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The Campaign Against Whole-Day Sittings Malaria

Prospects of Control Brighter

By the Secretary, National Red Cross Societies

tion, which does so much to co-ordition, which does so much to co-ordinate and stimulate malaria research throughout the world. Its malaria work, which was begun in 1915, may be summarised as follows:—

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

Before the War

Before the Great War, the malaria problem seemed compara-tively simple. The early demons-trations of malaria control in the United States were successful because malaria-transmitting mosdecide maintainmenting mos-quito (Anopheles) endemic, and because there was only one malaria-transmitting mosquito (Anopheles quadrimaculatus), which was rela-tively easy to control.

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

Limitations of Quinine

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

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

ONE of the most powerful allies of many national Red Cross Societies in their campaign against malaria is the Rockefeller Foundation of the Rockefeller Foun development. Combined with quinine, under the name of chinoplasmin, this drug has been used extensively. Unfortunately, plasmochin, even when combined with quinine, was found insufficient to prevent the appearance of malaria parasites in the blood. It would seem therefore that the seem therefore that the parasites in the blood. It would seem, therefore, that the new drugs introduced against malaria are not wholly effective. In West Africa there is a general opinion that, in five-grain daily doses, quining prevents serious manifestations of the disease. My ban that cannot be claimed for a serious manifestation. claimed for qu

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

Other Methods

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

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

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

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

The most radical and suc-cessful measure is the destruc-tion of mosquito breeding places by m ans of drainage, clearing, clear-New Remedy ing, channelling, emptying, filling, flushing and drying. Salting, or otherwise altering the composition of the water and the orderly progress mochin, which was introduced in of agricultural cultivation, which

for Councillors

THE BUDGET DEBATE

May Meet After Dinner Too

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

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

ALLEGED REQUEST FOR BRIBE

Ministers to Consider Complaint Against M. S. C.

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

At the meeting of the Kalutara Urban District Council held on July 21, the present Chairman, Mr. A. D de Fonseka, brought up the matter for discussion after which the Council decided to inform the State Coun-cil of the allegation made and to enof the angation hade and to en-quire as to what steps the Council was taking in the matter. This re-solution, it is learned, is to be con-sidered shortly by the Board of

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

Varies With Countries

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

s and their conversion into fertile plains after centuries of neglect, punctuated by occasional and abor-tive attempts to reclaim this land, is one of the greatest achievements of

Continued on page 3

A Short Story

HIS

ENGLAND-RETURNED BYPK KAIMAL

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

Note had been continued to the called the door and Tome say to chand, his enemy No. 1, a retreated, for Hookam Chand the called the ca

Bombay, 27th May 1935 Dear Father,

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

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

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

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

Yours etc

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

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

B. S. "What is wrong with you,

H. C. "I am worried too much."
B. S. "Worried about these dogs."
H. C. "Worried about the dogs.
'Memsahebs,' sous, radios, everything. Just see this letter, for instance, caliously oblivious of the ties of kinship and the obligation it involves, that Memsaheb orders me, this old man, to look after these masty creatures. Petticoat dictatorship going too high! Again that nuisance of a radio and a fresh battery to reduce the four hours' sleep I get. Oh, God!"

Terrier Tom came slowly as if to argue the master's side of the case. He felt the loneliness of the absence of his master and mistress. There was none to kiss him, to fondie him H. C. "I am worried too much."

in the absence of Mr. and As. Dina Nath, used to feed the puppies with his lathi. Had they been gifted with the power of speech. Hookan Chand would have found his shelter under some other roof lathelier. under some other roof, but this muteness was never lost sight of by the old man. This time also he raised his lathi, but Tom was clever enough to avoid it.

enough to avoid it.

