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SCIENCE AND RELIGION

The Affinity of Purpose Between the Scientist and the Philosopher

SCIENCE SHOULD RAISE THE LEVEL OF SPIRITUAL SENSE

PRESIDING over the annual gathering of the Allahabad National Academy of Science, the Hon'ble Mr. Sampurnanand, Minister of Education, U. P., gave a thought-provoking address which deserves the attention of every student of contemporary thought.

The speaker began by tracing the affinity of purpose between the scientist and the philosopher. Both worshipped Truth, and their yearings, although the methods of inquiry differed, were the same. There was a time when the theologian claimed to have found the ultimate Truth by direct revelation and this claim was contested by science as the field of scientific research widened. Growing in power and acquiring self-confidence science finally rejected the claim of theology and religion to know and expound Truth, and set up a new pantheon bereft of all old images.

"It was," said the speaker, "a brilliant pantheon. There was the great atom whose dignity was, if anything, enhanced by the discovery that it was a miniature solar system composed of protons and electrons; there was that mysterious, all-embracing jelly, the ether; there was the great law of gravitation which held together the whole universe from the most distant of the receding nebulae to the proverbial Newtonian apple; there were the laws of conservation of mass and energy; Space and Time, obeying the laws of arithmetic and Euclidean geometry. True, there were also those two disturbing factors, life and mind. The transition from crystal to protoplasm and from protoplasm to consciousness was not easy to describe; it is difficult to understand how extra-mental vibrations transform themselves into thoughts and feelings which, notwithstanding all that the advocates

of behaviourism have been telling us, cannot be completely explained away."

But in spite of these uncertainties, continued the speaker, science had supreme confidence in itself and seemed to have reached the solid bedrock of reality. What was obscure was to be explored and known in course of time. But this self-complacency has now vanished. Science is no longer sure of its foundations. The Quantum hypothesis and its logical implications seem to indicate the existence of something which is allied almost to free will in the behaviours of atomic constituents and, consequently, defies prediction. Euclidean geometry cannot explain objective reality, Newtonian physics seems to have abdicated in favour of Relativity; the ether has been reduced to a myth and we are assured that we are the denizens of an expanding universe which is at once limitless and finite. It was difficult, added the speaker, to call all this, and Space and Time, a Doctrine, or anything like it. Scientists in other fields, the psychologists, the behaviourist and the rest, too, had found themselves, in surprisingly difficult position. And the main solution remained a puzzle as ever. Life and consciousness remained elusive mysteries just as they were before.

The effect of all this has been remarkable on the scientific mind. The superiority-feeling born out of a false assumption of omniscience is no longer there. "The sense of sneering contempt for religion and the summary dismissal of all extra-scientific attempt to arrive at the Truth, have gone never, I hope, to return."

Citing Sir James Jeans, Mr. Sampurnanand remarked that science in its own way is on the quest of that which is

(Continued on Page 7)

TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN ANCIENT INDIA

V. Woolen Fabrics

By S. R. Muttukumar

(Continued from our issue of 8-5-39.)

Antiquity

WOOLEN fabrics were manufactured by the ancient Hindus from early times. The Aryan settlers found this industry well established in India. Though the Rig Veda does not specify the material used in clothing, the other Vedas refer principally to woolen clothes of various kinds, some doubtless of fine quality, such as are still made in Kashmere. It appears that this industry was more prominent in the North than in the South.

The Ramayana mentions that the trousseau of Sita consisted of woolen stuffs, and the Mahabharata in the Sabha Parva speaks of presents brought to Yudhishtra from the Saka, Tukhara and Kanka tribes, and they included clothes of the goat and sheep wool.⁽¹⁾

It is interesting to note here that, when the Aryans penetrated into the hot climate of the Gangetic Valley, the Brahmins were prohibited the use of wool by the Laws of Manu.

Quality

The finest of the woolen goods manufactured in several parts of India were the inimitable shawls made of "rat" hair (எலிமயிர் போர்வை). Jivaka Chintamani says:-

"பனிமயிர் குளிர்ப்பன பஞ்சின்
மெல்லிய
கனிமயிர் குளிர்ப்பன கண்கொளாதன
வெலிமயிர் போர்வைவைத தெழினி
வாங்கின
ரோலிமயிர்ச் சிதழினை யுருவக்
கொம்பனார்".....2471

The correctness of this statement is now questioned for the reason that it is not possible to weave any woolen material out of rat hair. Undoubtedly so, if the எலி of the author stands for the ordinary mouse or the house rat. Many arguments, often very fantastic, are adduced in support of this contention. Some scholars go so far as to distort the

text of the stanza by changing எலி into எரி (warm).

Rev. Fr. S. Gnana Prakasar O. M. I. of Nallur, Jaffna, has since published certain information in the Catholic Guardian of the 14th March, 1934, which throws a flood of light on this vexed question. His idea is that by எலி the author of Jivaka Chintamani meant nothing but the ordinary sheep and that by எலிமயிர் nothing but pure wool; and he adduces many reasons which are most plausible. He concludes his arguments by saying that செம்-எலி (Semmeli) and செம்-ஆலி (Semmeli) in Tamil mean brown sheep, and that the Tamil word எலி meaning a sheep, or a goat, or other animal resembling a goat is also found in many other languages, e. g.

Sinhalese-Eluwa; Eludena

Pali-Elaka

Sumerian-Elim

Egyptian-Ail

Greek-Ellos; Alue.

Latin-Aries, corresponding

to the Tamil ஆடு (Adu).

Old High German-Elah;

Elaho,

English-Elk.

He also states that the Latin word "vellus" meaning wool is connected with the Tamil word "வெள்ளை", a name for sheep or goat; and that this "வெள்ளை" also comes from "எலி".

The arguments of the Rev. Father appear to be so convincing, that they could be controverted only by proving that in the ancient Tamil land there was a particular kind of rat or a rabbit that yielded wool fine enough to weave these wonderful shawls.

It may also be noted here that in ancient India were also made beautiful woolen rugs and carpets surpassing fire in warmth. Jivaka Chintamani says:-

"செந்நெருப்புணுஞ் செவ்வெலிமயி
ரந்நெருப்பளவாய் பொற்கம்பலம்"

2686:

meaning:- "Fine rugs or carpets of delicate wool, eclipsing fire in warmth and spread."

Exports

Amongst the products exported

(Continued on page 2)

(1) a. Schoff's Periplus, p 257.
b. Warmington's Commerce Between Rome and India, pp. 158. 159.

Floods And Their Aftermath

Preventing The Spread Of Diseases.

(Issued by the Department of
Medical and Sanitary Services)

A dangerous aftermath of the floods is the spread of such diseases as dysentery and typhoid in the afflicted areas. This can be prevented to a great extent if the people themselves would take the necessary precautionary measures.

On all occasions of floods water from wells should only be used after the wells have been properly disinfected. But in any case it is always safe to have all water well boiled before using it.

The main source of water supply in rural Ceylon is wells and most of them are shallow and ill-protected. In addition to the pollution of these wells underground, floods, which periodically visit the different parts of the island, cause surface pollutions. Washings from lavatories, waste water, factory and trade wastes, dead animal and vegetable matter enter the wells thus polluting the water. Such water if drunk without proper purification leads to diseases of the bowels such as gastro-enteritis diarrhoea, dysentery, typhoid and parasitic diseases. The purification of water in these instances should be entirely of a domestic type and reliance should be on boiling the water after straining it.

