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NO. 76.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH TO SOLVE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

Applied Research Needed

THE URGENCY OF STARTING LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES

By Megh Nad Saha

(At the annual meeting of the National Institute of Sciences, Lahore)

"LAST year we met at Calcutta under the congenial atmosphere of a great event in the annals of Indian Science—namely, the Silver Jubilee of the Indian Science Congress. Most of us will remember the thrill and joy of the occasion and the benefit we derived in contact with our distinguished overseas guests. We held on that occasion a symposium on River Physics in which experts on different lines geologists, zoologists, engineers actually connected in field and laboratory operations took part. Two other symposia were held in course of the year, one at Poona on 'Weather Prediction' on the 25th and 26th of July and the second one at Bombay on the 26th and 27th of September on 'Recent work on the Synthesis of organic substances occurring in Nature'. Both these meetings dealt with matters of the highest practical importance, were very largely attended by actual workers on the subject and a number of public lectures were given under the auspices of the National Institute of Sciences.

"The publication of our Proceedings and Transactions has been continued. The Indian Science Abstracts for 1936 and 1937 have been almost completed and are in course of publication. Our General Editor, Dr. Bains Prashad has with his characteristic energy made up our arrears, and hopes to bring them out within a short time. We have received from the Government of India grants for two years amounting to Rs. 12,000. The universities of Calcutta, Osmania and Dacca, and the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have agreed to continue their grants.

More Fellows

"We are glad to note that this year we have been lucky

enough to suffer no losses by death. Our total number of Fellows (including the new entrants) has risen to 157. The fear expressed in certain quarters that on account of the constant addition of 10 per year our number would swell to unmanageable proportions is thus seen to be falsified. As a matter of fact for the last four years, there has been a steady balance between losses and gains.

"After two years of work I am glad to lay down my office and hand over the charge to Brevet-Col. R. N. Chopra, one of the leading medical men and pharmacologists of India. It is well known to you that as Director of the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, Col. Chopra has built up a fine school of Research and as President of the Drug Enquiry Committee he has rendered unique services to the State. His original works and treatises on Indian Drugs have made him an international authority on the subject and I hope that under his distinguished guidance, the National Institute of Sciences will continue to make steady progress and achieve the ideal for which it was established. I wish also to thank my colleagues, the two Secretaries, Drs. Agharkar and Heron and our General Editor, Dr. Bains Prashad, for the loyal co-operation which I received from them.

Future of Science in India

"Before coming to the subject-matter of my address, I wish to make some general remarks with respect to the future of Science in this country. It is probably well known to all of you that there have been three stages in the progress of Science in this coun-

(Continued on page 7)

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

A Plea for Modification of Franchise

By R. C. Proctor

I
AN essential condition of democracy is public discussion and debate in Councils and the Secretary of State (Mr. Mac Donald) has merely complied with the condition when he referred the Governor's proposals for reform to run the gauntlet.

The proposals need to be scrutinised with care and without passion or prejudice; and criticisms and suggestions should be offered in as becoming a manner as the importance and seriousness of the subject call for.

His Excellency is under no delusion as to the nature of the reception his recommendation would have in the country, but all thinking people would agree on this one outstanding fact, that H. E. has, within the scope circumscribed by instructions from Whitehall, endeavoured to the best of his ability to be fair to all.

Perhaps H. E.'s recommendations would have borne a different complexion had he taken a little more time to watch a little longer the inwardness of the career of the 'homogeneous' Board misnamed in the despatch *Pan-Sinhalese* Board, at least till such time as the Bracegirdle affair should have reached its tail end; yet there is no gainsaying the fact that H. E. has correctly judged the political situation though his suggested remedies to counter the evil tendencies may be lukewarm and ineffective.

Withdrawal of Privileges

H. E. rejects the appeal for restriction of franchise; and for reason quotes with approval from the report of Donoughmore Commissioners thus:—"In Great Britain, it has been found impracticable in this as in other matters to withdraw privileges already conferred". What analogy, one is tempted to ask, there could be between

Great Britain and Ceylon. Here no one had asked for adult suffrage and yet it was thrust on a people the majority of whom are illiterate and undisciplined. The people had been subject to invasions and plunder continuously for about 500 years the effect of which should be to inure them to lawlessness and stoic indifference till Pax Britannica gave them peace and a stable government. Life is lived on the plane of degrading poverty. And people in Great Britain had been under discipline of Parliamentary Government for over 800 years.

"Impracticable"! how? Has not Great Britain withdrawn in certain instances real privileges she had once conferred on her subject peoples?

Source of Political Ills

Truly the source and origin of our political ills lie in the gift of the universal suffrage. The elections under the Donoughmore Constitution were marked by rowdiness, bloodshed, corruption, and emotional upheavals aroused by appeals to race, caste and religious prejudices.

The country was not unaccustomed to elections before. There were keenly contested elections for the Educated Ceylonese Seat in the former Legislative Council. The constituency embraced the whole Island and yet no indecorous behaviour at the elections was heard or reported. And why? Because the electorate was of a higher level in education and appreciated the privilege.

The numerical majority on the unrestricted franchise in power should impress the rest of the people with its own character.

Effects of Adult Franchise

Irresponsibility, philistinism, squandermania, borrowing mania, mutual distrust, penchant to do illegal things with dis-

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MEDICAL PROGRESS IN OUR TIMES

New Remedies

By Dr. V. K. Tamby Pillay, Penang

(Continued from our last issue.)

THE discovery of the arsenical preparations for the treatment of Syphilis and other spirochaetal diseases like yaws etc. was the highlight in this respect. Bismuth, Antimony, Gold and Iron have all been suitably prepared as specifics for a score of diseases. The German chemists deserve a large measure of praise for the numerous remedies, prepared in most cases synthetically and placed at the service of the profession. Atebrin and plasmoquine are fairly recent additions made by them for treating Malaria.

Pernicious Anaemia, as the name suggests was living death to its sufferers before treatment with liver was introduced about 13 years ago. At first, raw liver was given by mouth in chunks and the lot of the patient who had to swallow liver day in and day out was nothing to be envied. The enterprising chemist will not rest contented until he had put something more elegant and less bulky on the market. The blood-building principle in a pound of liver can now be concentrated into a 2 c. c. ampoule of liquid ready for injection. It has since been discovered that liver is very effective in the treatment of not only pernicious anaemia but many other forms of Anaemia—pregnancy anaemia, sprue anaemia and tropical anaemia.

Insulin for diabetes and liver principle for Pernicious Anaemia can be considered as the high-light of medical discovery during the past 15 years.

Surgery

Surgery cannot lay claim to as many conquests as medicine does during the period of our review. It can at least be said that it has improved its methods and consolidated its position.

Before the dawn of this century the discovery of Anaesthetics had made operations painless. Lister's epoch-making contribution to surgery has not been equalled yet. He discovered ways and means to remove or prevent the entry of disease-producing germs into the field of operation. Operations became safer. The surgeon became emboldened to make new conquests in his field. Sepsis, the nightmare of all surgeons of the past, was at long last conquered and both surgeon and patient offered thanks in ample measure to the Scottish surgeon.