III

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

relieve him of such glomy thoughts but Nature's spendour had no charm for Hookam Chand's father left him quite early in his life. He had to hight against poverty and consequent hardships. By the charity of his uncle, Hookam Chand went to a vernacular primary school for three years. After that he had to earn for his living. Step by step, he rose up from a shop buy to a wealthy contractor. In his old age he left off all business. He gave proper education to his only son, Dina Nath, and wanted him to take up his father's business. But Dina Nath wished to go abroad for further studies. This idea was supported by his father's friends, and after much persuasion. Hookam Chand, quite unwillingly, agreed and Dina Dath went abroad in order that he may gain "business experience." Hookam Chand could not say what all countries his son visited, how much "business experience." He acquired, and such like minor details. All he sould say with a sigh was that by his son's 4 years' sojourn, his bank balance was reduced by Rs. 50,000/After this long period, Dina Nath refused to return home giving many sorts of excuses. The old parents entreated him and even his father's friends advised him to return. At last, Dina Nath agreed on condition chat their Quetta bungalow should be made 'fit for human habitation." He sent a book on "Garden ng" with all sorts of in-trustions. The task of furnishing the huse was too much for the inexperienced father and so he requisitioned his son in law's help. A reception of miltee was accordingly formed and for teennical details, they consulted some experts. Red curtains for drawing room, white for the library, blue for bed room, etc. To be brief, it took two and odd months and a staggering amount of Rs. 10,000/before the house became 'fit for human habitation.'

V

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

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

Health! Wealth! Prosperity!

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THE DAY, AUGUST 15, 1935.

RS FOR YOUNG MEN

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

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

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

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

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

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

This Ashram founded 31 years ago by the patriotic Hindus of K'Lumpur

The Vivekananda has stead-Ashrama, ily grown K'Lumpur in vitality

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

PRIZE-DAY AT JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

A PLEA FOR STATE SCHOOLS

ADVISE TO PARENTS

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

A Plea for State Schools

Mr. A. Coomaraswamy, the Prinipal, read an interesting report. The following are extracts:-

"There are many problems engag-ing in these days the minds of the leaders and of the people in Ceylon. We who are members of educa-tional institutions feel that many obstacles stand in the way of a pro-gressive system of education in the Island. We are faced with the educational policy of the Govern-ment which daily devises means to limit its liability in educational ex-penditure. Clauses for regulation of grant in the Educational code introduced during the period of economic depression in the country have not yet been removed, and consequently Schools find it difficult to adequately equip themselves to suit their require-ments. The difficulty is further en-hanced by the fact—that assistance from the Government by way of grant comes to us as late as three or four months after the expiry of the period for which the grant is due. We are also beset with other diffi-culties. There are the denominational interests that conflict with one another and which lead to unhealthy and competition among Further the parent is poor and is only anxious that his child gets through a public examination with cheap instruction. As unemployment increases faith in English educat on decreases. Liberal grant from the Government, and endowments from the public are required to bifurcate Secondary education so as to enable it to offer a more practical course, as at alternative to mere academic ideal, to those who took forward to avenues of employment other than academic. These difficulties almost make me a votary to a system of education controlled by the State. It is unfair to consider that a monopoly of education by the State is an interference in the freedom of the citizen. For the State is not merely the totality of living indiviof the citizen. For the State is not merely the totality of living indivi-duals, nor the instrument of parties for their own end, but an organism com-prising the unlimited series of genera-tions of which individuals are merely tions of which individuals are merely transient elements; it is the supreme synthesis of all the material and non-material values of the race. Hence it is that the vital subject of education should be a complete concern of the State so that it may be able to procure expert guidance in matters educational fer its future citizens. Our masses have not yet got into the full consciousness of their individual rights and it is necessary to improve them

