

The Hindu Organ.

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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS
HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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NOTICE.

THE HINDU ORGAN.

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JAFFNA.

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Mis. 636.

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For particulars about this medicine consult.

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Ayurvedic Pharmacy,

S. Venkateswaramallai Coll Sandakby, TANJORE.

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As the Head-quarters of my Ayurvedic Pharmacy have been permanently transferred from Porto Novo to Tanjore, kindly address all your communications and orders to my new permanent and Head-quarters address at Tanjore, printed below and not to Porto Novo, as heretofore.

The Hindu Organ.

JAFNA, THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1925

OUR LIABILITIES.

The message which Mr. P. de S. Kularatne, the well-known educationist of the South, gave to the boys of the North, in his Presidential Address before the Student Congress, deserves the careful attention of both young and old alike. He gave a glowing tribute to that "inscrutable individual known as the Jaffna Tamil". He said that he was much struck with his simplicity and plainness of living and his industry and perseverance in spite of the adverse geographical conditions under which he was compelled to live. His message to the young men was: "Be true to yourself and ever be fighters against the obstacles that beset you in this country. Experience in this will guide you right. The task before us is to leave to succeeding generations a better Ceylon than that which we inherited from our ancestors".

Mr. Kularatne advises our young men to prepare for it by first taking stock of our present situation. To do that we should clearly understand what our liabilities are. The young men's movement was not a political movement and it was therefore not necessary to take stock of our assets. We really do no good by hiding our liabilities. Our liabilities may be grouped under four heads, namely religious, educational, racial, and social.

In Ceylon, we find all the great religions of the world. Every religion whether it be Buddhism, Hinduism, Christianity or Mohammedanism, becomes a liability the moment disputes and controversies arise and proselytism is attempted. What then is the solution? It is no doubt our duty to preach our religion and try to do it even better than others. But it could be done in a less objectionable and a more desirable way than in which the followers of certain religions are attempting. You cannot ask a person to become a convert to your religion without at the same time showing to that person, by force of example, that you are a better man than he. We must of course admit that the presence of foreign religious agencies has made Hinduism and Buddhism more active than they would otherwise have been. But it is foolish to assert that that education would not have been carried on if these had not existed. It is always better to do it ourselves than to allow others to do it.

In Education, those who are placed in charge of it in this country are not prepared to put their theories into practice. The imported system of education that prevails in this country has not produced a single individual who has contributed something to the knowledge and progress of the world. It has not helped to produce anything original in music, art or literature. Things were infinitely better in the neighbouring continent. Mr. Kularatne had once heard a very high official saying that it is in the vernacular that the soul of a people expresses itself but that high official never used his enormous influence to set things aright. Even parents are a stumbling block. Principals in Ceylon are forced to suppress parents and educate in spite of them. We must study the good in both English and the vernacular and give the benefit of it to the masses.

As regards racial liabilities, it has been said that if Ceylonese are ever to become a nation, they should give up all ideas of race and create a new civilisation and a new tradition. But as a matter of fact, race is no obstacle. A race is a group of families bound up by common ties of language, culture and perhaps of religion. It is possible for races to preserve their individuality and yet work for the common good. The trouble is, we have too many leaders but no single stand-out man who can command the confidence of the people. According to a Sinhalese proverb a country which has too many leaders is bound to suffer. The present condition of our people is no asset. The so-called Sinhalese-Tamil split was really a difference of opinion between the leaders of both communities. Personally Mr. Kularatne was not afraid of seeing more Tamils in Council so long as we send proper representatives to it. He had more confidence in the Tamil representatives who were men of independence and character and would not be easily led by the smiles of the Powers that be. We are badly in need of great leaders like Mr. Gandhi or Mr. Das to encourage sentiments of nationality.

In social matters, the people of the North appear to be suffering under greater disabilities than those of the South. Caste disputes appear to be more frequent in the North. At least they never enter schools and boarding houses in the South. Caste is generally maintained by women who are ignorant and priests who are accustomed to a certain line of thinking. Mr. Kularatne does not for a moment believe that there could be perfect equality among men but what he would advocate for is equal opportunities for all. A depressed class becomes a serious liability in as much as it proves a burden on the whole community. We must try to create a new aristocracy of good actions—of men prepared to serve the country.

The dowry system is another liability. His plan of getting over this liability may not be generally acceptable to the people of the North. His suggestion is to make our girls stand on their own legs by giving them a sound education. It is not that our people do not give our girls an education but that education is given to them more for the sake of making them prove worthy companions to their husbands than to enable them to obtain an independent living. But the advice which he gave to our young men as to when to marry is really sound. In Mr. Kularatne's opinion no man should marry unless he is able to support a family. A man had no right to bring into the world children when he has not the means wherewith to support them.

On the whole, Mr. Kularatne's address was remarkable in more ways than one. We hope our young men will note the salient points in it and act up to them. We have not in Ceylon many leaders who have such broader outlook as Mr. Kularatne has, and the young men ought to be congratulated on having chosen as their leader one who not only really understands them but also lives and moves in their midst.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Speaking at the Student Congress, Mr. P. de S. Kularatne remarked that when he was travelling by the KOKUVIL Colombo-to-Jaffna train he NEEDS. was painfully surprised to learn that there was no refreshment car attached to the train and that he had to go without his dinner for the night. He wanted to know why the Jaffna people had not agitated for one. He said that, if in the South the people there had to remain in a train for so many hours, they would have long ago agitated for a refreshment car and got it. Our people ask for a little facility here and a little there but the moment they do it, a hue and cry is raised that the Jaffna Tamil wants to divert all the revenue into his own country. The result is, the Northern Province is only slightly better than the Uva Province as far as public facilities are concerned. The case of Kokuvil is a striking instance showing how Northern Province matters are generally shelved for years.