As years rolled on, the Surgeon's sphere of service grew wider. The first flush of victory tempted him to perform a few mutilating operations which were not found later to justify the claim of their authors. The treatment of Neurasthenia by operations for suspending internal organs, which were thought to have slid down from their normal positions is a point in question. Surgeons all over the world sit down to compare notes and assess the real value of their operative procedures. It was a process of critical self-examination. The result was a most welcome reaction. Conservative Surgery was born. The use of the knife was withheld and Nature was given a chance. Boils

and carbuncles are less often lanced nowadays. The removal of the appendix, gall-bladder, spleen and tonsils is not so readily and freely attempted as before. The knife is called in only when it is absolutely necessary. In the treatment of gastric ulcers the less drastic medical treatment is considered sufficient in most cases.

The Injection Treatment

This is one of the triumphs of conservative Surgery. Internal piles, various veins of leg, varicocoele and hydrococles were in the past treated by mutilating operations. These conditions are now treated by injections, requiring no anaesthesia, no stay in hospital, no break from one's work in office or field, and no big bill to be met at the end of the month. All that is needed is a syringe and a suitable liquid from an ampoule to sclerose or close the affected veins or spaces. Injection treatment of hernia has been advocated by some. The next few years may bring in more surprises.

Thoracic Surgery

The chest was considered the most inaccessible region for the surgeon's knife. Physics and physiology were against him in this field. If he opened the chest, air was sure to rush in and compress the lung and render it useless for purposes of breathing. However, during the past 20 years quite a lot of work has been done to overcome this difficulty. Tuberculosis of the lungs or consumption, the despair of the physician, has become a surgical problem. The surgeon has devised operations to rest the diseased lung and enable Nature to bring about recovery. Air can be injected into the potential pleural space outside the lung to collapse the lung and rest it. If this proves a difficulty, portions of ribs of one side of chest can be removed and the remaining soft structures can be allowed to collapse and compress the lung. A simple operation has been devised to crush a certain nerve in the neck to paralyse the floor-muscle of the chest and bring about lung collapse.

Anaesthetics

Methods of producing anaesthesia and the number of anaesthetics used have multiplied so much that the subject has developed into a speciality. In most big hospitals full-time anaesthetists are available.

All the horrors of the pre-operative period, when one is plagued with all sorts of fears concerning the operation and its outcome, can be removed by suitable premedication. In place of the dreadful and dangerous anaesthetics like chloroform and ether, safer anaesthetics have been discovered in gas and oxygen. The present tendency is to do away with the general anaesthetic and perform most operations under local, regional, or spinal anaesthesia. The dangers and inconveniences of these forms of anaesthesia are much less. Recovery from their effects is more rapid. It is possible now to inject drugs into veins and produce sufficient anaesthesia for short operations thereby

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Jail Sentences in District Court

Theft and Grievous Hurt Charges

Jaffna, 10-1-39.

THREE cases were disposed of yesterday by the District Judge Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, at the criminal session of the District Court, in all of which the accused were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment, in addition to police supervision for two of them.

18 Months for theft of Clothes

Before Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge, one Kandasamy Sinnathurai, an Indian, stood charged with theft of clothes valued Rs. 13/-, property belonging to Kanapathy Anthony of Chundiculy.

Kanapathy Anthony a tapper of Chundiculy stated that on 3rd November 1938 he was sleeping in his house. He was awakened by the noise of someone opening the big wooden box in the house. He got up and lit the lamp. The accused rushed up to the place where the witness was from near the box. Witness cried out "thief, thief", and held the accused with one hand and the lamp with the other. He dropped the lamp, and the people who were sleeping outside came up. All of them held the accused and tied him up. There was a bundle of clothes on the floor by the side of the wooden box. Those clothes were previously in one of the two boxes nearby. Witness informed the Police, who came and took charge of the accused and the bundle of clothes which consisted of 2 silk sarrees, one vest, two shawls, all of the value of Rs. 13/-. The doors of the room were not properly locked. The accused used to go there to buy toddy.

Annamma wife of Anthony and P. C. 2460 Patterson gave evidence.

The District Judge found the accused guilty and sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and 3 years' police supervision.

Grievous Hurt

Naranasamy Ramasamy of Alvai North, was charged before the District Judge, Jaffna with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Ramu Gopalu with a knife.

Ramu Gopalu stated that on 29th August at 9 p.m. after work he went for a walk as far as Yaparimoolai junction and on his return accused's mistress Ledchumi abused him. He did not say anything but walked on. The accused came out of the house stabbed him four times with a clasp knife on the back, neck and thigh. He fell down after the first stab on the neck. He became d. & d.

Cross-examined witness said that he was keeping accused's mistress before. Accused was the cook before at the Thatatheru school and he had asked witness to do that work as he wanted to attend the festival at Nallore Temple and trade there. Wit-

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

(Continued from page 1)

ingenuous efforts to cover them with legal forms are characteristics reflected on the State Council through this unrestricted franchise. Stuart Mill in his book on *Representative Government* prognosticated identical results of franchise on the basis of counting of heads. To quote his words "if supreme power is lodged in the class (labourers who should form the majority in a community) with no corrective force to counteract its exercise the whole fabric of society will be impressed and moulded in this type of mean nature."

Some modification of franchise is absolutely necessary in the interests of the welfare of the Island. Without causing any heart burning to any body of persons, I think a rational modification may be effected by dividing the Island into two-seat Constituencies with provision that one of the seats should be contested on the basis of restricted franchise and the other as on the terms of the Donoughmore plan i.e. adult suffrage. This arrangement should bear an educative value.

A government which ignores the economic realities of life should ultimately end itself in bankruptcy.

ness was living with accused's present mistress in the accused's house at Maruthadi, Point Pedro, for about two months. His mistress left him and went with the accused.

Four others went with witness for walk. On his return two of them came with him. They did not pelt stones at accused's house. They had no clubs and knives.

After trial the accused was found guilty and sentenced to 18 months R. I.

Theft of She-Goat

Raman Neelan of Puttur stood charged in the District Court with the theft on the 15th of November 1938 of a she-goat valued Rs. 35/- belonging to one Kaderasu Navaratnam of Tinnevely. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment and 1 year's police supervision.

The story for the prosecution was that on 15-10-38 at midnight accused and one Kandan Manian were returning from a cinema show to Kondavil. On the way in a garden they saw a she-goat. The accused untied the goat and both of them killed the goat by breaking its neck & put it into a gunny bag. Manian carried the goat. When they were taking it along the road they saw two Policemen coming towards them. The accused ran away on seeing them and the Police arrested Manian.

Manian was charged and convicted in Police Court, Jaffna, for theft of the goat. The accused was absconding.