In the disinfecting of wells the methods used should be chemical disinfection with tropical chloride of lime. One ounce per 1000 gallons should be used. As this has to be done under experienced guidance well-owners in the flood afflicted areas should write to the Medical Officer of Health of the area or inform the Sanitary Assistants and request them to have the wells disinfected. Such work will be gladly undertaken by these Officers. While one flood has caused its damage, people should endeavour to build and improve their wells so that these may not be polluted by another flood visiting the area.

Clear water does not necessarily mean safe water. Therefore in no case should water be drunk without first boiling it.

The spread of typhoid or enteric fever can be avoided by getting one's self, as well as the other members of one's family, inoculated against it. This will be done free by the Medical Officers of the area and it is to be hoped that the public would avail themselves early of this type of immunization.

The subsiding flood waters leave behind many stagnant pools and collections of water. Water collections of this type help the breeding of mosquitoes and the consequent spread of Malaria. This can be avoided by the members of the public co-operating with the local governing bodies in properly disposing of all water collections and refuse and dealing with the breeding places of mosquitoes.

After the flood waters have subsided there will be left in and about the house and premises quantities of flotsam and jetsam which if allowed to remain will become a nuisance. It is therefore essential that every house-owner should take prompt action to have his house and premises cleaned up soon after the flood waters subside.

Textile Industry in Ancient India

(Continued from page 1)

ted from N. W. India we find rough skins with fur left on, and heavy woolen coats. All these seem to be included under the heading "Capilli Indici" in the Digest-list of the Romans⁽²⁾. Woolen cloths could also be obtained in large quantities at Kavirippatanam, the capital of the Chola Kingdom.⁽³⁾

It is interesting to note here that E. H. Warmington writes thus:—"Again, for fine texture and softness no Asiatic wool has been found to equal the *pashm* or *pushm* wool of the shawl-goat of Kashmir, Bhutan, Tibet, and the northern face of the Himalayas, and this wool, from which are made the famous Kashmir shawls, is a valuable article of trade between Tibet and the lower plains of India. We know that Aurelian received a red-dyed short woolly pallium as a present from a Persian King, and there is no reason why the fine raw wool should not have been exported westwards by way of the Indus or Breach. I suggest that what has been a settled opinion for a long time is a correct one, that the material called, apparently 'Marococorum lana' in the Digest-list was raw wool of the shawl-goat sent from North-west Indian ports to Egypt to be worked up there or in Syria or in the looms of private households generally..... This wool of the Digest-list was important enough to be included in a tariff-list for import-duty in Egypt during the second century A. C. When the author of the *Periplus* wrote, inland districts of those regions had not been explored by Roman subjects, and no wool appears among the exports given by him, so that it is possible that for some time the Arabians kept it a secret in their hands..... The wool was probably not sent dyed, for the lac-dye and wool would fetch higher prices if sold separately, and from the western point of view there were in Egypt imperial manufactories not only of wool, but of dyeing, and there were also the dye-works of Syria; moreover the red-dyed wool astonished Aurelian and his successors as a thing of novelty, and the dye and the wool would have to compete with imperial products. The high value of this shawl-goat wool in ancient times is shown by the fact that when the Sassanid Hormisdas (Hormizd) II (302-310) married the daughter of the king of Kabul, the bride's trousseau excited great admiration as a wonderful product of the looms of Kashmir, and it is probable that the practice of sending the wool westwards commenced only during the second century A. C."⁽⁴⁾

We may, therefore, safely conclude that woolen goods were extensively manufactured by the ancient Hindus, and that they found a ready market in the western world.

(To be Concluded.)

(2) Warmington's *Commerce Between Rome and India*, p. 157.

(3) Kanakasabai Pillai's *Tamils 1800 Years Ago*, p. 25.

(4) *Commerce Between Rome and India*, pp. 159-161.

Branch of N. Ceylon Music Society

Association Formed at Vali West

A public meeting of the residents of Valigaman. West and the Islands was held on Saturday the 6th instant at 2-30. p. m., at the Victoria College Hall, with the object of opening a branch of the North Ceylon Oriental Music Society. Mr. C. T. Lorage, Divisional Inspector of Schools, N. D. presided.

Mr. W. R. Watson, Assistant Director of Education the chief speaker, was received at the College gate and then conducted to the Hall with the accompaniment of Oriental Music. After Messrs Watson and G. T. Lorage were accommodated on the platform, they were garlanded by Messrs P. G. Thambiappah and N. Ganagaratnam respectively.

Then the President called upon Mr. Watson to address the gathering. Mr. Watson stressed the importance of Music and the part it plays in one's life. He appealed strongly to the Malayan pensioners to render all assistance to the Society.

A Resolution was passed to the effect that a branch Society known as the Valigaman West and Islands Music Society be inaugurated that day.

The election of office-bearers took place and resulted as follows:—

Patron: Mr. W. R. Watson; Vice-Patron: Mr. C. T. Lorage; President: Mr. A. Saravanamuttu; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. P. G. Thambiappah, K. Thilaimbalam, P. Ragupathy, M. Krishnar and K. Vani-thamby; Hony. Secretary: Mr. N. Kanagaretnam; Asst. Secretary: Mr. Shivaprakasam; Hony. Treasurer: Mr. C. Seenivasagam.

A Committee was also formed.
(Cor.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 715.

In the matter of the estate of the late Kandappu Thambiah of Vaddukkodai West late of Manipay Deceased.

Eliatamby Sabapathy of Attiady, Vannarponnai

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Manoranjitham daughter of Sabapathy
2. Sabapathy Ananda Nadarajah of Attiady, Vannarponnai
3. K. C. Sinnadurai of Vaddukkodai West
4. Karthigesu Sellappah and wife
5. Valliachchy
6. Kandappu Velupillai and wife
7. Achchy and
8. Nagamuttu widow of Ramu all of Vaddukkodai West

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 16th day of March 1939 in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read: It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as his son-in-law and father of the heirs and that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor 1st and 2nd Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in the testamentary proceedings, unless the Respondents appear before this Court on the 17th day of May 1939 and state objection to the contrary.

The 21st day of March 1939.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O. 3. 11 & 15-5-39.)

Auction Sale

Colombo D. C. 6979.
Mohamed Bahasu Mohamed Sultan of "Sultania lodge", Moor Street, Jaffna Plaintiff.

Vs.

1. Ariyanayagam Rajaswary and
2. Selladurai Sarasananda both of Manipay presently of the Railway Station, Trincomalee and
3. Annamuthatchi widow of Karthigesu Ariyanayagam of Manipay, Jaffna Defendants.

PROPERTY REFERRED:

1. All that allotment of land called Mundampuliadi Walavu in extent 6 Lms. 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kuls V. C. together with the buildings and plantations situated at Navaly in the parish of Manipay bounded on the East by the land No. 2 hereinafter referred to, on the North by lane, West by the property of Nannithamby Somasundaram and shareholders and South by the properties of Thangalatchmi wife of Swaminathan and Valliammai widow of Thambiah and registered under title E. 181/236.

