpillai, D. Packianathan, R. Pararasasinkam, K. Periapillai, N. Rajendram.

Convent English School Ilavalai.—S. Christophillai, R. A. Joseph, P. Thambipillai, M. G. Vincent.

#### Jaffna

A. M. English Mixed School Tellipalai.—K. Kandasamy, V. Kathirgammathamby, S. Kukesamany, C. S. Rasaratnam, P. A. Senathirajah, S. Suppiramaniam, K. Thesaveerasingam, K. Thurnirassasingam.

English School Achevely.—M. Alagaratnam, S. Kanagasabapathy, V. Kanapathipillai, P. Kugathasan, K. Kumarasamy, T. Rajaratnam, M. Soosai, I. K. Subramaniam, K. Thiruganasampanthar.

Boys' English School, Mallagam.—S. A. Ampalavanar, S. Kumaraswamy, M. Sinnathurai.

C. M. S. English School, Kopay.—K. Nadarajah, C. Ratnam, S. Sangarapillai, S. Selvadurai, S. Selvaratnam, Drieberg English School, Chavakachechi.—M. Canagasabai, R. Coomarasamy.

Hindu English Mixed School, Chavakachechi.—V. Chandra Senan, T. Chelvadurai, N. Kanagasabai, T. Marugesapillai, P. Muthu (First Division), V. Namasisvayam, S. Navanetham, P. Thillainather, S. Vettivelu.

Hindu English School, Karainagar.—P. V. Kanapathipillai, V. A. Somasundaram.

Hindu English Mixed School, Kokuvil.—S. K. Kandiah, K. Muthuthurai, S. Selvathurai, R. Sivassambu, P. Velayuthapillai.

Hindu English Mixed School, Neervely.—K. Thamotharpillai.

Jaffna Central College.—J. C. Thambirajah.

Boys' A. M. English School, Karadiva.—K. Daya, J. C. Visuvanathan, Kilner College, Jaffna.—M. Balasubramaniam, N. Balamadhevan, A. Kandiah.

Hindu English Mixed School, Urumpirai.—N. Alaganantham, S. Kanagasabai, S. Kanapathipillai, S. Nadarajah, C. Sattanathan.

Manipay Hindu College.—T. B. R. Alexander, T. T. Paramanathan, M. R. jochiram, S. Sivakumaran, S. Sivathasan, C. Veerasingam.

Memorial Mixed English School, Manipay.—T. Saumugarajah, V. A. Sateunam.

Parathesvara College, Jaffna.—M. Nasathurai, C. Pancharatnam, M. Swaminatha Aiyer.

Mixed English School Punnalaikkaduvar.—S. Akilasar, P. Nalliah, K. Thiruchelvam, T. Vettivelu, V. Vijayarathnam.

Sri Somaskanda English School, Putur.—S. Kumaravelu, T. Sivappiragasam.

St. Joseph's Bilingual School, Mathagal.—S. Francis, C. Manuelpillai.

Hindu English School Kankesanturai.—K. Arampamoorthy.

Jaffna Hindu College.—M. S. Ahamed, C. Ramanathan.

Vaidyesvara Vidyalaya, Vannar

(Continued on Page 3.)

after the British occupation are isolated facts not cogent enough to disprove in any way the cumulative effect of these records and contemporaneous literature forthcoming for the flourishing of the 3 poets வகை சிவந்திரன், சிவசுந்தரிபுலவர் and மயில்காவாண்டியுலவர் in the earlier half of the 18th century.

The attributing of an Ammanai of Mailvaga Pulavar to the flood devastation of Jaffna in 1815, must be taken to be as spurious as the palm- ing of the authorship of கங்கசனகுமாரி and such other trash literature to Sinnathamby Pulavar.

Unless the internal evidence furnished in Paralai Pallu by the mention of Vijaya Ragu Naik Sandira Segara Mana Mudaliar or the very name appearing in Thesawalamai Code as well as in the Dutch records of the prosecution of Vander Duyver in 1706—can be satisfactorily disposed of otherwise Sinnathamby Pulavar should be definitely assigned to the 3rd decade of the 18th century or earlier.