State Schools Religion is an infection not an inculcation of ideas. Though religion, in the technical sense, is not taught at Royal College, it is obvious that the Royal College, it is obvious that the Royal College boy catches his character from his teachers and the traditions of the College and this fact accounts for his becoming no less a good citizen than he who receives his education in a denominational insitution. Further shools should, on a miniature scale, represent in some respects the Society whem they serve. Now at the J. H. C we have pupils who are members of all the four important religions in the Island. We have Hindus, Buddhists, Musulmans and Christiaus. They all grow here in a spirit of true and sincere comradeship, learning to tolerate and respect the feelings and views and even the idiosyncracies of their fellow students. At one time these religions were taught in this College. We attach great importance to the free association of the pupils of different communities and religions in the College for we believe that it is one of the means raising the standard of citizer pupils in whom the standard of citizer among its pupils in whom the association of the pupils of different communities and religions in the standard of citizer pupils in whom the standard of citizer among its pupils in whom the standard of citizer among its pupils in whom the nation of gifts and purpose which will be a combination of gifts and purpose which will among the moral purpose which will be a combination of gifts and purpose which will be a combination of gifts and purpose which will be a combination of gifts and purpose which will be a combination of gifts and purpose which will be a combination of gifts and purpose which will be a combination of gifts and purpose which will be a combination of gifts and purpose which will be a combination of gifts and purpose which will be a combination of gifts and purpose which will be a combination of gifts and purpose which will be a combination of gifts and purpose which will be the great sacrifices made founders of this institution.

founders of this institution.

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

tity, miscalculating their capacity and attainments, and mispoiding their fond parents. Such a freedom may affect the discipline and organisation of work in the School."

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

Mrs. Maartensz then gave away the

matric form.

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

Duty of Parents

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

was then called upon to speak.

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

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

Religion in State Schools

There is on the other hand, the question of the place of religion in State Schools and parents and the traditions of the College hoy catches his character from his teachers and the traditions of the College hoy catches his character from his teachers and the traditions of the College hoy catches his character from his teachers and the traditions of the College hoy catches his character from his teachers and the traditions of the Society whom they serve. Now at the J. H. C we have pupils who are members of all cious effort. It was, therefore, the paramount duty of parents to see that they conducted themselves in a manner that would not spoil the child, during its most impressionable

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

Needs of a School

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

Chairman's Speech

Chairman's Speech

The Chairman addressing next thanked them sincerely for the very cordial reception given to him and is wife and also for according them the privilege of taking part in the prize giving of the college. He said that he need hardly say how greatly pleased he was to give whatever approach he might to the cause of edu: He said that he need hardly say how greatly pleased he was to give whatever support he might to the cause of education, a cause so dear to the people of this province. He could realise how dear the cause of education was to them, that he took his mind back to a time when three boys in St. Thomas College had gone there for studies from Mannar It showed what a great interest and a great zeal they took in the cause of education to send the boys all the way from Mannar to Colombo, at a time when travelling was not so easy as now. Those parents were so anxious to give their sons the best education that they sent them all the way to St. Thomas. Other boys followed in their trail, but it was not so now. Because the standard of education in the North rose so high and so rapidly that there was no necessity to send boys to Colombo. Teaching in the schools in the North would not be surpassed by the teaching in any of the schools in Colombo. He was aware that the standard of education in a school depended a great deal on the Principal, (Continued on page 3)

(Continued on page 3)

Capital Punishment At Northern Assizes

DEATH SENTENCE ON DELFT ACCUSED

For Murder Of Brother-in-Law

Vyravanathar Ramanathar, the accused in the Delft murder case was found guilty of murder and

The case was tried before Mr. Justice Maartensz and an English-speaking jury, in which Ramanathar, of Delft, stood charged with the murder, on March 16th this year, of Sinnathamby Vytilingam of the san e

Mr. Nihal Goonesekere, Crown Counsel prosecuted. Mr.S.D. Tampoe with Messrs and Kathiravelu, Kanaaratnam and instructed by Mr. T. C. Rajaratuam defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the deceased and the accused were cousins, the former married the latter's sister. Some days prier to the incident owing to some illfeeling between the deceased and his wife, the latter had gone to her brother, the accused's house. About a month before the incident a thousand tobacco plants of the accused were destroyed by some one, but the accused suspected the deceased. On the day of the incident, the accused, having had his meal, went in the night to the deceased's house. The deceased was sleeping at that time. The accused then cut him on his neck and knee Having thus murdered the deceased, the accused removed the body to the sea with the assistance of Ramanathar Sinnathamby, and Samogam. The accused died the body to a rock, and returned home with the mat, the olabag and pillow and burned them. A search was made for the body which was later discovered in the sea. The case for the prosecution was