2. An undivided $\frac{1}{4}$ share of all that allotment of land called Mundampuliadi Walavu in extent 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Kuls V. C. with buildings and plantations standing thereon situated at Navaly aforesaid bounded on the East and South by the property belonging to the third named defendant, North by lane and West by land No. 1 above referred to and registered under title E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1/4.

3. A divided extent of 10 Lms. V. C. being the Western portion of an allotment of land called Kiravathai and Andiehy Vial in extent 18 Lms. situated at Manipay bounded on the East by the remaining portion of the same land, North by the properties of Vaithianathan Kanagasabai and Sinnathamby Suppiah, West by tank and South by the property of the heirs of Saravanamuttu Subramaniam and registered under title E. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1/4.

In terms of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Colombo, I shall sell the above properties by public auction on Saturday 10th June 1939 at about 3 p.m. at the respective spots.

N. KANDIAH,
Commissioner.
Van. West.

(Mis. 35. 15-5-39.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 723.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Perampalam Sinnappu of Vaddukkodai West

Deceased.

Sinnappu Perampalam of Vaddukkodai West

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Nagamutta widow of Perampalam Sinnappu of Vaddukkodai West, and
2. Sinnappu Vaithilingam of do presently Permanent Way Overseer, Railways, Batu Arang, F. M. S.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 11th day of April 1939 in the presence of Mr. R. Sivagurunather, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 10th day of April 1939 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is a son of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 2nd day of June 1939 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 26th day of April 1939.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O. 6. 15 & 18-5-39.)

ANTI-MUNICIPALITY REPRESENTATIONS

Unauthorised Memorandum Of President Repudiated

FURTHER SUPPORT FOR MUNICIPALITY FOR JAFFNA

Jaffna, Friday.

SIX members of the executive committee of the North Ceylon National League, the executive committee of the Chundikuli Maha Jana Sabha, and Mr. K. Somasunderam have severally expressed their desire that Jaffna be converted into a Municipality. They strongly condemn the recent representations made by Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegara refusing a Municipal Council.

The members of the North Ceylon National League, who sent a telegram to the Minister for Local Administration, repudiate the idea that the memorandum sent by Messrs. Sandrasegara and N. M. Vanniasinghe represented the views of the League.

The memorandum, they say, was never considered or approved of by a meeting of the League.

The signatories to the telegram were Messrs. T. R. Nalliah, W. G. Spencer, M. K. Sangarapillai, C. R. Thambiab, W. M. S. Tampoe and W. M. Coomaraswamy.

Not an Argument

"The poor are always with us and those who trot them out as argument against progress are reactionaries and enemies of the welfare of the people," states Mr. K. Somasundram, who has been associated with the Jaffna Local Board and the Urban Council for 26 years, in a memorandum addressed to the Minister for Local Administration.

"The administration of the affairs of a big town like Jaffna cannot be efficiently or satisfactorily carried out by the type of men who are elected as Chairmen of Urban District Councils," he observes.

"Jaffna must find money for a full time Commissioner—preferably a Second Class Civil Servant to be in charge of the routine administration. Even the opponents of the Municipality like the Editor of 'The Catholic Guardian' have conceded on this issue.

"The Chairman of the U. D. C. Mr. Sam Sabapathy, has done a great service by boldly characterising the cry that a Municipality means increased taxation as a 'bogey.' Those who have raised this cry and beguiled a section of the non-intelligent masses ought to have known better.

"Lost Causes" Advocates

"But men like Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegara and his lieutenant, Mr. N. M. Vanniasinghe, have generally been advocates of lost causes and have always thrived on misleading propaganda.

"The incidence of taxation by local bodies never falls on the poor and the landless. It is those who possess taxable property such as land, vehicles, etc., that pay the taxes. Those who pay taxes always get

more amenities—often necessary amenities for urban life—in return.

"To get lights by paying charges and pure water by paying water rates is not an economic drain. The poor are always with us and those who trot them out as argument against progress are reactionaries and enemies of the welfare of the people."

Minister Thanked

A resolution, expressing the thanks of the Sabha to the Minister, was passed by the Chundikuli Maha Jana Sabha. Mr. J. T. Solomons proposed the resolution, which also urged the Minister to convert the U. D. C. into a municipality as soon as possible.

Mr. Solomons said that they were proud of the fact that genuine organisations like the Jaffna Association, the Catholic Diocesan Union, and the Saiva Paripalana Sadhai, were all in favour of their proposal.

They should question the statement that "hole and corner" methods were being adopted by the members of the U. D. C., who have been elected by the people. Mr. E. T. Hitchcock seconded.

FRANCHISE UNDER NEW CONSTITUTION

Certificates of Domicile for Indians

Mr. J. C. Howard's franchise motion—one of the 31 motions which embody the Governor's reforms scheme—was carried after amendment by Mr. H. W. Amarasuriya in the State Council yesterday.

The amended motion reads as follows: "That the qualifications for the entry on the registers of voters for the election of members of the State Council shall remain as prescribed by the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order-in-Council 1931, as amended by the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Orders-in-Council 1934 and 35;

"provided that regulations governing the Indian franchise are duly framed and properly implemented in accordance with the proposals of Sir Herbert Stanley and the decision of the Secretary of State contained in Sessional Paper 34 of 1929"

The proviso was Mr. Amarasuriya's amendment. Amendments by Mr. I. X. Pereira and Mr. A. Wille to the effect, respectively, that for Indians five-years' residence should be an independent qualification and that for all there should be a literacy qualification were both lost.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

14 Lakhs for Defence Force

Supplementary estimates totalling about Rs. 143,900 will be introduced in the State Council this week for the improvement of the Defence Force.

The Commandant reports that that three officers and six instructors will leave during the year and the appointment of successors in time to take over from them will cost approximately Rs. 20,000 in personal emoluments.

Three wireless sets are required by the Ceylon Engineers for providing communications for the Defence Scheme, and these will cost Rs. 12,600.

Mobilisation equipment will cost Rs. 757 while training expenses of the new Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment at the Diyatalawa Camp will be about Rs. 10,000.

The buildings to house the personnel of this Unit are estimated to cost Rs. 250,000. A site for this purpose has been selected on military land behind the Galle Face Battery. Of the estimate Rs. 100,000 will be required during the present financial year.

Other Bills

Other supplementary estimates that have been approved by the Board of Ministers include:—

Rs. 3,260 in connexion with the second Magistrate's Court in Colombo;

Rs. 2,000 for an electric pump for Government Press;

Rs. 3,376, irrecoverable advances for seed paddy given to certain cultivators in the Puttalam-Chilaw and Kalutara districts;

Rs. 222,000 for the purchase of seed paddy to be distributed in certain other districts;

Rs. 900 for the supply of milk to the Galle Hospital from the Experimental Station, Labuduwa;

Rs. 3,480 for the payment of a Colonization Officer and three assistants for the Minneriya Development Scheme;

Rs. 15,300 to meet the cost of spares indented for the electrical installation at the Secretariat and Council chamber buildings;

Rs. 7,000 to fix two unlighted buoys to mark the shoals found on either side of the west channel of Palk Strait;

Rs. 331,350 for the transfer of net profit to the Reserve, Extensions and renewals Fund of the Electrical Department;

The Minister of Agriculture and Lands will seek the release of Rs. 550,000 from the 1937 Loan for the purchase of modern excavating and other plant to be used on irrigation schemes.