AN OPEN LETTER

TO

**THE HON'BLE SIR DON
BARON JAYATILLEKE, Kt., M. A., L. L. B.,**

Leader, State Council, and President, "The Ceylon National Congress"

[*"I come not to destroy but to fulfil".—This letter sent to Sir Don Baron last week when he came to Jaffna on a goodwill mission is addressed through him to all Sinhalese and Tamil political Pharaohs who know not Joseph viz: the Sinhalese—Tamil coeval components of the Ceylonese Nation.—T.M.]*

Revered Sir,—Jaffna, the land of your political baptism during the dark days of 1915-6 rejoices to receive you as a national ambassador of peace amongst men of goodwill. She is proud of her historic traditions. She accorded a royal reception to the apostles of the Prince of Abim-a on their way from Dharmasoka to Devanampiy Tissa. From age to age she sent forth a stream of tillers of the soil, architects and artisans, warriors and statesmen, scholars and poets and all of them, the makers of the Glory that was Lanka. A son of Jaffna braved the seven seas during the troubled times of the Great War to fight for the elementary rights of the people of Ceylon and more particularly of the Sinhalese. Another was at the head of the national movement, and founded the Ceylon National Congress. And today Jaffna welcomes you who go to her as a truly great national leader earnestly endeavouring to make Ceylon free and happy through the revival of the Ceylon National Congress fully representative of all the communities of the Island.

You as Leader of the State Council and President of "The Ceylon National Congress" have undertaken a task truly great and noble. You are going to Jaffna to bring the Ceylon Tamils back to the fold. It all depends on the approach you make. An appeal, an earnest appeal from you as a Ceylonese leader, not as a Sinhalese or a Buddhist, made to the youths of Jaffna as Ceylonese citizens, not as 'Fifty-fifty' Tamil communalists would have a ready response. It is in your power to do that. You have only to make a gesture. Get in the first place the Congress, if it is going to be truly national, to declare the Sinhala Maha Sabha, the Ceylon Tamil Conference, the Burghers' Political Association and all other similar organisations as communal associations, and organise Congress Working Committees in all provincial towns and an All-Ceylon Congress Committee composed of representatives elected by the provincial Congress Committees. If you do this, you would be setting in motion an all-Ceylon national movement which would, before long, bring into being a pure and strong Congress party to meet the inauguration of a Reformed Constitution as H. E. the Governor Sir Andrew Caldecott contemplates.

This work of re-organising the Congress has to be started almost instantly. Please get the Jaffna leaders young or old to rally round the Congress. The Jaffna man looks upon the Congress as a Sinhalese communal caucus. You may not

relish it. But the fact is there. The Tamil reading Ceylonese who reads the "Ananda Vikatan" (a Tamil weekly from Madras with more than 250,000 subscribers) knows that what passes for the Ceylon National Congress drags on, or at least dragged, its weary existence at Silver-smith Street, Colombo, until very recently. A special session of the Ceylon National Congress held in Jaffna just before the State Council beginning the Reforms Debate would help you to heal many a political sore, and once again unite the Sinhalese and Tamil as a healthy and vigorous national unit making its united demand for responsible self-government.

As it is, the Jaffna man has today a number of complaints and charges to make against the Sinhalese leaders. Sinhalese leaders there are who declare that Ceylon is for the Sinhalese. Sinhalese members of the State Council, nay even Ministers there are, the Jaffna man avers with ample evidence, who are either ignorant or purposefully unmindful of the needs of the Northern and Eastern Provinces of Ceylon.

It is sufficient to indicate below in this the first of the letters to you one or two specimen instances under each of three of the principal heads (viz National Utility Services, The Public Services and Representation in the State Council) of the Jaffna man's fairly long budget of grievances.

National Utility Services

1 *Economic Survey*—Though the Government started an economic survey of village life in some districts of Western and North-Western Provinces, it has not so far taken any step for an economic survey in either of the Tamil Provinces.

2 *Agriculture and Irrigation works* Nature treats the farmer in the North or in the East rather cruelly. There is much rain water going waste owing to the lack of organised scientific effort to conserve it. Balasingam-Rajaratnam projects yet wait to be examined. And the Jaffna man whispers that the Sinhalese Board of Ministers or rather the "Modern Parakrama Bahu" of Sinhala Dipa have not or may not think of consulting the two Indian engineering-experts re the practicability of converting the Jaffna lagoon into a fresh water lake or of diverting the Mahaweli Ganga towards the North.

II Public Services

1 *The Government General Cerebral Examination*—The dropping out of Arithmetic as a compulsory subject for this examination is, the shrewd and calculating Tamil candidate deduces, a Sinhalese overt move to restrict the number of Jaffna youths in the Service.

2 *The Civil Service*—The recruitment of 9 or 10 candidates from a single examination when 7 or 8 of these are Sinhalese is, the Tamil aspirant argues, a conscious or unconscious not impartial manoeuvre of the Sinhalese Board of Ministers.

The State Council

The absence of political parties
(Continued on Page 6.)

"CRIME GANG" ACCUSED ALLOWED BAIL

POLICE FEAR MORE ROBBERIES MIGHT FOLLOW

DEFENCE COUNSEL ON PERSECUTION BY POLICE

TWO of the accused in the Jaffna "crime gang" case were allowed bail on Tuesday by the Acting Police Magistrate, Jaffna.

Kandiah Murugesu, Eliathamby Muniayah and Karaly Muttiah were remanded on charges of having been associates of a gang of persons who habitually committed crime.

The hearing was resumed on Monday.

Mr. P. R. Krishnaratne, A. S. P., Jaffna, with Inspector J. W. L. Attygalle prosecuted. Mr. S. Nadesan instructed by Mr. Victor A. Paul appeared for Murugesu and Muniayah. Mr. M. A. Masilamani instructed by Mr. Victor A. Paul appeared for Muttiah.

Before trial began Mr. Julius F. Philips, Acting Magistrate, read out his order for refusing bail: the possibility of serious risk of further loss of life and property was the reason given by him.

Kanapathy Pavilu, 22 years, rickshaw-puller, Jaffna, giving evidence said that he was somewhat related to the 3rd accused, Karaly Muttiah. Witness went with Muttiah and Rasacutty to Ilavalai about four or five months ago. They went in the morning at 8 a.m. Witness had also gone with them at night after 8 or 8-30. They asked witness to go and he accompanied them. Rasacutty told witness that they had earlier robbed Rs. 50 in cash from a house at Ilavalai. They spoke about the robbery and asked witness to go with them to the same house for the selfsame purpose. Twice at night witness had gone with them on two cycles but on those occasions they were not successful in their mission.

Continuing witness said that he had gone on two or three occasions to Ilavalai with the same two people during the day. On another occasion witness went in "mudalali's" car (here witness pointing to the 2nd accused Muniayah as the mudalali) to Mallakam where Muttiah's brother-in-law had a case. The Pontiac car they were travelling in were driven by Banda and there were six occupants in it, namely, Rasacutty, Muttiah, Thamo-therampillai, one Peter a Sinhalese man who was called Peely and witness. From Mallakam they went to Keerimalai and on to Ilavalai.