It would appear that our people in Malaya are being pestered with all sorts of appeals for financial help, some of them bogus SUBSCRIPTIONS. of them genuine enough but most of them bogus. Even Missionaries no longer look for help from Europe and America but are trying to reap the harvest of their endeavours locally. On account of nuisances like these big national undertakings sometimes do not receive that much of support which we could expect from our more public spirited countrymen in Malaya. Some of them appear to have realised this. We find for example, the Singapore Tamils' Association taking steps in the matter. We hope that Associations like the S. C. T. A. will take steps to see that only causes that have the greatest claim on them are supported. As for the Hindus there, we cannot too much emphasise the fact that if they do not support their undertakings, there would be no one else to do it. There are not people in Europe and in America who would either help them or would like to see their institutions flourish. We would of course, like to see them help every noble cause but they say that charity begins at home and therefore we should not overlook the fact.

LOCAL & GENERAL

OFFICIAL.—Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, C. S. S., is appointed to be Deputy Commissioner of Stamps vice Mr. H. B. Baven, who has been granted leave from May 23, 1925.

Continued up.

Notice to Subscribers.

Pandit V. T. Sambandhan, The Tamil Editor of the "Hindu Organ" has been deputed on a collection tour to recover arrears of Subscriptions and to enlist new Subscribers in Colombo, Galle, Kandy, Matale, Nawalapitya, Kurunegalle and Anuradhapura. We earnestly request our Subscribers to pay their arrears to him and also kindly give him other possible aids to make his mission successful. Provisional Receipts will be given by our collector to the payees who will also get the Manager's Receipt within a fortnight.

S. Ampikalpagan,
Manager.

9th April, 1925.

Continued.

FAREWELL TO D. J.—Mr. Woodhouse goes away on furlough and Friday was his last sitting. The Members of the Bar wished him farewell Mr. Advocate Canagasabay acting as the spokesman. The Judge replied briefly.

PERSONAL.—Swami Satchidananda Raja Yokikal who went to Colombo last week has returned to Nallur yesterday.

CIVIL SERVICE APPOINTMENTS FOR MEMBERS OF THE BAR.—In compliance with the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has sanctioned, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following appointments: Mr. O. L. de Kretser, D. J. Batticaloa (formerly of the Matara Bar) to be D. J. Chitlaw; Mr. L. M. de Silva Bar at law, to be Commissioner of Requests, Colombo and Mr. W. D. Niles, Advocate, to be D. J. Batticaloa.

ALLEGED SUICIDES BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT.—On Tuesday the 28th inst. the bodies of two young folks—a male and a female—were seen hanging at the outer Verandah of a house on the Nallur-Kachcheri Road. The provocation of this rash act is attributed to the chastisement of the mother of the young man. It appears that the young man though married, was in intimacy with the young woman, who was also married. The frequent absence at nights of the young man created suspicion and the mother at the admonition of her daughter-in-law chastised him. This worked up in his mind and on the night of Monday he went up to his paramour, to bid her farewell for ever. She being fondly attached to him suggested the idea of suicide by mutual agreement. This is revealed from two letters found tied in their clothes. The husband of the woman, who was the first to give the information, has been we understand, taken into custody for inquiry as foul play is suspected of.

THE MALADY AGAIN.—Another case of suicide has been reported from Aththiady. The committing being an invalid, who resorted to this rash act as the final relief for him at the least cost.

CHOLERA AT BATTICALOA.—A Government Gazette Extraordinary of Monday 27th notifies that cholera has broken out at Sainthamarathu a village near Kalmucal in the Batticaloa District and that the village is described as a "diseased locality" for one month.

OBITUARY.—We deeply regret to record the unexpected death of Master Kandappa Chettiar only son of Mr. P. K. Vaitialiga Chettiar brother of Mr. P. K. Ponnusamy Chettiar Proprietor and Manager of the Sivan Temple, Vannarponnai, which sad event took place on Monday evening last at the residence of the father of the deceased. We extend our condolences to the bereaved parents.

International Humours.

Visitor:—"Walter, give me a tooth pick".
Hotel Walter:—"We don't keep them, Sir, but you can borrow mine!"
Visitor:—"That sounds well!"
* * *
She:—"If I had no money should you still want to marry me?"
He:—"Certainly, my dear!"
She:—"Then I must refuse you. I couldn't marry an imbecile!"
* * *
Thief:—"Well, if you don't give me 10 marks I must use my revolver!"
Passenger:—"Kill yourself for the sake of so small a sum?"
Thief:—"Not at all aim at you!"
Shroff:—"Is the man who guarantees you known to this bank?"
Applicant:—"Yes. He has also had a loan from you the other day."
Shroff:—"Better you try another!"
* * *
Young man:—"What a silly idea to represent cupid with a bow and arrow!"
Old Lady:—"Then, with what?"
Young man:—"It ought to be a revolver."
* * *
Judge:—"You want a divorce from your husband? On what grounds?"
Petitioner:—"Incompatibility! I want a divorce and he doesn't!"
Judge:—"That's a sound motive."

ANOTHER JAFFNA U. D. C. CASE

DRAINS THROUGH PADDY FIELDS.

PLAINTIFFS' ACTION DISMISSED.

An important case was concluded on the 24th inst. at the District Court of Jaffna. The Urban District Council was sued, in the case for damages in connection with the cutting of drains through paddy fields. The plaintiffs' action was dismissed with costs.

Mr. G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge, Jaffna, delivered Judgment on April 24, in the case in which Murugesanpillai Kathirevelupillai, residing in Vannarponnai East and I Mudaliyar Tillanather of the same place sued the Jaffna Urban District Council for damages to the value of Rs 5,000 caused by a drain being cut across plaintiffs' land.

The case was in the nature of a test case. Mr. W. D. Niles, Advocate, instructed by Mr. A. Kathirevelupillai appeared for the defendant Council. Advocates Mr. Crosetta Thambiiah and the Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy instructed by Mr. Proctor Sivapirakasam appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs. Some of the witnesses examined were the Government Agent, N. P.; the Chairman, Urban Council; Manisagar Mutuomary; the Provincial Engineer and Mr. S. Armstrong, Engineer, Flood Discharge Channels.

TAMIL NEW YEAR SPORTS, T. P. C. A., K. LUMPUR.

THADCHY LEAGUE.

THE SENTUL UNBEATEN CHAMPIONS.