The release of further sums of money from the Loan are applied for by other Ministers for work in connexion with the hydro-electric scheme, new post offices and buildings, and Colombo harbour improvements.

COMPANY TO RUN RICE MILLS

GOVERNMENT TO HOLD HALF THE SHARES

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE SCHEME

The Government is considering a scheme for the formation of an independent Ceylon company for the construction and operation of rice mills in which half the shares, it is proposed should be held by the Ceylon Government.

A special committee composed of two members of the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce, two members of the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands, and the Financial Secretary will examine the Scheme before the matter is taken up for final consideration.

The scheme is an outcome of negotiations which had been conducted by the Financial Secretary and the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce with Messrs. Steel Bros. and Co., Ltd., said to be probably the largest firm of rice millers in the East.

The scheme, in the preparation of which the firm mentioned has assisted, provides that the Government's half share of the capital will be in the form of 4½ or 5 per cent. non-cumulative preference shares subject to the limitation of the aggregate preferential dividends to one half of the Company's net profits in each year.

The remaining half share of the capital will consist of ordinary shares, to be subscribed by the participating company and by the Ceylon public in equal share.

Employment of Experts

The Managing agents for the Company to be formed are to be experts provided by the participating Company, who will draw a commission for their services as Managing Agents at the rate of Rs. 2 for every hundred bushels of paddy delivered to the mills. The Managing Agents will provide expert engineers, etc., from their own plants, the new Company paying their salaries.

The provisions of the scheme outlined above are said to be the minimum terms on which Messrs. Steel Bros. would be willing to participate.

The Government, according to Financial Secretary, is not committed to this Company in any way.

The Company will be concerned solely and entirely with milling paddy into rice; they will neither finance the purchase of paddy nor sell the rice, all mill products being the property of Government which will attend to their disposal.

Kokkuvil East Tamil Mixed School

The Kokkuvil East Tamil Mixed School, under the management of the Ramakrishna Mission, Colombo, has been provisionally registered with effect from May 1, 1939.

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

- 1 Post Matriculation
- 2 Inter Arts
- 3 Inter Science

July 1940

Classes Commence on

June 1st 1939

STUDENTS WHO WISH TO JOIN
should

Apply to the Principal

on or before the 25th of May.

(Mis. 23. 1-5—15-5-39.)



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, MAY 15, 1939

REVISION OF TEACHERS' SALARIES

WE ARE GLAD TO HEAR that the Board of Education which met last Friday has appointed a Sub-Committee to go into the question of revision of teachers' salaries along with the Chairman of the Retrenchment Commission. The Sub-Committee consists of many educationists who are sympathetic towards teachers and we hope that they will enter their task in no niggardly or ungenerous spirit. We are not opposed to teachers making sacrifices in the interests of the country, but we hold that any scheme that will prejudice the efficiency of schools by fixing the quota of pupils per teacher high or will discourage men of capacity and character from entering the profession as a result of an unsound grading scheme or of the low scale of salaries suggested is only a suicidal policy which will spell disaster to education. The complaint is that the salaries scheme for new entrants is already unattractive. To lower the salary scheme still further will only result in making teaching "the last refuge of the inefficient". Some sort of check on the employment of a large number of qualified teachers may be necessary in the case of some schools, but even here some generous outlook is very essential. The committee should not proceed on the assumption that the existing scheme is too generous or that a drastic economy in teachers' salaries is a necessary evil.

The Committee Decides

We welcome the decision of the Executive Committee of Local Administration to convert, as from January 1941, the

Jaffna Urban District Council into a Municipality. The Committee's decision is in accord with the wishes of the Town Council, the Jaffna Association, and with the views of a large majority of the people. We are not surprised at the opposition from a certain quarter to this proposal. A memorandum protesting against this proposal which was forwarded to the Minister for Local Administration has been exposed and repudiated by the influential section of the Association in whose name it was sent. A telegram has been sent by these members to the Minister repudiating the claim made in the memorandum and lending their support to the establishment of a Municipality in Jaffna. There is hardly any opposition worth the name in the country to the proposal. The decision of the Ministry must set at rest any opposition and we trust the people will take it in the right spirit and work the new institution to the best advantage of the country.

'Nira' Drinking

Gandhiji's Answer to Parsis

Bombay, May 13.

Writing under the caption, "Is Nira Objectionable?" Gandhiji says in today's "Harijan":—

"Among the fourteen points Parsi friends raised against the prohibition campaign there occurs this strange passage, 'Mahatmaji persuades Parsis to drink Nira, sweet unfermented toddy, but the Parsis very well know the properties of Nira. Moreover, the British Government have already tried this Nira drinking experiment free of tree tax but it failed because Nira produces cold, flatulence, diarrhoea, etc. The experiment has already been tried in Mahatmaji's ashram at Seagon and three fatal results were pronounced.'"

No Bad Results.

"I do not know what the Bombay Government tried, but I do know what Nira is doing and has done to those who are trying it. It is wholly wrong to say that the experiment at Seagon ashram failed and produced fatal results. It has never been known to have produced any bad results ascribed to it by the writer.

"On the contrary Nira is still being freely drunk by many at Seagon and with profit to their health. Investigations clearly showed that the deaths were due not to Nira drinking but to cholera. Nothing has been shown to establish any connection between the deaths and Nira."

Gandhiji concludes: "Opposition based on reason must always command respect. This one seems to me to lack that essential quality."—(Associated Press.)

Working of Congress Ministries

Mr. J. M. Morgan's Views

Bombay, May 13

"On my return after two years' absence, what impressed me most was an atmosphere of what Lord Morley called 'turbulent change', seething with life", said Mr. J. H. Morgan, K. C., who sailed for England today by the mail boat "Viceroy of India."

Mr. Morgan was in India to deliver the Tagore Law lectures at Calcutta.

India, he said, exhibited all the gnawing pains of a growing democracy, not unaccompanied by symptoms of infantile paralysis. Watching with keen interest the experiments in legislation undertaken by the Provincial Governments, he was inclined to observe that it gave rise to much bitterness of feeling.

Mr. Morgan, on the invitation of Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, attended the session of the legislature in Lahore and was impressed by the decorum which characterised the proceedings. It was a matter of great pride for him as an Englishman, to find the great traditions of the Mother of Parliaments reproduced in the Assembly. Mr. Morgan thought that if the provincial legislatures could only learn that spirit of mutual forbearance which characterised the proceedings in Parliament, it would be well for the experiment in the provinces.

The policy of Prohibition pursued by the Congress Governments, he felt, was a mistake. But the Congress Ministries were young and, as a great thinker said, the young never learnt except in the school of experience.

IRRIGATION FIELD ASSISTANTS

Candidates Interviewed

Colombo, Thursday.

The Director of Irrigation interviewed yesterday some of the applicants for a three-year course of training as Field Assistants in the Irrigation Department.

Twenty young men are to be selected. There were 972 applications in all.

According to the scheme prepared by the Director, at the end of the first year's training, which will be given at the Training Class in Colombo, these candidates whose certificates exempt them from the Preliminary Examination of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and who are also otherwise considered suitable, will be selected as engineering pupils under articles with the Director of Irrigation for three years.

The other candidates selected for training as Field Assistants will spend the next two years in the field, and on satisfactory completion of the course will be appointed temporary Junior Field Assistants and will thereafter be eligible for confirmation as vacancies arise.