"Robbery Gift from God!"

Cross-examined by Mr. Nadesan witness stated that Ilavalai was the place where the 3rd accused's wife lived. After visiting the house of his wife's relatives Muttiah and others along with witness returned to Jaffna. Witness knew the District Court criminal case where the 3rd accused was charged for robbery.

Mr. Nadesan: You went to assist the 3rd accused to rob?—Yes.

On how many occasions you had gone with them to Ilavalai to rob?

—Twice.

Did you assist anyone else to rob?—I have not helped any one.

How many times have you yourself committed robbery? I have not robbed any one. Robbery is a gift from God. (laughter).

Court to Counsel: He places himself among the recruits.

Witness continuing said that the 2nd accused carried on a tea boutique in front of the Jaffna Railway Station. It was a reasonably big boutique and one of the few boutiques which had a radio for the entertainment of customers.

Counsel: It has the largest amount of business among the boutique in that place.

Witness: People go to drink tea there.

2nd accused hires his Austin car in spite of the fact that it has a white number?—Yes.

A large number of Government servants, U. D. C. members and English educated people hire it?—Yes.

Court to witness: Mention a few names?—Mr. Joseph and Mr. Luther of the Jaffna Railway Station and Mr. Nathaniel, retired Station Master. Passengers alighting at the Jaffna Railway Station also hire the car. The second accused derives a very good income by hiring the car.

Witness said that the 3rd accused had also been hiring the car on several occasions. On some days witness had seen the 3rd accused pay the hire. The 3rd accused was called as Muthiah by his friends and relations. To witness's knowledge 3rd accused was not called by the name Karaly.

Money for Father's Funeral

Alvan Kurunathy, 25 years, rickshaw-puller, in the course of his evidence stated that the 3rd accused was his nephew. After the Tellipalai murder the 3rd accused gave witness a tin containing money on the 23rd of November which later was counted and found to consist of 111 silver rupees. The 3rd accused had told witness that the money was collected for the purpose of his father's funeral expenses, and wanted him to keep it. Witness took it to Myliddy and kept the tin in his house. When the Police arrested witness and took him away his (witness's) wife buried it in the compound. Later witness went with the Police and dug out the tin and handed it to them.

Inspector Cross-examined

On the application of Mr. Nadesan Inspector Attygalle was re-called and cross examined by Counsel.

To your knowledge has the 3rd accused ever been called as Karaly? No. I did not state so in any stage of these proceedings. All I can say is that Karaly is the name of 3rd accused's father.

Counsel:— When you went on

(Continued on page 6)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Case No. 660 T

In the matter of the estate of the
late J. R. Nathaniel of Nalloor
Deceased.

Amirtharetnam Nathaniel widow
of J. R. Nathaniel of Nalloor.
and Petitioner.

1. Gladys Alagarajini Nathaniel
2. Reginald Kulaveera Pragasa Nathaniel
3. Alfred Muttunayagam Nathaniel all of Nalloor

Respondents

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over 1st and 2nd Respondents and Letters of Administration be granted to the widow coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna in the presence of Mr. C. T. Kumaraswamy Proctor it is ordered that 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over 1st & 2nd Respondents and Letters of Administration be granted to the widow unless the Respondents shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on the 18th day of January 1939.

This 30 November 1938

Sd. C. COOMARASWAMY,
D. J.

(O. 80. 12 & 16-1-39)

NOTICE

Applications are invited for the following posts by the District Engineer, Pallai up to 20th noon January, 1939. (a) Supervising Overseers (Temporary) at Rs. 1.75 per day. (b) Sub-Overseers (Temporary) at Rs. 1.50 per day.

Applications for (a) should have an educational qualification up to London Matriculation standard with a knowledge of Drawing and tracing plans, building construction and elementary surveying and levelling.

Applications for (b) should have an educational qualification up to Junior standard with experience in road works and supervision of labour.

The selection will be made after holding a written and oral test and applicants should be prepared to attend this office for the test at their own expense.

M. A. SMITH,
District Engineer, Pallai.

Public Works Office,
Pallai, 4th January, 1939.
(G. 40. 9 & 12-1-39.)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1939

SCIENCE AND SOCIETY

AT THE TWO SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCES which met recently in India, divergent but in fact complementary opinions were expressed as to the role of science in social development. At the Indian Academy of Science PROF. C. V. RAMAN held that the proper function of science was the pursuit of truth for its own sake. Again at the Indian Science Congress, the Governor of the Punjab and DR. GREGORY sounded a note of warning against the prostitution of science for destructive purposes and against the unhealthy tendencies which

certain theories of modern biology and economics were producing on social development. On the other hand PROF. J. C. GOSH and M. N. SAHA made a fervent appeal for the speedy industrialisation of India as the best solution of her economic ills. Both positions are not conflicting but complementary. We cannot divide scientific research into water-tight compartments as pure and applied. The one has often helped the other. Science has extended the frontiers of knowledge and its history is a most thrilling romance which has absorbed the energies of some of the mightiest intellects. The writings of JEANS, EDDINGTON, WHITEHEAD and EINSTEIN open a vast panorama which impresses us with a profound sense of the mystery and beauty of Nature. Modern ideas of religion, of ethics, of the nature of the universe, and of man's place in the evolutionary scheme have been profoundly influenced by science. Science today is not openly materialistic, and, although it may be said to unsettle crude religious dogmas, it cannot be called an enemy of true religion. Above all it develops in the student a critical ability which does not take anything on mere authority, can estimate evidence and see without prejudice and bias the reality behind all forms, traditions and conventions. It is the lack of this attitude that has often brought division and chaos into the world.

But however entrancing the pursuit of truth may be, the scientist cannot ignore the other aim, making human life richer and fuller, more free from insecurity, drudgery, squalor, irrational fear and waste. The vast development of communication has led to the shrinkage and interdependence of the world so that the old frontiers seem to have vanished. No nation can now live in isolation even if it would. And no nation that depends mainly on agriculture can escape exploitation by the highly industrialised nations. Handicrafts can never compete with machinery. If the standard of living of the average peasant is to be appreciably raised, if he is to have a chance of living a healthy and contented life with adequate opportunity for education and amusement, there is no escape from industrialisation. That is why the Congress Ministries have set up a National Planning Committee to make a thorough investigation of the economic possibilities of India and to devise schemes for industrialisation. The Committee has begun work in right earnest and will publish its report in a few months.