This year the Tamil New Year Thadchy League represented by Sentul, Central Workshops, Scott Road and Maxwell Road played their semifinals at the T. P. C. A., grounds, Kuala Lumpur on Sunday (12.4.25) with the following results:—

Central Workshops Vs Scott Road. 14-9 points.

Sentul Vs Maxwell Road. 16-6 points.

The meeting on Monday (13.4.25) between Central Workshops and the Sentul finals, resulted in a win of 3-0 in favour of Sentul.

The Sentul Team was represented by the following players:—Messrs. I. Nannithamby, N. Rajalingam, I. Kanagasabay, T. Ponniah, M. Kandavanam and S. Ratnam.

The Referees on the occasion were Dr. Vaitialingam and Messrs. V. Murugasu, S. T. Thambiyah, V. Thambinathan and M. Thampoo, who did their part in an excellent and appreciable manner.

Among the Spectators were 2 distinguished gentlemen present viz: Messrs. Nevins Selvadurai, Principal of the Jaffna Hindu College and J. V. Chelliah, Vice Principal, of the Jaffna College.

Mr. Nevins Selvadurai was much appreciated for his courtesy to explain the intricacies of the game to Mr. C. W. Harrison Under Secretary to Government, F. M. S., who was also present to distribute the prizes on the occasion.

A HINDU COLLEGE FOR BATTICALOA.

A LONG FELT WANT.

Site Promised.

A conference of the Hindus of Batticaloa District was held on Friday the 10th instant at the Vivekananda School Hall, Kalladi-Uppoda to consider the educational needs of the Hindu community of the Batticaloa District. The meeting began with prayers and Mr. V. O. M. Aiyadurai was voted to the Chair; and Mr. N. Seenithamby was elected secretary pro tem. The chairman explained the object of the conference and called upon Swami Vipulananda to address the meeting. The Swami in a short and lucid speech explained the necessity of establishing at Batticaloa a first grade educational institution which would give as much attention to

RELIGIOUS TRAINING

as to secular instruction and which would afford its pupils all the facilities necessary for obtaining a good secondary education. The Swami's address was followed by other speeches and the chairman in his closing remarks pointed out that it was fortunate for Batticaloa that the Swami, who is a graduate of the University of London, a reputed Tamil Scholar and educationalist has offered his services to work for the promotion of education in his native land and that the Hindus would do well not to lose the present golden opportunity for supplying a long felt want of Batticaloa District. The conference resolved to establish at Kalladi

A FIRST GRADE HINDU COLLEGE

equipped with all modern requirements and having in its own grounds a shrine for worship, spacious dormitories laboratories and play grounds. It was also resolved to establish at Batticaloa a branch of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission. Two leading Hindu gentlemen of Kalladi-Uppoda Messrs N. K. Nallur

Continued up.

PUBLIC MEETING AT KOKUVIL.

RAILWAY STATION AND POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE VERY URGENT

COUNCILLOR TAKEN IN PROCESSION.

A largely attended public meeting of the inhabitants of Kokuvil, Tirunelveli, Thavady, Analeedaj and Vannarponnai North was held at the Kokuvil Hindu English School on Saturday the 18th instant at 6.30 p.m. to consider what steps should be taken to secure the early opening by Government of a Railway Station and a post and Telegraph Office at Kokuvil. Hon. Mr. A. Canagaratnam presided and Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram Proctor, S. O. acted as Secretary of the meeting.

Those assembled availed themselves of this opportunity to accord a reception to their representative who on arrival was conducted in procession to the school with the accompaniment of choice Indian music and was garlanded by Mr. P. Rajaretnam, Government Surveyor.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting and in pursuance thereof the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) That in the opinion of this meeting a Railway Station and a Post and Telegraph Office at Kokuvil are very urgent and necessary and the site most suited for the Railway Station is the site of the present siding.

(2) That a memorial with a copy of resolution No. 1. be forwarded to the Officer Administering the Government of Ceylon praying that the long promised Railway Station at Kokuvil be opened as early as possible and a copy of the said memorial be sent to the General Manager of Railways.

(3) That a memorial with a copy of resolution No. 1. be forwarded to the Officer Administering the Government of Ceylon praying that a Post and Telegraph Office at Kokuvil which was promised to be considered with the budget for 1913-1914, be opened as early as possible and a copy of the said memorial be forwarded to the Post-Master General.

(4) That the following members of the Legislative Council viz. Messrs. Canagaratnam, W. Duraiswamy and S. Rajaretnam be requested to interview the Colonial Secretary, the General Manager of Railways and the Post-Master-General on behalf of the memorialists regarding the said Railway Station and the Post and Telegraph Office.

(5) That a committee consisting of Messrs. E. Kandiah B. A. Advocate; V. K. Gnanasundaram Proctor, S. O.; V. Manickavasagar Proctor, S. O., E. Chelliah Head Master Kokuvil School and S. Bhamparam Licensed surveyor be appointed to take the necessary steps to give effect to the resolutions passed at this meeting.

While moving the 1st Resolution Mr. E. Kandiah Advocate said that although a Railway Station at Kokuvil had been virtually promised by Government the people who now use the Railway at Kokuvil had reasons to entertain fears of a probable change of site engineered by some interested parties, and that was why a meeting of the sort was necessary. The Chairman dispelled these fears and assured the meeting of his full support and sympathy for the retention of the present site of the siding for the future Railway Station, and promised to do his best to make the Government open the railway station at an early date. He also stated that he and the Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy had already put forward this matter before the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council and it was a settled fact provision would be made for a Railway Station at Kokuvil in the next budget.

As regards the Post and Telegraph Office the mover and the supporters explained the difficulties experienced by the inhabitants of Kokuvil and the adjoining villages by the want of proper post and telegraph facilities. The chairman regretted that this question had not been brought to his notice earlier and promised to secure a Post Office for Kokuvil as early as possible.

The chairman then addressed the meeting on various other matters such as the abolition of the poll tax and the formation of District Council and expressed his desire to know the views of the people on these matters.

The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chair.