DROP IN CEYLON'S TRADE IN APRIL

Less Rice Import Than In March

A substantial decrease in the overseas trade of Ceylon for April as compared with the previous months of this year is shown by the Customs Returns published last week.

The value of both exports and imports contracted, probably due to the uncertainties of the international situation. The decrease in the value of exports last month compared with March was over 20 lakhs of rupees, and of imports nearly 30.

The figures for last month are the lowest for the first four months of this year, as the following table shows:

	Imports (In Rs.)	Exports (In Rs.)
January	20,778,921	23,204,007
February	18,919,187	22,909,639
March	21,899,364	24,858,421
April	17,959,491	22,232,043

Even compared with the trade of April, 1938, last month's figures show decreases of ten lakhs in imports and 22 lakhs in exports.

Less Rubber.

The main reason for this decline has been the big contraction in the exports of rubber. Ceylon exported rubber valued at Rs. 4,899,057 in March, compared with only Rs. 2,213,251 last month. For January and February the exports were valued at Rs. 6,467,840 and Rs. 5,252,102 respectively.

On the other hand, it is interesting to note that Ceylon's exports of copra and tea last month were larger than those in March.

Rice Imports.

On the import side, the drop has been brought about mainly by smaller shipments of rice arriving in Ceylon.

The rice imports for last month totalled 925,319 cwt. valued at Rs. 4,533,313 as compared with 1,177,170 cwt valued at Rs. 5,475,789 in March. Decreases are also noticeable under almost every other head of imports, for textiles there being a drop of nearly nine lakhs of rupees, four lakhs for iron and steel manufactures and for motor vehicles over four lakhs.

If the figures for the first four months of this year are, however, taken as a whole, they compare favourably with those of the corresponding period of 1938. The value of Exports for this year's four-month period was Rs. 93,202,110. compared with Rs. 90,574,791 for last year's corresponding period, and imports Rs. 79,556,963 compared with Rs. 81,828,409.

Balance of Trade

The visible balance of trade in favour of Ceylon for the four-month period of this year has amounted to Rs. 13,657,000 compared with Rs. 8,155,000 for the first four months of last year.

The total Customs revenue collected till the end of last month this year has been Rs. 18,099,755, compared with Rs. 18,807,837 for the first four months of last year.

ANGLO-TURKISH AGREEMENT REACHED

A Spur to Further Anti- Aggression Pacts

UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS OF AXIS POWERS

London, Friday.

BRITAIN'S policy of forming an Axis of Peace, by organising resistance to aggression, has taken another big step forward.

An Anglo-Turkish agreement has been reached, providing for mutual assistance between Britain and Turkey in the event of any aggression leading to war in the Mediterranean area. An announcement regarding the agreement will be made in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The two countries will conclude a definite long-term agreement of a reciprocal character in the interest of their national security. The two Governments also recognise the necessity for establishing security in the Black Sea and they are consulting together with the object of achieving this purpose as speedily as possible.

The pact is purely defensive and is directed against no other country. It will not come into operation except in the event of aggressive action. General Staff talks may follow after a definite agreement has been concluded.

The Turkish Deputies cheered again and again when the Premier, Dr. Refik Saydam, announced the Anglo-Turkish agreement in the National Assembly. The whole House enthusiastically approved the agreement. Dr. Saydam made many references to the close ties of friendship and sincere collaboration between Turkey and Britain and other peace-loving countries.

Further Negotiation

Ankara, Saturday.

The conclusion of an understanding between Britain and Turkey to cope with Europe's troubled situation is acting as a spur on diplomatic activities for the conclusion of a Black Sea Pact involving Russia, Rumania and Turkey. It is expected that Britain and France will join it soon, while efforts are being made to wean Bulgaria from the Axis Powers and to induce her to join the agreement.

Efforts to sway Turkey towards the Axis Powers have not been lacking. Herr Fritz von Papen, who was appointed Ambassador to Turkey with the set purpose of bringing Turkey within the German fold, has had several interviews with Mr. Ismet Ionu, the Turkish Foreign Minister, but these have not been successful so far as the Berlin standpoint is concerned.

The conclusion of a Black Sea Pact would involve a rapprochement between Bulgaria and Rumania and, consequently, a solu-

tion of the Dobruja problem which divides the two countries.

It is recalled that Dobruja Province, which belonged to Bulgaria before the war, became Rumanian territory after the war and is claimed by Sofia.

It is understood that Ankara has warned Sofia against Rumania, but on the other hand, Turkey has advised Bucharest to grant certain territorial concessions to Bulgaria.

The question was studied in Paris during the visit of M. Gafencu, the Rumanian Foreign Minister, and the French Government fully supported the Turkish view.

Observers point out the importance of the probable new step. In case a Rumanian-Bulgarian agreement is reached, Bulgaria would adhere to the Balkan Entente to which Yugoslavia still belongs despite Rome-Berlin pressure.

The Balkan Entente would become then a defensive organism against the Roman-Italian menace in South Eastern Europe and conclusion of a Black Sea Pact would bring closer a Rumania-Soviet rapprochement.

Warsaw, Saturday.

A new 290-mile military railway has been opened, running from the Katowice coalfields in South Poland, to Gdynia, on the Baltic, by means of which it will be possible to transport troops along the length of the Polo-German frontier. Traffic from South ern and Central Poland will be able to reach Gdynia now without passing through Danzig.

The railway is partly financed and operated by French capital.

MOTOR INSURANCE COMPANIES

34 Apply for Recognition

Colombo, Friday.

It is understood that thirty four insurance companies have applied to be recognised as authorised insurers under the Motor Car Ordinance.

It is understood that the Executive Committee of Local Administration considered the applications at its last meeting and agreed to the recognition of these companies with a few exceptions.

Three Asked For Deposits

In the case of three companies, it is learned, the Executive Committee recommended that the deposit provided for by the Ordinance should be called for.

Gandhiji Returns to Rajkot

He Will Woo the Durbar

Rajkot, Friday.

Mr. Gandhi and party arrived here this afternoon and were given an enthusiastic reception by large crowds assembled at the station. Mr. Gandhi stood the journey well. He looked tired yet cheerful.

Soon after his arrival, Mr. Gandhi busied himself with discussing his future line action with the local Parishad workers. He said he would follow a double policy: On the one hand he would be wooing the Durbar Virawala and, through him, the Thakore Saheb; on the other, he would pursue the remaining stages arising out of the Chief Justice's award.

Interviewed by the Associated Press about the new policy of the Union Government about the segregation of Indians in South Africa, Mr. Gandhi said that he was deeply grieved that the Union Government seemed to have no finality about its anti-Asiatic drive. Its past declarations were disregarded and some of the recommendations made by its own commissions were also being set at naught. It was no wonder that a section of the British Indian settlers in South Africa resented this policy and, in despair, were thinking of resorting to civil disobedience. He could only hope that the Union Government would retrace its steps and respect the rights acquired by British-Indian settlers.

Broadcasting

AKASH-VANI, MYSORE

This Week's Programme

Wavelength: 70.2 Meters. Frequency: 4265 Kc/S.

CALL SIGN: V. U. 7. M. C.