## MR. A. MAHADEVA'S SERVICES TO KARAIYUR

### Where Was He?

(Letter to the Editor)

Sir,—In the Budget for 1930—31 the Government provided a sum of Rs. 35,000 for building roads and drains on Block C of the reclaimed land at Karaiyur to enable the inhabitants of the slum area to build houses on that land and move over there. The Select Committee on the Budget deleted the vote by a majority decision. On September, 24, 1930 Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegara K. C., moved in the Legislative Council that the sum be restored, and made a stirring appeal to the generosity and sympathy of the Council on behalf of the poor inhabitants of Karaiyur. There was vehement opposition from some of the Unofficials, although Government supported Mr. Sandrasegara and the Colonial Secretary intimated that the Governor had given special permission to allow Mr. Sandrasegara to move the amendment for the restoration of the sum required.

Mr. W. Duraiswamy, H. A. P. Sandrasegara, R. Sri Pathmanathan, E. R. Thambinuttu and G. A. Wille made impassioned appeals to vote the sum. The opposition by Messrs. S. Rajaratnam, D. S. Senanayake, V. S. de S. Wikramanayake, W. A. de Silva and E. W. Perera was very vehement. Messrs. C. E. Victor Corea and H. R. Freeman made a mild protest on some technical grounds. The Colonial Secretary saw that communal feeling was running high and the debate was becoming very heated. He, therefore, obtained the permission of the Governor to ask the officials not to vote on the motion of Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegara. The Government members kept neutral.

During all this heated debate and pother Mr. A. Mahadeva spoke not one word. He kept mute silence. On page 1515 of the *Hansard* of September, 24, 1930, it is reported that he was present at the meeting. On page 1539 the division is reported as follows and Mr. Mahadeva's name is not found anywhere:—

**AYES**.—Messrs N. H. M. Abdul Cader, W. Duraiswamy, E. R. Thambinuttu, N. J. Martin, K. Balasingham, H. R. Freeman, H. M. Macan Markar, M. M. Subramaniam, G. A. Wille, H. A. P. Sandrasegara, and R. Sri Pathmanathan—11 votes.

**NOES**.—Messrs D. H. Kotalawela, E. W. Perera, C. W. W. Kannan-gara, C. E. Victor Corea, G. E. Madawala, A. F. Molanure, F. A. Obeyesekere, S. Rajaratnam, D. S. Senanayake, V. S. de S. Wikramanayake, W. A. de Silva, M. J. Cary, C. E. de Vos, C. E. Hawes, and C. S. Burns—15 votes.

**DECLINED TO VOTE**.—The Officer commanding the Troops, The Colonial Secretary, The Attorney-General, The Controller of Revenue, The Treasurer, Major F. F. Lynn, Dr. W. Youngman and Messrs T. Reid, B. G. de Glanville, H. J. Huxham, W. E. Wait, and S. Obeyesekere—12 votes.

Mr. Sandrasegara's motion was lost.

Where was Mr. Mahadeva? In the *Hansard* he is reported to have been present at the morning session on Sep. 24th when this item was debated. What did he do? He is neither among the "Ayes" nor the "Noes" nor among those who declined to vote. Why did he not speak or vote? Where was he hiding? Did he slip away from the meeting? Why was he not at his post of duty when such an important debate came up before the Council?

Yours etc.  
VIGILANCE.

## THE KING'S DEATH

### Tellipalai V. C's Condolence Resolution

In response to invitations issued by the Chairman, V. C., Tellipalai a large gathering of the members of the general public of Tellipalai subdivision including V. C. members assembled at the Village Committee Court House at 10 a. m. on the 23rd January, 1936.

Mr. T. S. Thuraiappah, Chairman V. C., Tellipalai, proposed by Mr. K. Chinappah, Head Master, Mahajana-English School and seconded by Mr. C. Thamboo was voted to the chair.

The Chairman in his opening speech paid a glowing tribute to his Majesty, King George V. and requested Mr. J. P. Thuraiaratnam, B. Sc. Principal, Bilingual School, Tellipalai and Manager American Ceylon Mission Press, to propose the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. S. S. Vairamuttu, a V. C. member, and carried unanimously, all standing:—

That the public of Tellipalai Sub division in meeting assembled at the Village Committee Court, beg to express their sincerest condolence to Her Majesty the Queen, the new King and to the other members of the Royal family on the irreparable loss they have sustained through the death of our most respected and beloved King George the Fifth.

This over, Mr. S. Nadarajah, F. M. S. pensioner and a V. C. member, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chair paid a high tribute to his Majesty, King George V.

## Junior School Certificate

(Continued from Page 2.)

ponnai—N. Ragunathan.  
Victoria College, Chulipuram—T. Arumugam.