Continued.

tamby and N. S. Selvadurai promised to donate twenty five acres of land for the aforesaid educational purpose.

AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

consisting of Sritham Swami Vipulananda (President) Mr. N. K. Nallatamby (Vice President) Messrs K. S. Chandrasegarampillai and N. Seenitambay (Joint Secretaries) and Messrs M. Chenniah, T. Sangarapillai, K. O. Velupillai, N. S. Selvadurai, S. O. Ratna-velupillai, K. Kandasabay, P. Kandasabay, N. N. Masilamany, S. W. Arambamurthy and N. K. Kasipathipillai was formed to carry out the objects of the conference. An advisory Board representative of the whole of the Batticaloa District was also formed. The meeting terminated with prayers.

Indian & Foreign News.

LAHORE BOMB CASE.—In the Aankali Bazar Bomb Case the accused, Mangal Mehru and Ganda Singh were sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment, while Hari Singh and Mela Ram were acquitted. The accused were charged with conspiracy to manufacture bombs to drive out Europeans from India.

CONSCRIPTION AT DELHI.—The Government have sanctioned the increase of the Delhi Police Force on account of increase in crime and communal troubles, and consequently recruiting has commenced.

BREAK OF NATURE.—The whole of Multan is looking to see a strange child born with two heads two noses, four eyes and four ears.

INDIAN VIEW OF CEYLON PEARL FISHERIES.—Rao Bahadur Sudara Chariu has returned from special duty in Ceylon in connection with the pearl fisheries. On the whole this year the fisheries were a failure, the great majority of oysters brought out being immature, though from the point of view of the Ceylon Government the failure appears to have been tempered by keen speculation among Indian merchants who invested huge sums in the purchase of oysters.

GOOCH BEHAR DIVORCE SUIT.—In connection with the suit brought by Princess Isharani Nitrapama Devi against her husband, Prince Victor Nityendra Narain of Gooch Behar, for dissolution of marriage on the grounds of cruelty and misconduct, the cross-examination of the Princess on the question of jurisdiction was resumed on April 30th at the High Court before Mr. Justice Gregory. The trial is proceeding.

MOUNT EVEREST EXPEDITION.—The German Alpine Club have completed preparations to send an expedition this year to try to scale the summit of Mount Everest, provided they are able to secure the necessary British permit.

RESIGNATION OF THE PORTUGAL PRESIDENT.—The President of the Republic has tendered his resignation.—The Chamber, by 106 votes to 14, has declined to accept the resignation of the President of the Republic.

OVERTHROW OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—Among the resolutions passed by the enlarged plenary session of the executive of the Third Internationale recently held in Moscow was one proposed by M. Zinovief insisting on the necessity of supporting the aims of the Indian Nationalist organisations, and the creation of an independent and democratic Republic in India after the Indians had thrown off the British yoke. The resolution also demands Communist and Soviet government, and promises to accord the maximum support to the leaders of the Indian revolutionary movement directed towards the overthrow of the British Empire.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SIR WILLIAM MANNING.—Sir William Henry Manning, our late Governor, Lady Manning and Miss Manning have reached London on last Saturday.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR GERMANY.—Marshal Von Hidenburg has been elected as the president of the German Republic by a vast Majority. It is stated that the Foreign Policy of Germany will not strikingly be changed, but it is feared that there will be a change in the internal situation. If so there will be a strong opposition by the Socialists and the Democrats, comprising about 50 per cent of the German electorate.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5724.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Nagammah wife of Thambiah Markandu of Vaddukkoddai West

Deceased.
Thambiah Markandu of Vaddukkoddai West Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Markandu Balasubramaniam
2. Thayalanayagi daughter of Markandu
3. Markandu Krishnasamy
4. Subramaniam Kanapathippillai all of Vaddukkoddai West Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying that the abovesaid 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad litem over the minors 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, Respondents and that Letters of Administration be granted to the Petitioner to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on February 22, 1925, in the presence of Mr. P. Cananapathipillai, Proctor, for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 8, 1925, having been read, it is ordered that the abovesaid 4th Respondent be appointed such Guardian-ad litem, and it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Deceased issued to him unless the abovesaid Respondents or any others shall on or before March 12, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,

February 17, 1925,

District Judge.

Time to show cause extended till May 5, 1925. O. 365.

CORRESPONDENCE

CASTE DISPUTES IN JAFFNA.

The Editor,

The "Hindu Organ", Vannarponnai.

Sir,

Since recently we have begun to hear of incessant religious and caste disputes in Jaffna. It is a pity that Jaffna with all its glories is yet beset with a number of evils. The caste system which has degenerated through the ages is become a serious blot on the fair name of Hinduism, and Jaffna in spite of its pious and religious atmosphere is at any rate unable to march along with the progressive tendencies of the age, and gracefully recognise the change of circumstances and conditions of present day life. Hindu Society is now faced with a number of disruptive factors, and it is unfortunate that, as far as can be seen from facts disclosed by the frequent reports of caste disputes, the tendency of the people is to aid through unconsciously the progress of these unwholesome factors.

PETTY QUARRELS.

The disputes that reach the courts of law and hence become broadcasted are but a few, and people in the remote villages of Jaffna can tell you, sir, the number of petty quarrels and fights that commonly arise between the so-called 'higher' and lower classes. The days when the aristocratic Vellalas claimed allegiance from the less fortunate classes in the villages, the pariahs, pallas, nalavars &c. are fast disappearing, for the very simple reason that ideas of liberty and equality, and the knowledge of one's duties and responsibilities are gradually spreading, unceasingly and unselfishly, among all grades and classes of society. It becomes therefore the sacred duty of all true Hindus to look around and see how best they could adapt themselves to the changing conditions.

VARNA—THARMA.