Monday, the 15th May, 1939

H. H. The Yuvaraja's Birth Day, 6 p.m. Harmonium
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
6-30 to 8-45 p.m. Vocal Music Performance by Asthana Sangi-tha Vidwan B. Devendrappa, accompanied by Vidwan Subramanyam (Violin) and Vidwan Ramiah (Mridangam)

Tuesday, the 16th May 1939

6 p.m. Karnatic Instrumental Music
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
7 to 8-45 p.m. Karnatic Vocal Music

Wednesday, the 17th May 1939

6 p.m. Film Hits
6-15 p.m. News & Announcements
6-30 to 8-45 p.m. Gottuvadhya Recital by Vidwan Srinivasa Iyengar accompanied by Vidwan Ramiah (Mridangam)

Thursday, the 18th May 1939

6 p.m. Orchestral Music
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
6-30 to 8-45 p.m. Harikatha: "Sriyala Charitre" by Harikatha Visharatha Mirle Subba Rao

Friday, the 19th May 1939

6 p.m. Veena Recital
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
7 p.m. Hindusthani Music
7-30 p.m. "Qirat"
8 p.m. "Masnavi Moulana Ronne"

REFORMS DEBATE IN COUNCIL

TERRITORIAL BASIS OF ELECTIONS

FIVE AMENDMENTS

Colombo, Saturday.

THE State Council yesterday debated at length on the second of the Reforms motions—that dealing with the election of members on a territorial basis. Five amendments were before the House, each one proposing a change from the present territorial basis.

The first amendment, moved by the Nominated Member, Mr. G.A. Wille, was that adequate representation for all minority communities should be provided for. From the discussion that followed it was evident that that amendment received poor support mostly owing to the fact that those, who sponsored other amendments aimed at a more definite charge of the territorial basis, namely, to introduce communal representation.

In view of the number of speeches forthcoming, the House could not decide even on that one amendment. The House stands adjourned till next Tuesday, when Government business will be dealt with before the Reforms Debate is resumed.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 708.
In the matter of the estate of the late Arumugam Kailasam of Vaddukodai West Deceased.
Rasammah widow of Arumugam Kailasam of Vaddukodai West
Vs. Petitioner.
1. Sivapakkiam daughter of Kailasam of do
2. Ponniah Thurai Nagarathnam of do

Respondents.
This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esqr. District Judge, Jaffna, on the 1st day of March 1939 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the above-named 1st respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 2nd respondent for the purpose of representing her in this case.

It is further ordered that letters of administration be granted to the petitioner of the estate of the deceased, unless the said respondents shall appear before this court on the 26th day of April 1939 and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

Extended to 24-5-39.

This 3rd day of April 1939.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.
(O. 7. 15 & 18 5-39)

by Mir Md. Husine Esqr.

Saturday, the 20th May 1939

6 p.m. Violin Recital
6-15 p.m. News and Announcements
6-30 to 8-45 p.m. Vocal Music Performance by Vidwan S. Lakshmana Sasthry accompanied by Vidwan Subramanyam (Violin) and Vidwan Ramiah (Mridangam)

Sunday, the 21st May 1939

No Broadcast.

Khaddar Production in India

Marked Increase Last Year

Brindaban, May 8.

THE report on the working of the All-India Spinners' Association for the past year, which was considered by the Council of the Association on Friday and Saturday, records remarkable progress and expansion of the Association in all directions.

There has been great expansion in the production activities which extended over 13,000 villages in 1938 as against 10,280 in 1937. The production for the year 1938 amounted to 1,23,00,000 yards as against 72,000 yards in 1937, an increase of 71 per cent over the 1937 figure. The number of registered spinners and weavers increased from 1,77,000 and 13,000 respectively in 1937 to 2,86,000 and 18,000 in 1938 and the wages distributed to them amounted Rs. 21 lakhs and Rs. 13 lakhs, respectively in 1938, as against Rs. 10 lakhs in 1937.

Wages

The report adds that the year witnessed a substantial increase in the rates of carding and spinning wages. The scale now adopted will raise the earnings of an average spinner from two annas to three annas for eight hours' efficient work, that is an increase of about 50 per cent. The carding wages have been doubled, the new scale being two annas per lb., instead of one anna. The Maharashtra and Gujarat branches are paying a much higher scale of wages, enabling the spinners to earn up to six annas for eight hours' work.

During the year the spinning wheels of 18,3000 spinners were improved and 22,900 wheels were given afresh.

The Association received substantial grants from the Congress Ministries for the work of improving the efficiency of spinners and for providing adequate wages, the aggregate amount being Rs. 2,76,000.

As a result of the establishment of the Congress Ministries in several provinces, says the report, the demand for Khadi increased at the beginning of the year, necessitating the curtailment of the production activities to some extent. Considering, however, that this activity provides the most suitable work to the poverty-stricken people of the villages in periods of enforced idleness it is hoped that the public will help to dispose of the stocks of Khadi as quickly as it is produced.

Rajkot Reforms

Rajkot, May, 13.

Mr. Virawalla visited Mr. Gandhi for half an hour today.

The trend of discussions is unknown but it is stated in certain circles that Mr. Gandhi acquainted Mr. Virawalla with his desire to come to an honourable settlement even at this stage. Mr. Virawalla, it is understood, explained, the State's point of view as well as the readiness of the moderate group to accept what the State agreed to grant by way of reforms.

No Pearl Fishery in Near Future

What Recent Inspection Revealed

Commenting on Pearl fisheries in the Gulf of Mannar, the Marine Biologist in his Report for 1938 says:—

Pinctada vulgaris is now the accepted scientific name of the Gulf of Mannar pearl oyster and replaces the old name *Margaritifera vulgaris*. No inspection of the Pearl Banks was made in 1937. An inspection of about one-third of the area was, however, made in March of this year from the Harbour Tug "Hercules", Captain E. C. Stubbs, Master Attendant, being in charge of the Nautical Survey and Mr. P. E. P. Deraniyagala, Assistant Marine Biologist, being in charge of the biological side of the work. The area examined was about ninety square miles in extent and comprised the following pairs:—(1) Moderagam, (2) Cheval Group, (3) Periya Paar Karai, (4) True Venkalai, and (5) Periya paars. Twenty-six lines of dredges at one mile intervals were taken over the area, some of the lines being as much as seven and a half nautical miles in length. Oysters occurred in 67 dredge hauls, the number taken varying from two to ten oysters per haul, with a maximum of 78 oysters in dredge haul 168 on line one over the East Cheval. The oysters were mostly between the ages of eight and ten months, but very young of the spat stage were obtained. No trace was discovered of the oysters found in this region in 1936. These have doubtless disappeared and the present population are either derived from them or possibly from the beds in the deeper waters which have never been properly surveyed owing to the lack of suitable dredging gear. The occurrence of oysters in these deeper waters is, however, of academic rather than practical interest as skin divers are unable to work at depths greater than eleven fathoms. Opportunity will be taken to survey these deeper waters when the new research vessel is commissioned. This vessel will be equipped with electric grabs or with some equally efficient type of dredging gear.

Although the area occupied by oysters within the pairs examined is greater than that charted at previous recent inspections, the oysters do not occur in num-

PROTECTION OF ANCESTRAL PROPERTY

Legislation Sought Against Attachment

The introduction of legislation for the protection from attachment, in execution of Civil decrees, of the ancestral property of agricultural debtors is sought in a State Council motion, notice of which was given by Mr. A. Ratnayake (Dumbara) at yesterday's meeting.