### Kantherodai

Boys' English School, Alaveddy—K. Navaratnam, C. Selvanayagam.  
Mann's English School, Udavil, Manipay—J. M. Rajaratnam.  
Panditaruppu Mixed English School, S. Kanagasunderam, V. Rajadurai, V. Sivasithamparan, K. Thankarajah.  
Skantha Varadaya College, Chinnakam—N. S. Kandiah, K. Mahavayar, E. Manikkavasagar, S. Rasathurai, K. Shanmugavadivale, S. Thirunavuk karasoo.

### Point Pedro

Boys' English School, Thondamanar—T. Nadarajah, M. Navaratnam, S. Sinnathamby.  
Chithampara Vidhayalam, Valvettiturai—S. Gopalasamy, M. Kanagasaratnam, K. Ramachandran, K. Sivanandaram, T. Yogaguru.  
Uduppidu English School, Valvettiturai—S. Kumarasamy, M. Nalliah, R. Tharmaratnam, K. Vengadasalam.  
Vadamarachi Central Bilingual School, Vathiry, Karaveddi.—M. Sivaguru, V. Subramaniam.  
Vigneeswara College, Karaveddi.—M. Kanapathipillai, K. Kanthappu, G. Rajanayagam, J. Sinnathamby.

## Farmers' Day in Jaffna

(Continued from page 1)

for a sum of £ 3,100. In addition some of the following will be required:  
Tins large A 2½... s 35/- per gross  
or " small A 1½... " 26 " "  
Labels 1 gross... " 2/6 " "  
1 Sterilizer ... " 17/6 " "

### Bottling of Fruit

The selection and treatment of the fruit and the strength of syrup are the same as for canning.

Cold sugar syrup is poured on to the fruit packed in the specified bottles to overflow. The syrup is poured slowly with occasional tapping of the bottle to remove air bubbles.

The covers and clips are fixed on to the bottles which are then placed in a sterilizer with cold water sufficient to immerse the bottles entirely. The water in the sterilizer is then heated to 185° F and maintained at this temperature for ½ an hour; at the end of this period the bottles are removed from the sterilizer and kept in a place free from draughts. After 48 hours the clips are removed.

Correct process of bottling is tested by lifting the bottle by the lid which should not give way.

An outfit for home bottling can be purchased from Messrs. Geo. Fowler Lee and Co., Ltd., 70/74 Queens Road, Reading, England. The cost of the small size outfit consisting of a

(Continued on page 4)

## HANDICAP OF LOCAL BODIES

### LIMITED REVENUE

### Need for Government Assistance

Speaking at the annual conference of the Association of Urban District Councils of Ceylon, Mr. J. Vincent Mendis, Chairman of the Dehiwela-Mount Lavinia U. D. C., who presided, urged that the Central Government should allow grants to local bodies for the undertaking of much needed social schemes, such as housing.

He pointed out that provision for the allocation of grants already existed in the Local Government Ordinance but it was not observed in practice.

That Association, had on the one hand, to be the watch-dog of the rights of Urban District Councils while it had also to be the instrument of united action in remedying defects of the Local Government Ordinance and the advancing of the cause of Local Government in this country.

The head of a Government Department, who had occasion to be in intimate touch with all the Urban District Councils in the Island, once said that in spite of all that had been said against Urban District Councils, he was definitely of opinion that the U. D. C. administration in Ceylon, on the whole, was a tremendous success. If that were so, it was all the more creditable that this success in Local self-Government had been achieved in spite of the very limited funds available for administering the work of those Councils.

### Lack of Funds

The limited revenue of the Councils, with careful budgeting, just met the ordinary needs of the administered areas. Apart from that, loan funds had been secured for such schemes where the Councils had been able to satisfy the Government that these would provide sufficient revenue to repay the loans with interest. That had meant that unremunerative but beneficial schemes had had to be put on the shelf. Consequently, the local authorities were still not in a position to successfully maintain and introduce many of those services which are essential to the health and welfare of its ratepayers, especially the poorer section of them. For instance, one of the most pressing needs was the removal of slums and insanitary dwellings of the poor and replacing them with sanitary buildings—an all-important question for the less fortunate people in their towns. No Council was today in a position to carry out such a scheme with its own funds. If a loan was taken it would not be possible to pay it back, as the scheme would not be remunerative. If the State Council and the Board of Ministers would realise the importance of schemes for the housing of the poor and give half the cost as grant, he was sure, many Councils would take early steps to carry out such schemes.