The accused giving evidence for the defence said that it was he who murdered the accused with the knife (produced in Court) On the day of the incident at 2 p.m. the deceased requested him to go to his house. Out of fear he went there that night. The deceased who had been waiting for him, as soon as he saw him, took out a knife and holding him (the accused down by the neck, threatened to stabhim to death. The accused cried out, and implored him. Saying that the particular knife was not good for stabbing, the deceased took out akoduwa knife from the roof and kept it under neath his bed. He then asked the accused to sleep there, and himself The accused giving evidence for the lanife from the roof and kept it under meath his bed. He then asked the accused to sleep there, and himself went to bed. A hurricane lamp was burning there, the accused dimmed it. The deceased then spat over the tat. The accused considered that to be the best opportunity and taking the knife from under the deceased's bed, cut the deceased on the neck. The accused was then in a highly excited state and did not know what he was doing.

The Jury found the accused guilty of murder but recommended him for werey.

His Lordship sentenced the accused be hanged and recommended him mercy.

Manipay Murder

yesterday at the Assizes was from Manipay, in which a carpenter Karhirgamu and his wife Parvatistood charged with the murder of one Kanther Vallipuram of the same place. The fourth case taken up for trial

Mr. S. D. Tampoe instructed by Mr. Sam A. Sabapathy is defending

THAT CATHOLIC DRAMA AT KARAMPAN

FURTHER ATTEMPTS TO STAGE PLAY

Government Agent Refuses Licence

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Kuyts, Tuesday

was four d guilty of murder and sentenced to death at the Northern Assizes.

The case was tried before Mr.

It is understood that some Catholics on Government Agent on Monday ard applied for a licence, promising to omit from the drama those portions which are offensive to the Hindus.

The Government Agent your correspondent understands, has refused to grant a licence.

Prize-day at Jaffna Hindu College

(Continued from page 2.)

(Continued from page 2.)
and he thought that in that respect
the Jaffaa Hindu College had been
ingularly fortunate both in the past
and in the present. He had had the
dvantage of reading character
ketches of certain of their past prinipals, those sketches spoke for themelves, a e name of Mr. Selvadural was bousehold word in the
educations of the order of Jaffaa
but of n. He (the speaker)
would tell an how impressed he
was by their College Magazine. The
tone of the articles, and the outlook
contained in them were most interesting, and he would congravlate the edi
tor of the Megazine, on his selection
of articles for publication in the
Magazine. There were certain articles of interest to juniors, but others
gave one reason for thought and were
instructive.

Twa Purposes of Education

Elucation, in his view, the speaker said, should serve two purposes: training of the mind and formation of character. As regards training of mind, many experiments had been tried, some of which were referred to by the Principal. Other methods were referred to by Mr. Arulnandhy. He was sure all parents would take to heart the words of the last speaker with regard to the training of children at home.

As regards, formation of character.

training of children at home.

As regards formation of character, he said, apart from the influence of religion, a school master had told him, that he had obtained the best results by inspiring in the minds of boys, that their school was the best in the world. Therefore while in school and in after life, it would make them behave in such a manner as to cast no disrepute on their College. He would ask the boys of the Jaffna Hindu College to feel as strongly as they could, that their college was the best in the world; and that they should follow in the footsteps of famous old boys and should do and say nothing that would reflect on the character of the institution to which they

belonged.

Prize day was the day on which the Principal and staff presented their balance-sheet showing results of their labours in in the past year and also of the work they hoped to do in the future. He congratulated the Principal and the staff on the achievements of the past year, and the staff for showing such testimony of their devotion to the school by subscribing a fund to form the nucleus for a library. He also congratulated the College on the achievements of its old boys referred to in the Principals report. Mr. Az sez was the first gentlemen of his community to win a University scholar ship and to obtain a place in the civil service. He also thanked the Scouts for receiving him that eyening.