The motion also urges the same protection for the standing crops of such debtors as well as a sufficient portion of their land, whether ancestral or self acquired, for the maintenance of their families.

bers sufficient to warrant the expectation of a fishery over this area in the near future. Eight pairs remain to be examined before the three yearly cycle of inspection of the whole area of the Pearl Banks is completed. These pairs will be inspected in 1939 and 1940.

The pearl oyster *Pinctada vulgaris* has, in Ceylon waters, two breeding maxima per year, namely, at the heights of the north-east and south-west monsoons, that is, in December-January and July-August respectively, the breeding stimulus being produced by changes of temperature and salinity of the sea water. If these changes are abrupt the oysters are stimulated to their greatest spawning but if the changes are gradual only intermittent spawning results. In the former case an enormous number of eggs and sperms are liberated over a very short period and assuming favourable currents a heavy spatfall is produced. In the latter case relatively few eggs and sperms are liberated and hence no spatfall can result. Thus the prospects for pearl fisheries depend essentially on ideal conditions for the spawning of the pearl oyster, namely, of temperature and salinity of the sea, which, judging from the intermittent nature of past fisheries, a characteristic of the Ceylon Pearl Banks, seldom obtain. Advantage will be taken of the facilities offered by the new research vessel to investigate the variations of salinities, temperatures and currents of the waters of the pearl banks during the critical periods of the two monsoons.

Science and Religion

(Continued from page 7)

mind, have you cared to study Kapila's system, in which both have been derived from *pradhana*?...I am convinced that the study of this kind will do inestimable good to both science and philosophy." Proceeding the speaker said, "It gives me joy to see the gulf between science and metaphysics being bridged, and without going into reasons for my statement I say with all the force of conviction of which I am capable that if scientific men would turn to some of the methods of the mystic, the methods of Patanjali, they will see light instead of darkness."

Science, however, has another sphere, that of practical responsibility of satisfying certain human needs. Science can take the credit for control over disease and several other such benevolent achievements. But equally to science must go the discredit for all the mutilation, incendiarism, painful death and insane destruction of life and property which make modern warfare so hideous. Knowledge is a powerful instrument for good, and an equally powerful instrument for evil.

Summing up the speaker said that it should be a part of the vocation of the scientist to raise not only the standard of knowledge and comfort of humanity but to raise the level of its spiritual sense as well. It is not enough to cater to the demands of man, as we find him, to-day, but it is also necessary to decide what kind of man we want to inhabit this earth. So far science has neglected this duty. Science will neglect this duty further at its own peril, for its will be the responsibility for the inevitable collapse of civilization and of all that man holds sacred and beautiful.

India looks to the scientist for help. The country's forest and mineral resources are assets which should be exploited for the good of nation. There are diseases which find our climate and our socio-economic conditions favourable. These have to be combated; so also famine, flood and early death. The vitality of the people has to be raised; healthier and less fatiguing methods of work have to be devised and peoples' earning capacity augmented. For help to achieve all this, India looks up to the scientist. "The Indian scientist has to remember", Mr. Sempurnanand concluded, "that it is his privilege to help in the regeneration of a country with noble traditions of scholarship and public service, but withal, a country which to-day is among the poorest of the poor and cannot give adequate recompense or recognition to scholarship and research."

(Prabuddha Bharata)

NOTICE.

Applications for the under-mentioned posts in the offices of Village Tribunal will be received by the Government Agent of the Northern Province, Jaffna, up to 12 noon on 31st May 1939:

Office.	Station.	Salary Scale.	Minimum educational qualification.
Head Clerk	Pallai (or Chavakacheheri)	Rs. 360-24-672 p.a.	J. S. C. (Tamil) and standard VII (English).
1 Assistant Clerk	Delft.	Rs. 240-18-492 p.a.	Do.
1 Do.	Mallakam.	Do.	Do.
1 Do.	Pallai (or Chavakacheheri)	Do.	Do.
1 Peon.	Delft.	Rs. 180-6-240 p. a.	Ability to read and write English and Tamil.
1 Do.	Pallai (or Chavakacheheri)	Do.	Do.
1 Watcher & Sweeper	Mallakam.	Rs. 120 p.a.	Do.
1 Do.	Pallai (or Chavakacheheri)	Do.	Do.

All the above-mentioned posts are non-pensionable. Applications from local residents will be preferred.

THE KACHCHERI,
JAFFNA, 5TH MAY 1939.

R. B. NAISH,
Government Agent, N. P.

The Jaffna U. D. C.

Minutes of Last General Meeting

The Minutes of Proceedings of a General meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council held at the Office of the Council on Monday the 24th day of April 1939 at 4-30 P. M. pursuant to notice dated the 20th day of April 1939.

Present:- Mr. S. A. Sabapathy, Chairman; Messrs. K. Aiyadurai, Vice-Chairman; R. A. M. Thuraiappa, Provincial Engineer, N. D.; Dr. V. Nadarajah, Medical Officer of Health; Messrs. S. M. Aboobucker; C. R. Thambiah; R. R. Nalliah; M. Jacob; V. A. Durayappah; C. Ponnambalam; K. V. Sinnathurai; S. Patanjali and Secretary.

The Minutes of Proceedings of the Meeting of the Council held on the 11th day of March 1939 copies of which had been furnished to each member of the Council were taken as read and confirmed.

No petitions were presented.

Pursuant to notice Mr. C. R. Thambiah asked:-

Will the Chairman be pleased to state his reasons for not approving the building plan submitted by Mr S. V. Vaitilingam of Orphanage Road, Colombogam on 2nd May 1938?

Will the Chairman be pleased to state when the same is likely to be approved?

The Chairman replied that in pursuance of the policy initiated during the time of his predecessor he had written to the applicant calling upon him to round off a corner. If the Council desired that the policy should be abandoned he was prepared to pass this and other plans in future without calling upon applicants to round off corners.

The question of approving Mr. Vaitilingam's plan was under consideration.

Pursuant to notice Mr. C. Ponnambalam moved:-

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,500/- be advanced in 1939 out of the surplus balance of the Council for a scheme of subsidised latrine construction under section 122 (2) of Ordinance No. 11 of 1920." Mr. M. Jacob seconded.

It was agreed after discussion to advance Rs. 1,250/- in 1939 to erect 25 latrines under the subsidised scheme.

It was also decided that before work on the latrines is commenced the Medical Officer of Health should report on the legal effect of the agreements entered into in this connection.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam withdrew the following motion that stood in his name as it was explained that there was nothing to prevent the electric mains being extended along roads, funds permitting:-

"That 3 oil lamps be erected at Aththikadu Road".

Pursuant to notice Mr. M. Jacob moved:-

"This Council resolves to fix an oil lamp at Moolai Lane".

Mr. S. Patanjali seconded-carried.

Considered papers *re* Rent and Lease of Grand Bazaar Vegetable Market:-

It was decided to accept the Vice-Chairman's recommendation that the surviving partner and the heirs of legal representatives of the de-

ceased partner and his surviving spouse be given the right to carry on the recovery of rents for the unexpired period provided they entered into a fresh agreement and furnished fresh security.