We are yet to learn, sir, that the Hindu Scriptures sanction this evil system of division of society according to grades of superiority and inferiority; and Hinduism which ranks foremost among the religions of the world for its noble teachings of *ahimsa* and tolerance will be the last religion to enjoin on its followers the observance of such manifold distinctions of caste. The ancient Rishis and Sages of India laid the foundation of an unblemished Hindu Society so magnificently on the basis of the four-fold varna-tharma. Divisions in society exist all the world over, and are mostly but different classifications of the people according to difference in labour. No less was the idea that originated the Brahma, Shatriya, Vaisya, and Sudra varnas, with each its own clearly defined duties and responsibilities. But by the passage of time, this system of organised society fell a prey to the onslaught from within and from without of influences foreign to the spirit of the system, and today the varna-tharma may be said to be non-existent at least in Hindu Society in Jaffna. Except the Brahminical fold which with all its degeneracy yet remains somewhat intact as distinct from the rest, it is impossible to divide present Hindu Society under the rest three classes. But in the place of this age long custom has sprung a conglomeration of castes, sub castes and so on, a multitude of them claiming superiority over the other based neither on the division of labour nor on any other recognisable factor. One's birth is said to decide one's caste; and even this basis of classification is yielding place to a still more dangerous basis, the influence of wealth and position. It is no secret at least in certain parts of Jaffna where Westernised ways of living and thinking have taken a firm root, that the one recognised to be high in the social scale is after all the one with some means.

URGENT REFORM.

In addition to the innumerable divisions of castes, pariahs, pallas, nalavars, mukkuvars, kovias, and what not (some say that there are 18 such distinct classes), there are the various subdivisions among these castes themselves. The very incomprehensibly subtle distinctions in caste that our old folks in Jaffna draw between brothers and brothers and even mothers and daughters are of common knowledge. A number of the ills that constitute the unhappiness of village life in Jaffna arising from petty differences between people of the same hearth and home, may be said to have the origin in these much emphasised distinctions. In spite of the advent of British Courts of Justice which hold the scales even, between man and man, irrespective of caste or creed, and in spite of the wholesome advice and warnings now and again administered by magistrates and judges especially to the so-called high classes, a turn to sanity on this question among the people in Jaffna is neither apparent nor seems possible. In this enlightened age when ideas of democracy are in the air, is it possible or practicable or even advantageous to hold fast to system which has degenerated to such an extent as to be looked upon by men of light and learning as nothing less than inhuman. We are no doubt a conservative race, and some of us would shudder to think of giving up anything that our forefathers are said to have followed. What was good for the past need not be good for the present, for conditions do not remain the same then and now, and if there is anything in Hindu society which requires urgent reformation, it is not annihilation, I venture to suggest that it is the present day caste system. Friends here are used to say that this observance of caste &c. is however all beyond Elephant Pass, and is it then the irony of fate that people stick to customs and systems in which they have no faith and to which they have no sympathy.

It is futile to say that it is impossible to treat the unclean and ignorant lower classes in terms of equality; for as long as we are persistent in keeping them at a distance and seeing them live and die unclean and ignorant, and as long as we prohibit them from our schools, temples and societies, so long will this unhappy state of affairs continue. When we raise not a finger against the forces of poverty and ignorance that eat the vitality of these unfortunate classes, it will be the height of impossibility for them to make progress enough by their own efforts to demand equality with us

Continued up.

PREVENTION OF MALARIA.

[We publish below the memorandum drawn up by Dr. Walter S. J. Peiris, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., a well known enthusiast in Social and Child Welfare work, for the consideration of the Malaria Advisory Committee and appearing in a morning paper of Colombo.]

Although malaria is not such a fatal disease as pneumonia, enteric, dysentery, influenza, phthisis, etc., its evil effects on the human system are so harmful that the high death rate of the Island is thought to be, in some measure, attributable to it. 28,326 deaths (16,698 males 11,718 females) have been certified as being due to pyrexia. This certainly is an indication of the havoc caused by malaria. Further, the districts where the death rate from pyrexia is high are also reputed to be highly malarial and where the death rate from pyrexia is low the existence of malaria is reputed to be less pronounced. Pyrexia and malaria have jointly claimed as victims 5,600 persons out of every million of the estimated population. The toll of life exacted by malaria and malarial cachexia in 1923—the latest year for which statistics are available—is 2659 of whom 1491 are males and 1,168 females as against 2046 in 1922 and 1796 the average for the decade 1913-1922 and corresponds to a rate of 575 per million persons. Ceylon is dependent on India for its food supply. In the older days, during the time of the Sinhalese Kings, Ceylon is said to have produced sufficient rice even for export to other countries. There are thousands of acres of fields that could be cultivated.

WERE IT NOT FOR THE MALARIAL SCOURGE. The seriousness of the problem from the point of view of the life and health of the citizen and the importance of the question from an agricultural and economic point have induced the Government to appoint a committee to control the Malarial Campaign which, it is proposed to carry out on an extended scale.

In any attempt at the destruction of the Anopheles the work should be carried out on sound biological lines and consequently the life history of the mosquito—its habits, breeding places &c. should be taken into account. The female Anopheles alone bites man and is capable of harbouring the parasite. She breeds in small collections of water with a natural earth bottom such as small pools or patches of water, margins of lakes and streams and odd receptacles coated with humus such as trunks of trees and bamboos, and anywhere where there is decomposing vegetable matter and soil. The malarial parasite passes part of its existence in man and part in the mosquito. Both man and the mosquito are necessary for the complete development of the parasite. Therefore if the mosquito is destroyed the life cycle of the parasite is destroyed and the disease must of necessity cease. The mosquito sucks the blood of a man suffering from malaria and in which there are malarial parasites in abundance. The parasites sucked in with the feed of blood infects the mosquito. When the infected mosquito which had now become the carrier bites a man, he then becomes infected. Many mosquitoes bite, but the only kinds which can infect man are the Anopheles or the Anopheles.

Continued on page 4.

and that on our own terms. Does not our religion enjoin that we should look upon all living beings as equals and as sons of the one Merciful God? It does not speak well of us as Hindus, not to speak of us as humane beings, to keep downtrodden a large percentage of our own race, and deny them all rights as living men. Mahatma Gandhi will be remembered by generations to come if not for anything else at least for his immense sacrifice and solicitude for the cause of the untouchables as the Apostle of their Freedom, and for his attempt to save Hinduism from the sin of countenancing the permanent bondage of a great percentage of God's human creation.