The Indian leaders are fully alive to the danger that India in her eagerness for industrialisation may reproduce all the evil features of the West. The

octopus grip of capitalist exploitation, the increase of unemployment, the intense class bitterness, the multiplication of human wants without reference to means, the neglect of spiritual values, over-production and competition and the cult of the super-man who believes in the big-stick and propaganda are some of the ugly manifestations which India will do well to guard against. If national planning will not mean better food, better clothing and better education and leisure for the average peasant, it is not worth while having. The National Planning Committee is taking care to see that the industries to be set up do not compete with cottage industries. Extreme care must be taken to avoid overlapping, wasteful production, cut-throat competition and such other evils. Industrialisation should certainly mean for India the stoppage of an enormous economic drain and increase of employment. If service and not profiteering becomes the governing motive of production these evils may be minimised. The introduction of some element of State control and State partnership into the industries to be organised will in a great measure obviate the evils of capitalism.

Branch Anti-Crime Society for Puloly South

Pt. Pedro, Tuesday.

Under the patronage of the Point Pedro Anti-Crime Society, a branch Society was formed at Puloly South on Tuesday. Mr. R. Subramaniam, Udayar of Puloly, presided and Mr. V. Sithamparappillai, Police Vidhane of Puloly, was one of the speakers. The Headman selected a few respectable men of the division and formed a Committee to patrol the said village in the nights with the headmen. (Cor.)

Inspector-General of Police Returns

Mr. P. N. Banks, Inspector General of Police, returned to the Island on Tuesday.

Anuradhapura U. D. C. Chairman

Mr. S. Nataraja was re-elected Chairman of the Anuradhapura Urban District Council, by a majority of five votes to four.

Colombo Mayor Re-elected

Dr. V. R. Schokman was re-elected Mayor of Colombo by the Municipal Council yesterday by 12 votes to 11.

Mr. M. Subbiah was elected Deputy Mayor.

REVENUE OFFICERS' EXAMINATION

Over 500 Candidates to be Interviewed

Colombo, Tuesday.

Over five hundred candidates who sat for the Probationary Revenue Officers' examination are now being interviewed.

The interviews will continue the whole of this week and if necessary next week.

The Examination Board consists of the Director of Education and Mr. F. Leach, the first Principal Assistant Chief Secretary.

Govt Scholarship for Rubber Research

Pt. Pedro Tuesday.

Mr. A. Sundralingam, Acting Lecturer, Government Technical College, Colombo, has been offered the Rubber Research Scholarship of £250/- per annum tenable for two years in England and passage.

It is understood that Mr. Sundralingam has accepted the offer and is sailing for England by the 1st of February 1939.

Mr. Sundralingam is the son of Mr. N. Alvarpillai, Retired Assistant Registrar of Supreme Court, Kuala Lumpur, and a brother of Messrs Rajaratnam and Nadarajasingam, Proctors, Point Pedro. He is an old boy of Hartley College, Point Pedro.—(Cor.)

All Ceylon Mango Show

The All Ceylon Mango Show which was postponed last year owing to failure of the Mango crop in the North is likely to be held this year under the auspices of a Mango Growers Association.

Steps for the formation of a union of growers or dealers are being taken, it is understood, by the Department of Agriculture and a meeting is likely to be held towards the end of February in Jaffna.

Scholastic

Mr. K. Satchithanathan, eldest son of Mr. V. S. S. Kumaraswamy, has, one year after passing the Intermediate, come out successful in the Final Examination of the Institute of the Chartered Accountants held recently in London. On both these occasions he happens to be the only Ceylonese to have passed the said Examination.

NOTICE

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M

ACCUSED SON CROSS-EXAMINES MOTHER

Ilavalai Triple Murder Inquiry

CROSS - EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES: ACCUSED'S MOTHER DENIES STORY OF CHARITIES

Jan. 11, 1938.

At the resumed inquiry today of the Ilavalai Triple Murder Case, in which Karaly Muttiah, Nadchetram Chelliah and Antonipillai stand charged at the Malakam Police Court, the counsel for defence cross-examined the witnesses.

Kandiah Thiagu cross-examined by Counsel said that he was convicted twice for assault. He was a trader in fowls. He was once charged with four others for abducting a girl named Rasamma. The girl was at "Vyramuttu company". Witness and Muniyah brought the girl from Mannar. Witness had a mistress Rasamma at Velanai. He was discharged on 8th November. He knew Muttu of Anaicottai. He had talked to him in prison two or three times. He knew that Muttu was a criminal. They were allowed to talk to each other in jail. In conversation with witness Muttu told him that three were murdered at Ilavalai. Then witness told him that Karaly Muttiah had told him that with one hit he (Muttiah) would get a car. He understood what it meant. This happened 3 to 3½ months ago. Muttiah told him this when they went to Ilavalai. Witness did not tell this to anyone. He went to Ilavalai with Muttiah and Murugesu. Murugesu must have heard what Muttiah said. A month after this he had been to jail. He told about this particular conversation only to Muttu and to nobody else. After witness came out of jail P. S. Chelliah talked to him. He questioned him and took him to Police Station. P. S. Chelliah went in search of witness to his house at railway station. He questioned him in the presence of Mr. Attygalle. He told the truth in the interest of justice. No promise of any present was made by anybody.

Re-examined by the Assistant Superintendent of Police the witness said that the 1st accused wanted to buy a car for Rs. 1000 or 1500, and had told him that he would keep witness as the driver.

Kanapathy Pavilu was cross-examined next. He said that he made a statement to the police before he made one at Court. He did not know how the police came to know that he knew all that. When the police arrested him at the Railway Station he told all that. After he had made that statement the police gave him meals and took him before the Police Magistrate. He had stated that the accused had asked him to go with them to burgle. He agreed to that because he had no means of livelihood.

Sebastiampillai Rasacutty cross-examined by Mr. Masilamani said that he was arrested and reminded. He had made a statement when he was in remand. After

the arrest he was questioned by the police.

"Habitual Criminal"

Subramaniam Muttiah of Anaicottai was then cross-examined. He said that he was not ordinarily called Suppan Muttan. In a case in Jaffna, the Sinhalese police not knowing his name as Muttiah called him Muttan. He was a habitual criminal and a photograph of his was taken. He had gone to jail four or five times. Witness Thiagu was an acquaintance of his. He had talked to him. Two cases in the Police Court and one in the Supreme Court were pending against him (witness). One case was for assaulting the Chankanai Police, one for failing to report himself to the Police when he was under Police supervision and the third for assault and robbery for tearing the ear and removing earstuds. He was sent to jail for 9 months for possessing a house-breaking implement.

Re-examined by Mr. Krishnaratne, witness said that he did not go with the 1st accused to Thondaiman-ar to rob Thalikody. Seven or eight days before the murder there was a case in the District Court against the 1st accused.

Alvan Kurunathy cross-examined by defence counsel said that his house at Myliddy was a shed. He had no trunks or boxes in that shed. He was arrested and remanded. He mentioned in the other case that Rs. 111 was given for the funeral expenses of Karaly. 1st accused was a well known tapper. He now engaged men to tap. He was a fairly rich man. He had a licence to tap 25 to 30 trees.