Considered letter No. A. 742 of March 9, 1939 from the Secretary to the Minister for Local Administration regarding conversion of Jaffna U.D.C. into a Municipal Council.

Mr. R. R. Nalliah moved:-

"This Council requests the Minister for Local Administration to convert the Jaffna U.D.C. into a Municipal Council as from 1st January 1941".

Mr. C. R. Thambiah seconded-Carried.

Messrs. S. M. Aboobucker, S. Patanjali, M. Jacob, the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman participated in the discussion.

Messrs. S. M. Aboobucker, M. Jacob and the Vice-Chairman spoke against the motion while Mr. S. Patanjali and the Chairman spoke in support of the motion.

The motion was voted on and 6 voted for the motion (Chairman Mr. S. Patanjali, Dr. V. Nadarajah, Messrs. R. R. Nalliah, C. R. Thambiah and K. V. Sinnathurai) 5 voted against it (Vice Chairman, Messrs. C. Ponnambalam, M. Jacob, S. M. Aboobucker and V. A. Durayappah) Mr. R. A. M. Thuraiappa, Provincial Engineer, N.D. declined to vote either for or against the motion.

Considered papers *re* Flood Outlet Scheme for Nedungkulam area.

Mr. S. M. Aboobucker proposed that the recommendation of the Works Committee be accepted and that a supplementary vote of Rs. 24/- be sanctioned under head "E 1 (g)".

Mr. S. Patanjali seconded-Carried.

It was decided to allow Mr. K. Velupillai's application to erect a monument at the Karayur Burial Ground on his paying Rs. 25/- for the plot of land required for same. Considered letter dated March 29, 1939 from the Principal, Girls' High School, Vembadi, Jaffna *re* constructing a drain from the School to Hospital Road Junction.

It was decided to build the drain provided the authorities in charge of the School bore half the cost.

It was decided to pay Cleaner M. A. Peter -/80 cents per diem with effect from 1st January 1939 and to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 18/- under head "J 1 (b)".

Considered letter from Messrs. Fentons Ltd. *re* advertising Fentons on the back of the Electricity Bills if Fentons paid Rs. 50/- for same for 6 months.

It was decided to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 150/- under head "E 1 (j)".

It was decided to accept the recommendation of the Tender Committee to accept the offer of Contractor V. Nagalingam to construct ten (10) blocks of semi-detached dwelling houses at Karayur Reclamation Grounds for Rs. 14,242, cement concrete blocks being supplied by the Council, and also to ask him to make his own bricks the Council paying him a further sum of Rs. 4,700/- for this purpose.

Considered papers regarding Jaffna Water Supply Scheme.

It was decided to authorize the Chairman to enter into an agreement or agreements with the owners of the alternative site selected for the wells *re* purchase of same and to buy up the entire allotment of land in the vicinity at a reasonable price.

Considered the Memo of the Medical Officer of Health regarding the appointment of a female attend-

ant from next month for the Karayur Maternity Home.

It was decided to authorize the Chairman to appoint an attendant and to pass a supplementary vote of Rs. 60/- under head "E 1 (o)".

It was decided to sanction the expenses Rs. 12/75 incurred by midwives Perera and Sebamalai in connection with their duties and to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 12/75 under head "E 1 (b)".

Considered the Memo of the Electricity Superintendent regarding Assistant Linesman, Assistant Driver etc.

It was decided subject to the approval of the Department of Government Electrical Undertakings to appoint Mr. S. Coomaraswamy Assistant Linesman with effect from 1st May 1939 on a salary scale of Rs. 480/- — Rs. 720/- and a travelling allowance of Rs. 90/- per annum.

It was decided subject to the approval of the Department of Government Electrical Undertakings to appoint the Senior Cleaner (George Henry) Junior Assistant Driver on a salary scale of Rs. 336/- — Rs. 480/- with effect from 1st May 1939.

It was decided subject to the approval of the Department of Government Electrical Undertakings to appoint the Senior Apprentice in the Power House a cleaner on a daily pay of -/75 cents. with effect from 1st May 1939.

It was also decided to appoint an additional street lamp lighter on daily pay from 1st May 1939.

It was decided to sanction a supplementary vote of Rs. 193/- under head "B 4".

The Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1938 and the letter of the Commissioner of Local Government *re* Grant for Slum Clearance and the connected papers were tabled.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 726.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kathiravelu Sivaguru of Changanai West

Deceased.

Kanagammah widow of Kathiravelu (O.4. 11 & 15-5-39.)

Science and Religion

(Continued from page 1)

the substratum of all that we see. And in its own way science has come to the conclusion that the world of nature from the mightiest sun to electron, from man to amoeba, is subjective in a very real sense. Sir James Jeans posits the universe as pure thought in the mind of a great mathematician, and Prof. Eddington explaining the limitations of physics, in other words, confirms him.

The speaker pointed out the strikingly identical finding of the mystic when he spoke of *manorajya*. He added, "When speaking of the impassable gulf which seems to separate matter from

(Continued on page 6)

Sivaguru of Changanai West
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Subramaniam son of Sivaguru
2. Kanagalingam son of Sivaguru
3. Annalechumy daughter of Sivaguru
4. Rasammah daughter of Sivaguru
5. Kathiravelu Kumariah all of Changanai West

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the minors 1st to 4th Respondents and praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 5th day of April 1939 in the presence of Mr. S. Kandasamy Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 1st day of April 1939 having been read. It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the said minors and it is ordered that the Petitioner as the widow of the deceased is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to her accordingly unless the abovenamed Respondents or any others shall on or before the 25th May 1939 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 24th day of April 1939.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

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Order NisiIN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 699.
In the matter of the intestate estate
of the late Nagapooraniammah
wife of Suppiah Arunasalam of
Karamban Deceased.
Suppiah Arunasalam of Suruvil,
Kayts Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Chellachchipillai widow of Murugesu
2. Murugesu Naganathapillai
3. Murugesu Sinniah
4. Murugesu Nagarajah
5. Thillaiammah widow of Thamotheampillai
6. Murugesu Kumaraswamy
7. Meenadchiammal daughter of Murugesu
8. Murugesu Manicavasagar all of do. The 7th and 8th Respondents are Minors by their Guardian-ad-Litem the 1st Respondent

This matter coming on for disposal
before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire,
District Judge, Jaffna on the 31st
day of January 1939 in the presence
of Mr. K. V. Sinnathurai Proctor on

No 469

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(Mis. 32, 8-5-29-5-39.)

the part of the Petitioner and the
affidavit of the Petitioner having been
read; It is ordered that the above-
named 1st Respondent be appointed
Guardian-ad-Litem over the minors
the 7th and 8th Respondents and
that the Petitioner be declared en-
titled to have letters of Administra-
tion to the estate of the abovenamed
deceased as her husband unless the
Respondents or any other person or
persons interested shall appear before
this Court on the 22nd March 1939
and state objection or shew sufficient
cause to the contrary.

24th February 1939.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

22-3-39.

The above Order Nisi is extended
to 17-5-39.Itd. C. C.
D. J.

(O. 5. 11 & 15-5-39.)

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Y. 134. 1-4-39 to 30-9-39 * [M]

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Y. 182. 1-11-38--30-11-39 (M)

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(M)

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[Y. 103. 22-7-38 to 21-7-39.]

[M.]

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