To us Hindus no reform is now more urgent than this reform in Hindu society—and it is the duty that we owe to ourselves to propagate the true spirit of Hinduism, and raise to the level of common human society these thousands of the lower classes who live suppressed and in oblivion in the abyss into which we have thrown them. All that talk of national service does nobody any good, until we are in a position to appreciate service to our own fallen brethren before everything else. Hinduism has lost a large number from its fold to the missionaries by this spirit of intolerance, and indeed Christian missionary bodies should be thanked for having offered some religion to those who had no religion at all.

UPLIFTMENT OF THE LOWER CLASSES.

How many schools are there in Jaffna for the lower classes, how many temples and how many societies? The Y. M. H. A. which was at one time doing a world of good to the masses has its seems died out, and I appeal to you, Sir, who stand for the cause of Hinduism, to revive an interest among our people for this elevating service. Jaffna is not bereft of patriotic young men who are prepared to give a part of their time for the service of these downtrodden masses—and these lack surely to the younger generation of Jaffna for redemption. The Hindu Board of Education has in a way evinced its sympathy with the cause by a recent resolution passed at one of its meetings. A sincere definite move in this direction will certainly enlist the support of all right-thinking Hindus wherever they are. Jaffna calls for some one's patriotic efforts to provide our long-suppressed brethren with more schools and temples, and to raise them from their unhappy condition. If we are not going to give them their due rights, not going to show them the ordinary kindness we show to our pet dogs and cats, not even the bare courtesy of the use of a public well, then surely there will come a time of reaction when our sins will be visited on our own heads. We who believe in the theory of karma cannot afford to ignore this fact for long.

A man's birth or calling does not constitute the criterion of his status. It is his righteousness and treatment of others that determine whether he is noble or mean.

'Shantiniketan'

Wallowate, 10-4-25.

Yours &c.

M. Vairamuthu.

linae. To exterminate the Anophelines is by no means impossible if one sets about in a determined manner. Barbados and other places have done it and there is no reason why Ceylon should not or could not do it.

In Italy there were 16000 deaths from Malaria in 1912. An antimalarial campaign was started that year and within 7 years the

MORTALITY FELL TO ABOUT 4000.

In the plain of Marathon in Greece where Sir Ronald Ross laboured in the cause of humanity, the proportion of all sickness due to Malaria fell, in two years, from 90 per cent. to 2 per cent. During the 4 years 1901-1905 Sir Ronald Ross worked in the Suez Canal Zone area, a hot bed of Malaria, he managed to abolish all breeding places of the Anophelines and from thence onward no cases of Malaria have been reported from Isthmilla. As a result of Dr. Andrew Balgair's 5 years' work, Khartoum has been declared almost mosquito free and now primary cases of Malaria are very rare. Work at Algeria, Sierra Leone and other parts of Africa and also of South America has produced similar satisfactory results. But the most important testimony to the fact of the possibility of reduction of Malaria and its attendant evils, is the history of the Panama Canal. The French who tried to build the Panama Canal retired having lost about 50,000 men. In 1904 United States whom we remember with thankfulness in connection with our Anchylostomiasis campaign, took over the Canal Zone. In 4 years' time the mortality rate from Malaria was 1.84 per thousand and in 1911 when Dr. Leigh Dean of Hereford visited Panama he was able to sleep without mosquito nets as there were no mosquitoes. But what about Ceylon? Malaria is a chronic disease, a slow intoxication, the sum total of whose action in the human body is to undermine the health of the individual and sap his vital energies, inhibiting his vigour and initiative thus reducing his economic efficiency. The sudden cataclysmic downfall of Greece has been attributed to Malaria. Malaria is also said to have played a part in the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. We have a very valuable lesson to learn from the fate of Greece. History assures us that there was no Malaria in Greece till her soldiers returned from wars afar, with malarial parasites in their blood. This led to the spread of the disease in Greece, with the result that the race decayed. In Ceylon certain parts of the Island are known as malarial and certain parts as non malarial, we find cases of Malaria occurring in people who have never been out of Moratuwa except perhaps in places like Colombo and Panadura. Moratuwa people who for purposes of employment are found to have in malarial districts come back with malarial parasites in their blood and thereby help to spread the disease. In this connection it is

WORTH INVESTIGATING

whether the mosquitoes which carry the infection are only anophelines or not. The methods of fighting malaria may be discussed at this juncture. Our first attack must be directed towards exterminating the anophelines. It is not possible to obtain a complete and thorough victory in a short space of time and during this period new anophelines would be infected as a result of their biting malarial patients. Our next endeavour must therefore be to reduce the number of those harbouring the malarial parasite. This too takes time. So our next move should be to prevent the anophelines getting infected by biting man. The last but by no means the least thing we can do is to prevent infected mosquitoes biting healthy people till the measures to exterminate the anophelines are brought to a successful finish.

THE USE OF NATURAL ENEMIES.