Re-examined by Mr. Krishnaratne witness said that 4 or 5 months ago 1st accused had a licence to tap trees. Witness knew that the 1st accused collected toddy at his house and sold. Witness was arrested at Myliddy. His house was searched and no money was found there. At that time he did not say that he knew anything about that murder. He was kept in remand.

Slept in Car

Velauthampillai Thamothearam pillai, outside Porter, Railway Station, Jaffna, cross-examined said that he knew the 2nd accused. Before the murder he had been to Ilavalai in a car. He was picked up at the railway station by Murugesu who brought the car. When he asked Murugesu where he was going, he was told that they were going a short distance. Witness had been in the car previously to learn driving. That car was a big one. He thought it was Muniyah's. When he got in, the car went and

stopped at Martin's road, away from Muniyah's garage. Six men got into the car. He knew only the names of three—Muniyah, Rasacutty and Kurunathy. The other three he did know. They were not the 2nd and 3rd accused. They brought a parcel wrapped in a gunny bag of the length of an arm. The car again stopped at Manipay Hospital. All six got down and had went to see a sick person, leaving witness and Murugesu in the car. They came back after two hours and told them that the sick person had been removed to Ilavalai and that they should go there. The car stopped again near the Ilavalai School on the main road. Leaving witness and Murugesu all the six went into lane, taking the parcel. After a short time Murugesu went to take toddy. Witness slept in the car, and was put up by Murugesu. All the six men came and Murugesu put him up to accommodate one man. He did not notice whether they brought the parcel. The car then came to town. Witness was sleeping. At Martin's road the six men got down and went away. Witness got up when the car started. The car stopped opposite Muniyah's garage and witness got down and went away to Attiady. When he was making a statement to Inspector Attygalle Rasacutty passed that way and he showed him. The Inspector arrested him.

Sinnachy alias Solomai, mother of the 2nd accused, was then cross examined by the 2nd accused. She said that she pawned a hair-pin. About the money she had, she said that her son the 2nd accused told her that he had a cheetu. After the 2nd accused sent the money to her through Kurunathy he came home. She did not then ask him how he got the money.

Second accused: When you asked me did I not tell you that I went with Muttiah to Ilavalai and that Muttiah murdered three men and that the money was presented to me from that booty?

Mother: You did not say so.

Re-examined by Mr. Krishnaratne she said that when the Inspector questioned her she did not say anything. He took her to a lane by the side of a church. She did not tell him that Kurunathy gave the money saying that it was sent by the 2nd accused her son and that it was cheetu money. She did not point out the place where the money was given on the lane leading to her house. The 2nd accused got back the whole sum of Rs. 250. She did not tell the Inspector that she paid him Rs. 100 once and Rs. 50 again. She did not tell him that with the balance she redeemed the hair-pin. She paid the pawn-broker Rs 30 and got the balance Re. 1 and odd cents. She did not remember saying that she paid something to charity out of the balance. She did not tell the Inspector that she paid Re 1 to "Sepamalai Matha", Rs 25 to "Puthumai Matha", Rs. 10 to St. Antony's Church, Rs. 10 to "Adaikkala Matha" and spent the balance on provisions. She could not say how the Inspector came to know of all that.

Further inquiry was fixed for the 18th instant.

SALARIES OF CLASS III CLERKS

DEPUTATION MEETS RETRENCHMENT COMMISSION

SECOND INTERIM REPORT READY

It is learned that a second Interim Report of the Retrenchment Commission is now ready for submission to the Governor.

As in the case of their first Interim Report, the present Report, too, deals with a number of Departments in respect of which they have since been able to make their investigations.

The question of the salaries of Class III clerks has been a subject of special consideration in the meantime for purposes of the Report which they undertook to submit early in view of the desire of the State Council to arrive at a decision on the prospects and conditions of service of these clerks.

In this connection it is learned that the Commission received a deputation a few days ago from the General Clerical Service Union.

Strong representations were made by the deputation for an enhanced scale of salaries for Class III clerks and the specific scale they suggested was one providing an initial salary of Rs. 45 per mensem rising to a maximum of Rs. 200 by annual increments of Rs. 5.

It is understood that the Commission pointed out that their task was to make recommendations calculated to bring about a reduction of expenditure rather than an increase of it. However, they assured the deputation that the interests of this category of clerks would receive their sympathetic consideration in deciding on the recommendations they would make.

The Commission has requested the deputation to appear before them again in February and to present their views on other questions concerning the conditions of service of the clerks such as allowances, leave privileges and their concessions.

Lands for Sale

1. 30 lachams of Paddy field situated at Kopay along the Point Pedro Road near about 4¼ to 5 mile post to be sold in blocks of 10 Lachams, or more if desired.

2. 10½ Lachams Garden land (to-bacco) situated at Achchuvely within 100 yards of the Market and Church and opposite Mr. Rajakopalu's House to be sold in blocks of 3½ Lachams, or more if desired.

Apply to V. Sanmugalingam, Irupalai, Kopay. (Mis 247 9 & 12-1-39)

"CRIME GANG" ACCUSED ALLOWED BAIL

(Continued from Page 3)

the 29th morning to the 2nd accused's house and tapped at the door are you certain that the words you heard from within were, "Is it Karaly?" I say that the words were அந்த ஆள் ஆள் (who is that)?

Inspector: I heard the words "Is it Karaly"?

You know that the 2nd accused's brother was the owner of a Pontiac car?—Yes. I have seen the car after this case lying in Ponnuthurai's garage for repairs.

Have you any evidence to show that that car was used after the 12th August? I have nothing definite.

Counsel:—My question and the witness's answers become relevant in view of the court's statement of its reasons for disallowing bail to the effect that probably the Pontiac car was used on the 28th November.

Counsel to Inspector:—The 2nd accused's tea boutique opposite the Railway Station is the largest tea boutique and he carries on a flourishing business.

Inspector: His tea boutique is of the usual size.

Counsel (loudly) Is it not a fact that it is the largest boutique.

Inspector: You need not jump at me I can answer questions put to me. That boutique is the largest of the three boutiques in that place and carries a good stock.

Court to Inspector: It looks like any other tea boutique in Jaffna.

Counsel to Court: That is a leading question

Court to Counsel: I would ask you to be guarded in your statement

Counsel to court:—I won't presume to be unguarded before this Honourable court, I dare say that the question by court is a leading one.

Court to counsel (curtly):—You must be careful. I know what I am about.

Counsel to Inspector: Do you agree with the question by court that the boutique is like any other tea boutique.

Inspector: All I can say is that from outside appearance it looks imposing.

Mr. Krishnaratne then closed the case for the prosecution.

Counsel on British Justice

Mr. Nadesan in a three hours address moved that the accused be discharged as no case had been made out by the Police.

In making that submission he felt embarrassed by the realisation that the court earlier in the proceedings had stated definitely that a prima facie case had been made out. At the same time he (counsel) being aware of the traditions of British Courts of Justice, traditions which were being observed in their courts, felt that the court would not be slow to revise its earlier opinion if he (counsel) could satisfy the conscience of the court both on the law and on the facts that no case had been made out against the accused.