### Provision in The Ordinance

The expenditure for the supply of milk to babies and nourishment to mothers in poverty stricken areas in order to reduce infant mortality; free breakfast to children in vernacular schools; industrial work to improve economic conditions among the people; these and many similar schemes needed immediate attention. It was necessary that Government should give grant to local bodies following the principle adopted in progressive countries, where the Central Government paid the local authority a certain percentage of the cost of such schemes. In New Zealand, the Government paid 5 shillings to every pound up to £750 and 5 shillings 6 pence in the pound beyond it, with a maximum contribution of £450. Mr. Mendis next quoted section 204 of the

## COPRA DELEGATION FOR INDIA

### To Ask Preference For Ceylon

The Ceylon Coconut Board has decided to send a delegation to India to tour Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta, in connexion with the Travancore agitation for enhanced duty on Ceylon copra.

The delegation will consist of Mr. S. Pararajasingham, Mr. Stanley Obeyesekere and Mr. G. C. S. Corea.

The delegation will probably leave next week. The expenses of the delegates will be borne by the Coconut Board.

Local Government Ordinance which provided for the allocation of grants by the Central Authority to local bodies.

He believed the Urban District Councils had justified their existence as administrative units to demand that section 204 should no more be a dead letter.

Finding new sources to increase the revenue of their Councils for providing better amenities to the people in their towns was another matter which was of serious concern to them all. In that connection, among others, a matter of great importance to his mind, was to urge on Government the amending of the definition of Annual Value in the Ordinance to bring it in line with the Municipal Ordinance. The definition in the Local Government Ordinance not merely contemplated larger reductions on annual rental value of premises than in the Municipal areas, but also took away from them all payments by Government of Assessment on the Running Track on Railway Property—a payment now received by the Municipalities. Further, the present definition of Annual Value crippled a new Urban District Council by removing at the time of its formation a certain proportion of revenue on Assessments which it recovered when it existed as a Sanitary Board or Local Board. This amendment of the definition was fair and reasonable and would be a distinct advantage to their limited revenues.

### Resolutions

The following were among the resolutions adopted at the Conference:

This conference is of opinion that preference should be given to candidates who have the necessary qualifications to join the training classes for Sanitary Inspectors and Health Nurses on their being nominated by the Urban District Councils.

That this conference urge the appointment of a Legal Advisor to the President, Local Government Board, for the purpose of providing adequate legal advice to Urban District Councils whenever necessary.

That this Conference urge the appointment of one or more Inspectors of Urban District Council offices for the purpose of securing uniformity, economy and efficiency in the administration of Urban District Councils.

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S. Kandiah, Manager of Schools, Kanderodai  
V. Muttukumaru M. A., Nallore, Jaffna.

Promoters:—

Dr. S. Subramaniam, Retired Provincial Surgeon  
R. R. Nalliah Esq., J. P., Chairman, U. D. C.  
K. Muttuvolu Esq., J. P., Chairman, V. C., Kokuvil  
K. Thambipillai Esq., Manager of Schools, Kankasanturai  
A. Manicam Esq., Science Master, Skandavarothaya College, Kanderodai.

(H. 192, 6/11/35 to 5/5/36.)

(M)

## INDIAN CONGRESS PRESIDENT

### Pandit Nehru Elected

Patna, Feb. 1.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was elected President of the coming session of the Indian National Congress at Lucknow by an overwhelming majority of delegates belonging to the different provinces.

### Wanted

A District Agent for Jaffna to organise the Victory Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore, *Constitution and Security unrivalled*. Liberal commission at start and a monthly allowance after three months trial on guaranteed business. Only those having previous experience and organising capacity may apply to

V. C. Varughese,  
Chief Agent for Ceylon  
Balangoda.  
(Mis. 265, 2-2 to 13-2-36)

## NOTICE

The Old Boys of Jaffna College and their wives are hereby invited for tea and conferences with Dr. and Mrs. Alden H. Carey, Secretary of the Jaffna College Board of Trustees, on Thursday the 6th of February 1936 at 5 p. m. at Jaffna College. No cards.  
B. K. SOMASUNDARAM,  
Hony. Secretary,  
Jaffna College Old Boys' Association.  
(Mis. 267 3/2/36.)