Mr. T. Muthusamianilla: Advenato

VIVEKANANDA **ASHRAMA** K LUMPUR

Annual Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of members of the Vivekananda Ashrama Kuala Lumpur, was held at the Ashrama Hall on Saturday the 27th July, 1935 at 5-30 pm. The following are extracts from the Scentary's reports

the Secretary's report:— Members on roll on 1.4. 1934 were New members since en-

rolled were Total

Total

Committee of Management
The Committee met 22 times
during the period under review and
the average attendence was eight
Guru Pujahhs
The 73rd Birthday Celebrations
of the Swami Vivekananda were
held on 3rd February, 1935. In addition to the usual Bhajana, Pujah
and the distribution of Prasatham,
lectures on the Life and Teachings
of the Swamiji were delivered by lectures on the Life and Teachings of the Swamiji were delivered by Messrs. T. Narayanasamy, M. V. Kandiah and Rev. Bhikku Nandaratra in English under the Chairmanship of Rao Sahib K. A. Mukundan, Ageut for the Government of India in Malaya. An Interesting paper in English on "Swami Vive kananda and what he stood for" was read by the late Mr. S. N. Nathen. Swami Atmaran stoke in Nathen. Swami Atmaram spoke in Tamil.

The 100th Birthday Anniversary of Sri Rama Krishna Paramahanisa was celebrated on 6-3-1935 with a was celebrated on 6-5-1935 with a special pujah, followed by an instructive and interesting lecture in English on the Life of the Paramahamsa by Rao Bahadur Ramanjachariar, retired Under Secretary to the Communication of Mariana. Secretary of the Madras Secretary to to the Government of Madras, Joint Secretary of the Madras Secretariat Party and Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, Madras, ander the Chairmanskin of Property of Mission Students' Home, Madras, under the Chairmanship of Rao Sahib K. A. Mukundan. Mr. M. Arumugam spoke in Tamil on the Pramahamsa's life.

The Vivekanda Tamil

School

Noticeable improvement was made during the year in the School Curri-culum on the reiligious side. English is being taught from Standard III upwards.

An average of 51 pupils received

free education.

To replace the temporary attap, sheds plans for a three-roomed building of semi-permanent nature have been prepared and submitted to the Sanitary Board for approval. Ar-rangements are being made to start building operations as soon as the plans are approved.

A SHORT STORY

(Continued from page 1)

the day of their son's arrival. Dina Nath announced the date and also insisted that his father should come to

Ask the boys of the Jaffoa Hindu College to feel as strongly as they could, that their college was the best in the world; and that they should follow in the footsteps of famous old boys and should do and say nothing that would reflect on the character of the institution to which they belonged.

Prize day was the day on which the Principal and staff presented their balance-sheet showing results of their labours in in the past year and also of the work they hoped to do in the future. He congratulated the Principal and the staff or showing such testimony of their devotion to the school by subscribing a fund to form the nucleus for a library. He also congratulated the College on the achievements of its old boys referred to in the Principals report. Mr. Azzez was the first gentlemen of his community to win a University scholar ship and to obtain a place in the sivil service. He also thanked the Scouts for receiving him that eyening.

Mr. T. Mutusamiapillai Advenato proposed of vote of thems. With he singing of thevaram. The function and applogies followed. Hold many apploed.

Nath announced the date and also insisted that his father should come to meet him decently dressed.

"What does he mean by 'decently dressed."

"What does he mean by 'decently dressed.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS UNLIKELY IN **JANUARY**

Preliminary Difficulties

The general election for the Ceylon State Council will probably not take place in January, 1936, as has hitherto been expected.

in all likelihood the general elec-tion will not be held before March, 1936, says the "Times of Ceylon." The present Council, therefore, may not be dissolved on November 30th, 1935.

These are the contingencies that are expected to result on account of the unforeseen difficulties which have arisen over certain preliminaries which have to be gone through before the Council is dissolved and account of the council section is hald.

a general election is held. These preliminaries are the registration of voters by the Government and the preparation of the new electoral roll with the necessary time given for the hearing of objections, revision of lists and the other formations.

lities connected with a general elec-

Motor Fatality at Varany

One Arunasalam, a teacher, was knocked down last night at Varany, it is reported, by a car carrying nautchgirls to a festival and was seriouly injured. He succumbed to the injuries on the way to Chavakach cheri Hospital. cheri Hospital.

