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CONGRESS WAY OF REGIONAL PLANNING

Gandhiji's Doctrine in Practice

THE PLACE OF WORK IN LIFE

By Prof. J. C. Kumarappa

IN dealing with higher aspects of life, there is always a temptation to forget mundane applications. Philosophers analyse "Truth and Non-violence" intellectually and forget that a clear conception of these eternal principles can only be obtained through watching them in everyday action.

Studying Gandhiji's writings is useful but it merely sheds a light like that of a candle. If we wish to get daylight, we have to observe his actions and read them as we would a book. The purpose of this article, therefore, is to indicate the general lines on which such studies have to be made and to show how the whole constructive programme of the Congress is an expression of Gandhiji's philosophy, however imperfect it may be—says the author in the *Statesman*.

In every one of us there are two warring elements—one takes a short range view while the other looks at every act in a setting in which time plays an important part, and where a thousand years seem but as an evening spent. In the measure in which these two view points are balanced, humanity will stand still or progress. Usually the individual takes the short-range view and lives in the "to-day" and is self-centred.

The long-range function is in practice delegated to society—the State, religious or communal organizations. The man with the short-range outlook says: "Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years, take thine ease, eat, drink, be merry," while the one with the distant vision says: "For what doth it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

Unless we understand this difference in emphasis, we cannot grasp the significance of the teachings of prophets and

seers. It is in this emphasis that the Socialist programme differs from that of Gandhiji's—the former counts material welfare and possessions as though they were everything while the latter yields the first place to human values.

From this view-point we have to consider the place of work in life. Every occupation has two parts to it—perspiration and inspiration—pain and pleasure—drudgery and joy.

Generally, the large share falls to the painful part. It follows from this that the natural tendency is to seek a way out of it and at the same time retain the pleasurable part. This is the function of slavery to shift the drudgery on to others and to keep the enjoyment for oneself. No one will offer to take up the drudgery and give up the enjoyment unless forced to do so.

Herein comes the place of violence, namely the apportionment of the components of work between two different groups. Other races had to be conquered in order to get slaves and in course of time, the same outlook developed into capitalism, which to-day appropriates the profits to the powerful and relegates the weak to drudgery. This was followed by imperialism where both the Colonies and Dominions are slaves and the ruling country enjoys the fruits of might.

Meaning of Culture

Has drudgery no place? Can we develop and attain a culture without it? If so, then the civilisation of the west has a justification. If not, it has within it the seed of destruction, and suicide will soon follow. No one can become a musician without spending long hours of practice, To get ten minutes' joy of self-expression on the stage, one has to

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Electricity Rate for Lawyers

Same as for Domestic Purposes

Jaffna Urban Council's Decision

THAT lawyers who have offices in their residences and wish that their homes should not be regarded as business places should be charged for electricity at the usual rate for domestic purposes, was the decision of the Jaffna Urban District Council at its last meeting.

In moving the resolution, Mr. C. Ponnambalam said that tariff 2 referred to supply of current for domestic purposes only and tariff 3 for commercial purposes.

The Manager of Electrical Undertakings had ruled that lawyers who had offices in their residences, were carrying on business and should be placed under tariff 2 and 3 combined.

In Colombo and other towns lawyers, who had offices in their own houses, were charged under tariff 2 only.

The Provincial Engineer remarked that the lawyers in Colombo did not have their offices at their residences. Mr. V. A. Durayappah seconded.

"Preferential Treatment"

Mr. M. Jacob objected to the appointment of an assistant linesman, a junior assistant driver and a senior apprentice, made at the previous meeting of the Council. He said that there had been preferential treatment.

When the minutes were read, Mr. Jacob objected that the item had not been on the agenda. Had he known that the appointments would be made he would not have left the meeting.

The Chairman, Mr. Sam Sabapathy, said that the papers referring to the matter had been circulated and it had been taken up under "any other business". Mr. K. V. Sinnathurai moved that the minutes be adopted and the discussion ended.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam then presented a petition on behalf of the renters of the Gala and 'Bus Stand for a rebate as

MODEL RURAL CENTRE

TO BE ORGANISED AFTER QUEBEC PLAN

TORONTO LADY TO WORK IN CEYLON

A BOLD attempt to organise a model rural reconstruction centre in Ceylon, based on the well-known Quebec plan, is to be made by Mrs. Sisley Tanner, of Toronto.

Mrs. W. D. Fernando, well-known Social Service worker, in Colombo has volunteered to finance the scheme. It is proposed to select a few villages in the Udipattu, one of the neglected areas, for the model centre.

"A spiritual and religious revolution is of no use unless the economic well-being of the people is given prior consideration," said Mrs. Tanner to a reporter of "The Times of Ceylon."

"The rural reconstruction work in Quebec, which is copied all over the world, was the out-

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they were losing heavily on account of the formation of a 'bus Owners' Union, which was restricting the number of 'buses plying along the routes in the Jaffna Peninsula. Messrs. R. R. Nalliah and K. V. Sinnathurai supported the petition.