The natural enemies of mosquitoes are birds and fish—the former of adult mosquito and latter of the larvae. Preservation of bird life and tiny fish in the malarial districts, by the prohibition of shooting of birds and catching of tiny fish by small-eyed nets, would, no doubt, help to exterminate the mosquito. In Barbados which abounds in swamps and marshes there is neither Malaria nor mosquitoes, although Malaria is so rampant in the West Indian Islands to be almost a plague. The freedom of Barbados from Malaria is said to be due to a tiny fish so numerous as to be called "millions" which live near the surface of the water and whose staple food is larvae of mosquitoes when such are available. In 1917 in a letter to the press I advocated the importance of these "millions." I was laughed at. In 1918 in my booklet, "Racial Poisons and how to combat them" dealing with Malaria, Venereal disease, Alcohol and Consumption, I again advocated the importance of these "millions." I was not taken seriously even then. I think at last in 1920 these were imported and introduced to the stagnant pools in malarial districts with some success. It was reported that they fell a prey to big fish of the type known as Lulu. This ought not to deter us from importing these "millions" that have been responsible for freeing Barbados of this curse. Encouragement to angle for Lulus, regarded as a delicious fish, or catching them in other ways by nets or by emptying the water of one half of a drain to the other and *vice versa* will do away with the menace to the life of this tiny fish. The preservation of tiny fish in ponds, lakes and pools of water, especially in the malarial districts, is highly desirable. Measures to aid the preservation of tiny fish should be put into effect, as for example the prohibition of casting small eyed nets. As a result of a number of experiments carried out by me with limited opportunities I have been led to the conclusion that butterflies, particularly the variety known as *Epilixia Aristolochiae* and the firefly (*Pyrophorus*), are natural enemies of the mosquito. For want of proper opportunities and leisure it has not been possible for me to carry out these experiments on any extensive scale and I very earnestly commend these to the serious consideration of the Malaria Advisory Committee. Butterflies can easily be reared and introduced into malarial districts. I do not think they will be very useful because, although they are natural enemies they are diurnal insects. The Anophelines usually come out at night to feed, but during the day, too, you find some of them and the butterflies can tackle these. The firefly is a nocturnal visitor and an inveterate enemy of the mosquitoes whom, as far as my experiments go, he attacks with gusto.

The bat is also said to be an enemy of the mosquito and bats might be introduced to malarial districts.

THE USE OF MOSQUITO KILLERS.

The most popular ingredients are kerosene, paraffin and their derivatives. These when sprayed on the surface of the water form a film thereby

preventing the mosquito larvae from reaching the surface to breathe. This method should be useful in case of small puddles, and other accumulations of water, drains, etc., to which "millions" and other similar fish cannot be introduced.

DRAINING AND SCAVENGING.

All puddles swamps and pools must be properly drained where possible. All Local Government bodies especially those in the malarial districts should be compelled to pay greater attention to scavenging and if necessary incur more expense than they usually do to prevent the existence of breeding places of mosquitoes.

EDUCATION.

This is a very useful weapon. The masses are very ignorant and very sceptic. It is rather difficult to make them believe about parasites, etc. The most important thing to do in this connection is the education of the masses by leaflets, illustrated and lantern lectures, demonstrations, etc. A course of instruction in elementary hygiene &c., including Malaria, to teachers of vernacular and mixed schools will be found to be very useful as these teachers will in turn be able to instruct their pupils in these matters and thus help to disseminate knowledge.

SEGREGATION.

Those having malarial parasites in their blood ought to be segregated and treated till they are free of the parasites.

PROLONGED TREATMENT.

Most people discontinue medicine as soon as the fever goes, fever goes down and relapses, therefore, are common. Quinine should be taken in diminishing doses, for about three months on end after the fever has subsided. Iron and arsenic should be included after subsidence of fever. It is all well and good to advocate these measures, but what if the people cannot afford to pay for that sort of treatment? It should be made possible for people who cannot afford to pay, to obtain a sufficiently long course of treatment with quinine and later with the addition of iron, arsenic or both, from the Government Dispensaries free of charge without any gratuities, and without any delay or annoyance in consequence of the absence of a gratuity.

EDUCATION.

People undergoing treatment should be told that the mere subsidence of temperature is no proof of cure and be induced to take prolonged treatment.

SCREENING WITH NETS.

As infection is spread by the mosquito biting malarial subjects, patients should be made to sleep within mosquito nets.

USE OF MEDICAMENTS.

It is not possible to supply mosquito netting to every one suffering from Malaria. The cost of such a scheme would be prohibitive in expense. Application of a substance that will prevent the mosquito from biting malarial patients will have the desired effect. Such a substance is Magnesium Sulphate. Its mode of use will be discussed later, Bamber-green oil is another and reference to it is made elsewhere.

AVOIDANCE OF UNHEALTHY LOCALITIES.

Houses, coolies lines, etc. should not be built in valleys and ravines or near the edge of a collection of water likely to serve as a breeding ground for mosquitoes. Swampy and marshy places should be avoided.

SLEEPING UNDER MOSQUITO NETS.

This is not feasible in the case of the poor.

FUMIGATION OF DIFFERENT SUBSTANCES.

Smoke as a rule tends to keep the mosquitoes off for a while and smoke of green coconut husks tar, skins or jackets of Cajunuts and Madurutala leaves have a fairly good effect. Cajunuts skins and pyrethrum are reputed to kill the mosquitoes. The former, however, has a bad effect on human beings as it causes headache and other unpleasant sensations. The leaves of the Castor Oil plant is said to keep away mosquitoes. The villagers might be encouraged to try these till such time as Government is able to carry out more refined and up to date measures. Fumigation of sulphur which is advocated by some has obvious disadvantages.

RENDERING HOUSES MOSQUITO PROOF.

The mosquito is a nocturnal visitor who gains entrance to houses at or a little after dusk. The female mosquito must suck blood or her eggs will not mature. If we deprive the mosquito of the necessary quota of blood the breeding of mosquitoes will automatically cease. If the ventilation holes and all crevices and openings in the framework over windows be closed at about 5.15 p.m., the mosquitoes could be shut out. In order that the ventilation of the room be not interfered with the ventilation holes should be reopened after 7.30 p.m. or so. The mosquitoes usually enter houses between 5.30 and 7 and if all means of gaining entrance be effectually barred during these hours it will be possible to keep them out. Wire netting, however, is the best material to render rooms mosquito proof.

USE OF MED. CEMENTS.

Quinine in daily doses of 5 grains and of 10 grs. on Sundays is recommended. The continuous or prolonged use of Quinine which is a protoplasmic poison is bound to harm the individual. Tremors, irritability, and noises in the ears are some of the visible and recognisable evil results. It is irrational to dose people with Quinine with the object of ensuring that when the malarial parasite is introduced into the blood, the quinine laden blood will effectively deal with the malarial parasite before it can get a work in. Apart from the prohibitive cost of an extensive use of quinine as a prophylactic measure the results of its use are not satisfactory as will be seen from the table below.

RELATIVE VALUES OF QUININE PROPHYLAXIS AND ANTIMOSQUITO PROTECTION (CHILL).