Divorce Against Proctor

Judgment with costs was entered for the plaintiff in the case in which Mrs. Gnanambikai Kandiah sued Mr. R Kandiah, Proctor of Chulipuram, for divorce and alimony

Alimony in the sum of Rs. 50 per month was also ordered.

The Campaign Against Malaria

(Continued From Page 1).

modern Italy. Italy owes this greatengineering feat to the mosquito which has stung mankind to a contradive reaction. Elsewhere, also, thoughts acare to be found indirect benefits cruing to the countries which have waged systematic warfare on this

In Januaica, an outbreak of mala In Januaica, an outbreak of malaria in the town of Falmouth and surrounding districts with a total population of 8,000, caused 138 deaths among the 4,000 cases. The expedient was adopted of letting sea water into the marshes whose fresh water thus became salt. Mosquito breeding was thereby checked and the epidemic subsided.

Only a little while ago, experts in malaria were pessimistic about the possibility of controlling the disease. Recent developments have changed this attitude, and at the present time

this attitude, and at the present time the prospect of controlling malaria is brighter than it has ever been since Ross discovered the mosquito carrier in 1897.

FI 114 1/9/20 15 21/1/20

KILLED IN SELF. DEFENCE

Alvai Accused Acquitted

Suppar Vadivelu of Alvai west, who stood charged before the Police Magistrate, Pt. Pedro, with having, on 10th July last murdered, by shooting, one Nagan Soman of the same place was acquitted on the ground of self defence.

Jaffna 'Cycle Tourist Returns

Mr. C. Sam. Selvaratnam, of Jains, who had been on a purely bicycla, round the Islan.

Jaffina this morning, almost all the important set in the Island. He has brough with him a diary, containing autographs of the important gentlemen he called on during his tour. He has covered in all 930 miles.

Mr. Selvaratnam is the third son of Mr. T. J. Sinnathampoc, Notary Public of Manipay.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFINA

IN THE DISTRICT

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 15.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Samuel
Kanapathippillay Arianayagam of Tellipalai
Decased.
Louisa Thangamnah widow of S. R. Arianayagam of Tellippalai
Petitioner.

Vs.

Samuel James Ananthanayagam of

nayagam of Tellippalai Petitioner.

1. Samuel James Ananthanayagam of Tellipalai

2. Samuel John Jayanayagam of do The 2nd Respondent is a minor appearing by his Guardian-ad-litem that Ist Respondents. This matter of the petition of Lourisa Thangammah window of S. K. Arianayagam of Tellipalai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Samuel Ranapathippillay Arianayagam coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswam Esquire, District Judge, on the 24th day of May 1935 in the presence of Mr. S. V. Chinniah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 9th day of May 1935 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and in

The returnable date is etxended to 23-8-35 (O. 59, 15 & 19-8-35.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No 8519.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Tangammah wife of Tambiah of Vannaroonnai East Decessed.
Kandapillai Tambiah of do
1. Tambiah Kaneshalingam
2. Maheswary daighter of Tambiah all of
do, the lst 2nd and 3rd respondents
are minors by their Guardian-ad-litem
the 4th respondent Respondents
are minors by their Guardian-ad-litem
the 4th respondent Respondents.
This matter of the petition of the Petitioner
praying for Letters of Administration to the
estate of the abovenamed deceased coming
on for disposal before C. Coomaraswany
Esquire, District Judge, on the 18th day of
September 1934 in the presence of Mr. S.
Patanjail Proctor on the part of the Petitioner
and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been
read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the
father of the said intestate issued to him unless the
4th Respondent or any other person shall, on
or before the 18th day of October 1934 show
sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this
Court to the contrary.
Sgd. this 5th day of October 1934.

to the contrary, Sgd. this 5th day of October 1934. Sgd. C. Coomaraswa Sgd, C. Coomaraswan
District Judge.
Time to show cause extended to 21st
August 1935.
(O, 60, 15 & 19.)