Counsel made an earnest appeal to the court to look at that case from a purely legal point of view irrespective of other considerations. That Court, he would respectfully submit, was a Judicial Court and extraneous considerations such as what repercussions such a discharge

TRAINING IN CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM

Co-operators Meet at Vadamaradchi

Pt. Pedro, Mon.

About Hundred delegates from the 27 different Co-operative Societies of Vadamaradchy assembled at the Methodist Mission Tamil Mixed School at Karaveddy at about 9 a.m. on Saturday the 7th inst.

In the absence of Mr. C. Ragnathan, Asst. Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Mr. F. A. Sandrasegara, Head Quarters Inspector, occupied the Chair.

Mr. V. Ponnusamy, the organiser of the Training Class, outlined briefly the purpose of the meeting. This was followed by addresses on "Conditions Necessary to make a Society Co-operative" by Messrs. R.C.S. Cooke and K. Ayadurai.

In concluding the morning session the Chairman stated the defect found in the various Societies at Vadamaradchy and also explained how they could be rectified.

After the lunch the Annual General Meeting of the Vadamaradchi Co-operative Union was held. The election of office bearers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

President: Mr. Sam. T. Solomons.

Vice-President: Mr. A. Kanapathippillai.

Secretary: Mr. K. Velautham.
Asst. Secretary: Mr. S. Kurusupillai.

Treasurer: Mr. K. Ayadurai.
Committee: Messrs K. Suppiah, V. K. Subramaniam, T. R. Joseph and S. Sivapiragasam.

Representative to the Co-operative Central Bank: Mr. Sam. T. Solomons.

Representative to the Northern Division Co-operative Federation: Mr. K. Ayadurai.

The meeting came to a close at about 4 p.m. with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and to the speakers proposed by Mr. A. Kanapathippillai and seconded by Mr. V. K. Subramaniam and carried with acclamation.—(Cor.)

might have on the minds of the people could not weigh with that court. It might be desirable to put down crime in the country but that was for the administrative and executive officers to deal with.

Mr. Nadesan then dealt at length with the evidence of the several witnesses and the law relating to the section under which the accused stood charged.

Mr. Krishnaratne objected to the accused being enlarged on bail as the Police feared that more robberies might follow.

Mr Nadesan: "This is not prosecution by the Police but persecution."

The 1st and 2nd accused were allowed bail in Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 respectively. The case was postponed to 20th instant.

AN OPEN LETTER

(Continued from page 3)

and the dearth of public spirited men and women have brought into the field professional politicians and political adventurers who in season and out of season hold up before the unemployed educated or uneducated real or imaginary sins of commission or omission of the pan-Sinhalese Board of Ministers. A full discussion of the delimitation of territorial constituencies and of minority representation would follow in another letter to you. For the present, one suggestion. If only you take a page from the Congress Government of Madras, and fix Rs. 500 as salary of a Minister and Rs. 200 as the salary of a member, and wipe out the Committee System as recommended by the Governor, many of the pseudo-patriots would voluntarily retire from public life into the limbo of oblivion.

You started life as a schoolmaster, and you are still a schoolmaster in spirit. You have before you glorious examples of great headmasters who become leaders of men, if not makers of nations. One such you know was Gopala Krishna Gokhale, the Founder of the Servants of India Society. This great schoolmaster of boys of Ferguson College became the foremost political teacher of India, and trained for service as his successor another great headmaster from South India in the person of the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C. In the beginning of your political career, you were a coadjutor, if not a political disciple of Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam, the Founder of the Ceylon National Congress whose President you are today. You owe it, therefore, to your senior political compatriot, to the noble profession that trained you up for service, and above all to your motherland to pick up young men and women from all communities of the Island, and give them a training for national service in a School of Sociology something similar to the Servants of India Society. Your age, your ripe experience and mature wisdom coupled with your serene sweetness of temper, the hall mark of true culture would surely command a ready following from amongst the thinking youths of the country. Men of your age, high character, deep scholarship, and practical statesmanship are few and far between in this Island home of ours. Moneyed men of learning and leisure willing to make a sacrifice for the common good are hardly to be found in Ceylon. And in this land of the votaries of the Prince of Renunciation, one in a generation may come ready to give his all in the service of the country.

You have already run a span of three score and ten years in the service of the Buddha, the Law, and the Country. If you, the tried Servant of the Cause, cannot give a lead to all Ceylon by rallying round the flag the Sinhalese, the Tamil, the Moor and the Malay, the Burgher, and every other citizen of Ceylon, which other man is he who can?

May I subscribe myself respectfully

Yours in Service,
T. MUTTUCUMARU.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro.)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 63/PT.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Charles Vallipuram Sithamparappillai of Thunnalai South

Deceased.
Ezakkial Vairavanathar Veeragathy of Point Pedro Petitioner.

Vs.
1. Margaret Pakkiam Sithamparappillai
2. Samuel Winfred Nasadurai Sithamparappillai both of Point Pedro —Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. E. A. Samarakkody Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on the 4th day of June, 1938, in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham, Proctor, S. C. on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 1st Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 2nd Respondent, that the petitioner as the father-in-law of the deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on or before the 17th day of June, 1938, and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 4th day of June, 1938.

Sgd. C. E. A. Samarakkody,
Additional District Judge.
Extended and Reissued for 19th
January, 1939
Sgd S. Rodrigo,
A. D. J.

(O. 78. 12 & 16-1-39)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro.)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 69/P.T.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Mailvaganam Thamo-tharampillai of Thunnalai South

Deceased.
Kasinathar Ambikaibakar of Kaithady Vs. Petitioner.

Thangaratnam wife of Kasinathar Ambikaibakar of Kaithady Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. E. A. Samarakkody, Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of July, 1938, in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham, Proctor S. C. on the part of the petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner as son-in-law of the deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before the 22nd of July, 1938, shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 8th day of July, 1938.

Sgd. C. E. A. Samarakkody,
Additional District Judge.
Extended and reissued for 19th
January, 1939.
Sgd. S. Rodrigo,
A. D. J.

(O. 79. 12 & 16-1-39.)

No 381

MEDICAL PROGRESS IN OUR TIMES

(Continued from page 2)

dispensing with the services of an anaesthetist.

Surgical diagnosis has been rendered easy and accurate by the introduction of suitably constructed electric lamps to view the interior of the stomach, oesophagus, bronchi, larynx, nose and nasal sinuses, bladder and urethra. The ophthalmoscope can light the interior of the eyes for direct vision. Surgical instrument makers have attained increasing degree of perfection in the manufacture of instruments.

Transfusion of Blood

This method of treatment of patients who have lost great quantities of blood through accidents or disease is now available in all big hospitals. The technique has been perfected and public demand for this service has grown of late.