Methods of Prophylaxis, No. 3. Percentage of infection 38 per cent; Quinine Prophylaxis alone, 20 per cent; Antimosquito Prophylaxis alone, 2.5 per cent; Combination of two, 1.75.

External application of Bambergreen oil a mixture of coconut, kerosene and citronella oils with carbolic acid is said to keep off the mosquito. This substance being so messy I doubt whether any one other than the ordinary cooly will care to apply it. External application of a lotion of Magnesium Sulphate in the proportion of one

Continued up.

JUST A PLAIN THING!

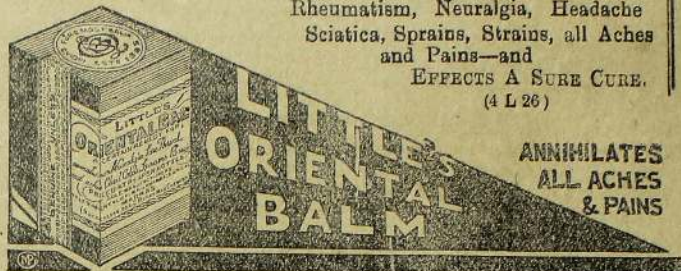
NO ADDITION

NO SUBTRACTION

In a Pain Balm you don't expect a perfume
A good smell is often got at the expense of efficacy.

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

has been prepared with an eye to efficacy, pure and simple
nothin being added merely to obtain an attractive smell, and nothing curative value being taken out in the process of making. It is just a plain balm full of the healing properties of its dozen components. It therefore goes straight to the spot in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache Sciatica, Sprains, Strains, all Aches and Pains—and EFFECTS A SURE CURE. (4 L 26)



Y. 40 D.

Lodhra Defies Surgical Cases.

P. Subbarayudu Esq., Head Draftsman, District Board Engineer's Office, Cocanada:—I am very much pleased with your medicine and I am sending these few lines to tell you what I think of your marvellous remedy "Lodhra". I consider there is nothing like it and I will tell you why. My wife was a great sufferer from a sort of pain in the abdomen on the left side. It used to come in fits say every two hours, pain extending up to her kneecap. She tried all sorts of English medicines and obtained no relief. I had to take her to Rajahmundry Mission Hospital for treatment. There the lady apothecaries on examining the patient said that the case needs immediate operation. This my wife did not like and we had to return to Cocanada evidently with heavy hearts. Fortunately it struck me that I should give a trial to your "Lodhra" before going to Madras for operation. I at once wired to you for one phial of "Lodhra," and one phial of Madiphal Rasa-yanam. I got these medicines by next mail for which I must thank you very much. The very first dose showed sign of relief. With the second dose she fell asleep, and had a complete rest for 8 hours. The next dose in the morning stopped all pains and she looked quite refreshed. In fact "Lodhra" stopped all operations. God knows what happened inside and how the so-called derangement got rectified. She is keeping good health now.

For particulars about this medicine consult

"KESARI KUTEERAM"

Y. 34. B. Egmore, MADRAS.

Continued.

ounce to a pint of water on the exposed parts of the body will effectively prevent the mosquito from biting a person so protected. It is non-poisonous and non-irritant and has no disagreeable smell. It, further, has the advantage of not being messy. After it dries, the skin looks as if powder has been applied to it, and even the most fastidious will not hesitate to apply it. A bottle of lotion which is sufficient for a single individual for a month will cost (exclusive of the bottle) only 14 cts. whereas Quinine sufficient for a month for one individual will cost about Rs. 1.25.

The success that has attended every serious attempt at grappling with the problem of Malaria makes it the duty—the imperative duty—of every country to launch out

A SCIENTIFIC CAMPAIGN.

which need not necessarily be an expensive one, with a view to wiping off Malaria or at least of reducing the malarial endemic therein. The question of Malaria is of paramount importance to Ceylon because of the vast agricultural possibilities in the absence of Malaria.

The extermination of the Anophelines within a short space of time and without much expense is not a possibility. The possibility of ridding every one of the malarial parasites in his blood is still more remote. The breeding and rearing, and the introduction of butterflies and fireflies to malarial districts are both inexpensive and easy. The Magnesium Sulphate lotion not only prevents the mosquitoes from infecting man but also prevents the mosquito from getting infected. It is so cheap and not objectionable in the least. I commend these to the Malaria Advisory Committee and trust that this Committee will see that a thorough trial is given to these measures.

TEAK.

We have received a fresh shipment of Teak

Sizes Length 6 to 30 feet.

„ Width 10 to 20 inches.

As we have a limited number of long logs will those of our customers who prefer long ones book their orders in time.

S. VEERAGATHIPILLAI,
Tondamanar.

H. 36.

Ceylon University College.

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics on a salary of £200 per annum with annual increments of £20 rising to a maximum salary of £500 per annum. Applicants should be Honours graduates in Mathematics of a recognised University or must have followed at a recognised institution a systematic course of instruction in Mathematics at least up to the Honours Part I standard of the University of London. Applicants should state the particular branches of Mathematics in which they have specialised. Applications with copies of testimonials in triplicate should reach the undersigned not later than May 30, 1925.

R. MARRS,
Principal, University College.
April, 1925. G. 498.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary, Jurisdiction No. 5773.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Kovintha Sithamparapillai of Manipay

Deceased.

Kovintha Sinnatamby of Manipay.

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sinnamma widow of Sithamparapillai

2. Sithamparapillai Nagenthiram

3. Sithamparapillai Eliatamby

4. Sithamparapillai Tambirasa

5. Sukirtharatnam daughter of Sithamparapillai

6. Varitharatnam daughter of Sithamparapillai and

7. Saraspathy daughter of Sithamparapillai, all of Manipay

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minors the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on March 30, 1925, in the presence of Mr. E. Murguesampillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 30, 1925, having been read. It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minors the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Respondents for the purpose of representing them and of acting in their behalf and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner as the brother of the deceased unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other person shall, on or before May 5, 1925, show sufficient cause or state objections to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.
April 3, 1925. O. 854.

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