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A SHORT STORY

(Continued from page 3)

ng his right hand was a girl in frock, and hat whom Dina Nath introduced the astonished company as his etter half. "She is simply a dear," sid he. In the confusion nobody officed the sigh that escaped poor ookan Ohand.

With the coming of his son's Constance, the domestic peace of the family left for aver. Evening parties, balls, pinnics took the place of Tolsidas Ramayan recitation. For a few days Hookam Chand suffered everything. As time went on, he could not tolerate such expenses which of course touched his pocket considerably. So, one day he suggested that the son should begin a business. But Dina Nath pooh poohed the ides, for he hated any kind of business as much as he hated his father's dhoft. The young man's minever wandered in the low lab. So of this money making a something nobler that to do to his peor, unedurymen, and consequently with this idea in view, he founded a society called the 'Cultured Indians' Society.' Constance too did not keep idle. She took up social service and organised the 'Society for the Amelioration of Woman.' Both of them went to Bombay in connection with these as was mentioned, in Dina Nath's letter above. Dina Nath took his mother also to show her the outside world.' If the old man could not appreciate the noble work of these young entbusiasts, it was simply due to his illiteracy and consequent 'marrowmindedness.' Hookam Chand at last retired into a philosophic resignation placing his card before the Almighty's table and waited for the day of revelation. He once complained about the expenses in a mild tone of advice and said that one should cut one's coat according to one's cloth. Dina Nath did out his coat in the most up-to-date Parisian fashion, but whether it was according to the cloth or not Hookam Chand alone could say. "Do not count eierything in Rs. as, ps. These are quite unavoidable neces sities and Constance says that living is damn cheap in India." Thus did the son try to console his father.

Life proved a burden to the old man. "If only I could get rid of these puppics and that monotomous radio!" No Aspirin pills or Bromides could induce him to sleep when once "America begins to sing, or Paris is dancing." More obnoxious than all these of the proved again. At moments of distress

which were the cause of half his misery.

VI

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

Dina Nath read the telegram to Constance. With a loud shriek she felt from the chair. It was said the

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

- Roy's Weekly.

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Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 68
In the matter of the estate of the late Kandavanam Arumugam of Alaveddy
Deceased.

1. Vairamuttu Thambirajah and
2. wife Thaiyahayaki both of Alaveddy
I. Valipuram Somasunderam and
2. wife Parameteram and
2. wife Parameteram and
3. wife Parameteram and
4. wife Parameteram and
5. Walipuram Somasunderam and
6. wife Parameteram and
7. Walipuram Somasunderam and
8. Walipuram Somasunderam and
9. Walipuram Somasunderam and
1. Vallipuram Somasunderam and
1. Vallipuram Somasunderam and
1. Vallipuram Somasunderam and
2. Walipuram Somasunderam and
3. Walipuram Somasunderam and
4. Walipuram Somasunderam and
6. Walipuram Somasunderam and
7. Walipuram Somasunderam and
8. N. Kandiah

LICENSED

AND

Commissioner of
Sales

KODDADY.

M. 75. 1-6 to 31-12-35)

This matter of the petitioner at the part of the particular of the petitioner as one of the heirs of the Saletinera as one of the heirs of the said intestate and the lat Petitioner as the husband of the 2nd Petitioner as one of the heirs of the said intestate as the lat Petitioner as the husband of the 2nd Petitioner as one of the heirs of the said intestate as the lat Petitioner as the husband of the 2nd Petitioner as the husband of the 2nd Petitioner as one of the heirs of the said intestate as the late Petitioner as one of the heirs of the said intestate as the late Petitioner as one of the heirs of the said intestate as the late Petitioner as one of the heirs of the said intestate as the late Petitioner as one of the heirs of the said intestate as the late Petitioner as one of the Petitioner as one of the late Petitioner as o

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N. Kandiah

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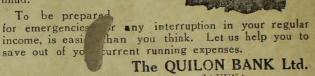
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(Y. 32. 25-4-35-14-4-36)

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