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 119

In the matter of the estate of the late Alwappillai Velupillai of Karaveddy North

Deceased,  
Vethathai widow of Alwappillai of Karaveddy North

VS. Petitioner.  
1. Murugapper Chithamparapillai  
2. wife Thangammah both of Karaveddy North  
3. Chellamma daughter of Alwappillai Murgusu  
4. Selampu Veeragathay of Do  
The 3rd respondent a minor by her Guardian-ad-litem the 4th Respondent

Respondents.  
This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Alwappillai Velupillai of Karaveddy North coming on for disposal before Simon Rodriguez Esquire, District Judge, on the 16th day of September 1935 in the presence of Messrs Kandaya and Mailvaganam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 14th day of May 1935 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the mother 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 for any other person shall, on or before the 23rd day of October 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 16th day of September 1935.

Sgd. K. Kanagasabai,  
Ad. District Judge.  
23-10-35

Issue Order Nisi for 22-11-35.  
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
D. J.

22-11-35, Issue for 10-2-36.  
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
D. J.

Extended to 14-2-36.  
(O. 113. 3 & 10-2-36.)

## FARMERS' DAY IN JAFFNA

(Continued from page 3.)

sterilizer, a thermometer, 24 bottles and book of instructions is 35/- shillings.

### Lime Juice Preparation

The fruits are squeezed by hand, the juice strained through a coarse cloth and allowed to settle in clean well filled and stoppered bottles. After a fortnight to three weeks when the cloudy matter has sedimented, the clear juice is decanted off into clean bottles and filled to within two inches from the top. The bottles are corked and the latter well tied down with string. The bottles are then placed in a covered bath of water and the latter heated to a temperature of 175° 185°F. The bottles are retained at this temperature for ½ an hour and then taken out, sealed and allowed to cool.

Lime juice cordial, is prepared in the same way, the clear juice is heated with sugar in a pan for ten minutes after boiling under a low flame (to 1 pint of juice. 2½ lb. of sugar being added). The syrup is then strained through muslin into bottles allowed to ease, a drop of otto of limes added to each and corked immediately after. After the syrup has cooled, the bottles are sterilized as before at temperature of 140° F. for ½ an hour and then sealed and allowed to cool. The bottles are pasteurized again after 2 days for ½ hour at 140° F. Addition of 1 oz. of rectified spirits to each bottle of the syrup helps the keeping quality. Water when used should be distilled or filtered rain water.

### The Artificial Colouring and Ripening Of Fruit by Ethylene Gas

1. Fruits are carefully washed in water and well dried. Certain fruits may in addition be dipped in dilute solutions of bicarbonate of soda (not more than 5%) and finally washed in water and dried.
2. They are placed in an air tight chamber to which ethylene gas in the proportion of 1 of gas to 1000 of air is passed.
3. Ethylene gas is made by heating a mixture of 20 parts of alcohol with 60 parts of strong sulphuric acid in a flask.
4. The gas must be purified by passing through a strong solution of caustic potash.
5. Acetylene gas, prepared by the action of water on calcium carbide can also be used for this purpose.
6. The period of exposure to the air gas mixture is about 8 to 12 hours. For acetylene, this period must be only about 4 to 5 hours.
7. At the end of each period of exposure the fruits are removed and the chamber well aired.
8. After about an hour's airing the fruits are replaced in the chamber and the process repeated till the fruits are sufficiently coloured.
9. The total period and number of exposures will vary with the nature and degree of maturity of the fruit. Generally mature grape fruit and oranges can be coloured in about 3 to 4 days.

At the close of the lectures several questions were asked and the lecturer answered. Dr. Rajah J. M. O. Jaffna said that bottling and canning should be demonstrated to the visitors at the Experiment Station whenever the visitors wish to have, and the Manager Experiment Station informed the meeting that this will be placed before his superiors for necessary vote. Mr. Thanoby Ramanathan, advocate who presided over the meeting at Parameshwara College said that he agreed with Mr. Jebaratnam that practical industrial education should be given in all the schools and colleges to reduce unemployment in this country and urged the people to take up to intensive and extensive cultivation of different fruits that could be grown with profit in the north and take up to canning and bottling of fruits. He entirely agreed with Dr. Rajah that Government should have a plant for canning and bottling at the Experiment Station Jaffna and trusted the Director of Agriculture will sanction the necessary vote as early as possible. With a vote of thanks to the lecturer, Mr. M. R. M. Jebaratnam and the Chairman the meeting terminated.

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- III. பாமஇச்சாநுரத்திபுகை 218 பக்கங்கள் துறைத்த அரைவிலை ரூ 0-8-0

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