Obstetrics (Midwifery)

There has been no remarkable or spectacular advance in this field. But the mental attitude of the profession towards it has changed a great deal. Pregnancy and confinement (labour) have come to be looked upon as something physiological. Preventive medicine steps in at every stage of pregnancy to assist the mother over her difficult period. Everything is planned beforehand and nothing is allowed to chance. A host of persons interested in maternity—the midwife, the health nurse, the health sister and the attending physician, all play their respective parts in a harmonious manner. Infant welfare, child welfare, anti-natal and post-natal care have very properly become State services. These aim at giving the mother and child everything the State can give to make both healthy and happy. Healthy children can come only from healthy mothers. The physiological requirements of the expectant mother—her food, rest, exercise, sleep—all receive attention. In a country like Malaya where the light of education has not entered most Asiatic homes, the Health authorities have a great mission before them. That they have achieved some measure of success is borne out by the decreasing infantile mortality.

Management of Labour

A great change has taken place in the management of labour. Midwifery practice aims at attaining surgical cleanliness to prevent puerperal sepsis. This, the dread of most lying in-patients, has been reduced by diligent attention to the rituals of cleanliness in the labour room. Experimental proof has been put forward to show that danger can lurk in the throat and nose of maternity attendants. The face-mask and head dress are now insisted upon to be worn by them to remove this danger.

Post-natal care aims at reducing all maternal disabilities following childbirth. Over-stretched muscles of the abdomen and perineum are suitably exercised and supported to give them tone. Tears in birth-passages are attended to immediately or later on to prevent future prolapse. Backache and menstrual difficulties are thus prevented by timely attention.

Promotion of lactation to feed the newborn is the ideal aimed at in all cases. Nothing can equal the mother's milk for feeding her baby. These facts are stressed and the breasts and nipples are prepared

during the anti-natal period for their function. Where breast-milk is not available, artificial feeding has become an increasingly efficient substitute. It has been developed into an almost perfect art, receiving all possible encouragement from the manufacturers. The story of the nursing into vigorous life of the Canadian quintuplets is a triumph for the exponents of artificial feeding.

Although infantile mortality is decreasing in all countries and is very properly considered an index of the health and health mindedness of a community, there has been no corresponding reduction in the number of still-births. There is an unconscionably big wastage of human endeavour in this respect. It is all the more piquant when one is told that still-births are preventible by suitable ante-natal care. In towns venereal diseases and kidney complications lead the list as the cause of still-births. In the rural districts Malaria, hookworm disease, and malnutrition lead.

It is appropriate here to consider the subject of birth-control. Birth-control measures have come to stay, however prudish some religiously-minded may feel about contraception. The medical man, knowing more intimately all the difficulties and misery of mothers subjected to repeated pregnancies, has very rightly decided to study and advocate the best methods of birth-control in the interests of all concerned. As in all matters, the law lags behind public opinion on this subject. It is only a matter of time before legal sanction is given to birth-control methods.

Gynaecology

Diseases of woman. Advances made in this branch are those relating to the irregularities of menstruation. Treatment with hormones obtained from the Anterior Pituitary Gland and the ovary has brought relief where other measures have failed.

Sterility in the male can now be treated with hormone injection from the Anterior pituitary. Sterility in the female due to obstruction in the tubes in the pelvis can be more readily diagnosed and treated by insufflation from below.

Diagnosis of Pregnancy in the early months can now be made by biochemical tests made with the patient's urine. In the later months X-rays can confirm diagnosis besides giving information relating to the number, size, and the 'lie' of the baby inside.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro.)

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 79/PT. In the matter of the Estate of the late Sivakamippillai widow of Sinnathamby of Puloly West

Deceased, Sinnathamby Veluppillai of Puloly West

Vs.

Veluppillai Veeragathippillai of do Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. E. A. Samarakkody, Esquire, Additional District Judge on the 18th day of October, 1938 in the presence of Mr. M. Esurapadham Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the Peti-

Scientific Research to Solve Industrial Problems

(Continued from page 1)

First, due to establishment of Scientific Surveys of the Government of India during the last century, a measure prompted by administrative needs; secondly, in the early years of this century due to the recognition of the different Sciences as subjects of study in the curricula of the universities and the starting of teaching universities in which research on scientific subjects was recognised to be one of the duties of the teachers and research qualification was regarded as a requisite to appointment and promotion to higher grades. I regret to note, however, that owing to intrigues by vested interests, and defects in the constitution, these ideals are being lost sight of, nay, even abandoned in many of the universities, and some of them are being reconverted to the high school stage from which they were rescued by the reforms of 1921-22. I give a timely warning, so that the evil may be nipped in the bud, before it entirely destroys the foundations of learning and scholarship. The time has now come not only to strengthen the scientific surveys and the research atmosphere of the universities, but we ought to enter on a third phase, namely, scientific research should now be applied for solving the industrial problems of the country and properly trained scientific men should be more largely employed by the already existing industries.

Industrialisation and Planning

"As you are all aware, last year I devoted a large part of my ad-

ditioner be and is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the above Estate as the son of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondent abovenamed or any other persons appear and shew cause to the contrary on or before the 10th day of November, 1938.

The 20th day of October 1938.

Sgd. C. E. A. Samarakkody, Additional District Judge. Extended and reissued for 20th January 1939.

Sgd. S. Rodrigo, A. D. J.

(O. 77. 12 & 16-1-39.)

dress to the necessity of largescale industrialisation of this country for solving the problems of poverty, unemployment and defence. It was supposed that the Indian public was averse to schemes of largescale industrialisation as we find in foreign countries. But last year's discussions in the press have shown that this is not a correct representation of the public feeling. It is recognised that the problems of poverty and unemployment from which the Indian population suffers and which make her a bye-word of contempt amongst the civilised nations of the world can only be solved if the country plunges with feverish energy into schemes for exploiting the natural resources of the country and starting large scale key industries. In my address last year I gave an indication of the extremely low level of prosperity in this country. Take whatever modern products you like, the number of units of electricity consumed, the number of motor cars used per head of population, the quantity of paper used, or the number of newspapers read, we have the same story, and it is found that India is about 200 times behind other countries. She is mainly a mass of medieval humanity, without strength or cohesion, ready to be exploited by anybody. Present-day measures, both Government and private, to improve this state of affairs are extremely inadequate. For example, if the present policy of the All-India Radio is not radically changed, we shall take 6,000 years to have the same number of Radio sets in this country per head of population as in western countries. In fact this observation can be generalised. It can be shown with facts and figures that unless there is a fundamental and radical change in policy and in the activities of the people and the State, we shall have to wait for nearly 1,000 years to reach that level of prosperity which is enjoyed in modern times by Europe, America and Japan. It was, therefore, a great relief to find that the President of the Indian National Congress, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, declared it as a policy of the Indian National Congress that there must be a forced march as regards policies of industrialisation in this country. We hope the National Planning Committee, which has been appointed, will produce a document which will give real guidance in this matter to the Indian people, and the National Planning Commission will devise ways and means to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee."

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