Waiting for Report

The Chairman said that similar applications were often made. 'Bus owners' unions were often formed in Jaffna and ceased to function after three or six months. It was not desirable to create such precedent.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam then inquired as to how many 'buses ran last year and how many were running this year. The Chairman said that he had deputed a revenue officer to take the statistics.

Mr. Aboobucker stated that the present Union was the most effective. Mr. Jacob too supported the petition.

The Provincial Engineer's suggestion that they could consider the matter at the end of the year when they would have the reports of the revenue officer, was adopted.

CITRUS CULTIVATION IN CEYLON

Some Soil and Manurial Problems

By A.W.R. Joachim, Ph.D., F.I.C.,
Dip. Agric. (Cantab.)
(Chemist, Department of Agriculture)

THE area under systematically-cultivated citrus in Ceylon has been slowly but steadily extending during the past few years and is likely to be further extended in the future. It is, therefore, essential that those who grow or contemplate growing the crop should be acquainted with some of the important soil and manurial problems affecting successful citrus culture in the Island.

Citrus trees do best on deep, well-drained, medium loams with no physical obstruction to root development and water movement within a soil depth of about 4 feet. Thus lowlying, clay soils in which water drainage is impeded, very hard laterite (cabook) soils such as not infrequently occur in the humid low-country, soils in which the permanent water table is too near the surface, and those with an impervious heavy clay or hardpan sub soil are unsuitable or, at any rate, unfavourable for the crop unless ameliorative measures, e.g., surface and sub-soil drainage, are adopted. Even so, it is doubtful whether the returns would, in many cases, be sufficiently remunerative to justify the expenditure involved. Soils with a gravel sub-soil, especially in dry and semi-dry areas where irrigation is not feasible, and those which are too rocky are also not generally to be recommended.

From the chemical standpoint citrus soils should be well supplied with organic matter and nitrogen, available lime, potash and phosphoric acid, and should contain a sufficiency of the minor elements, e.g., boron, necessary for the health of the trees. Soils containing an excess of organic matter or lime are, however, to be avoided as, on such soils, the trees developed certain physiological disorders and become unhealthy. Fortunately these soils are extremely rare in Ceylon. On the other hand, strongly acid soils such as the wet patana or the laterite soils, are disadvantageous for more than one reason, the chief being their lack of lime. Soils which are strongly alkaline and contain excessive quantities of soluble sodium and magnesium salts are also unsuited to the crop. These, again, occur but seldom in Ceylon.

Citrus is a crop which absorbs large amounts of plant food from the soil. It has been reckoned that an acre of citrus giving average yields removes from the soil about 55 lb. nitrogen, 12 lb. phosphoric acid, 45 lb. potash and 85 lb. lime. It is obvious, therefore that if citrus is to be grown as a commercial proposition it has to be fairly heavily manured and limed.

An essential requirement for successful citrus cultivation is an adequate amount of soil organic matter. Ceylon soils are generally deficient in this respect. The deficiency should be made good by the application of farmyard manure, compost and green manure. A fully-bearing citrus tree could receive with advantage up to about 200 lb. of farmyard or other bulky organic manure per annum. A suitable

time of application is soon after the crop has been picked. Younger trees should receive proportionately smaller amounts. Green manure could replace farmyard manure in part, but, where cover crops are grown, it is essential that they be turned into the soil or cut and left as mulch on the surface before the drought sets in. It is the experience of growers in certain citrus-growing countries that a permanent cover in the grove affects both the growth and yield of the trees adversely. This is due to the competition between the roots of the main and the cover crop for the moisture and nutrients of the soil. Recent work at the Experiment Station, Peradeniya, by the Demonstrator in Plant Propagation has confirmed this observation.

For the healthy growth of citrus an adequate supply of lime in the soil is necessary. Citrus trees absorb large quantities of calcium, their demands for this element becoming greater with advancing age. It has been found that calcium constitutes about a third of the ash content of healthy citrus leaves, while mottled or chlorotic leaves, i. e., those which have developed a characteristic yellowing, in part or whole, have much lower proportions of this element. An acute and prolonged deficiency of calcium results in the mottling and chlorosis of the leaves, the die-back of the branches, poor crop yields and ultimately even the death of the trees. The period of liming of citrus trees is therefore of fundamental importance in all but a few areas where the crop is grown. The main exceptions are those where the soils are derived from Miocene limestone, e. g., part of the Jaffna Peninsula, or associated with crystalline limestone as in the Matale-Dambulla district. Even in these areas, on certain soil types citrus will benefit by liming. It is tentatively suggested that where lime is applied the annual application be varied from 4 to 15 lb. per tree, depending on its age. Experiment might indicate that larger doses are necessary.

A deficiency of lime in the soil is only one of several causes of chlorosis in citrus. Others are unsuitable physical soil conditions such as those already enumerated, unfavourable chemical conditions, e. g., excess of lime, low iron availability, deficiency in the minor elements, zinc, boron, manganese, magnesium, copper, incompatibility of stock and scion, eelworm, &c. But evidence is forthcoming that trees grown on naturally calcium-deficient soils and which have not received adequate applications of lime are most liable to chlorosis. Certain species of citrus, e. g., mandarins, are more susceptible than others, but none is immune. Owing to its fairly wide prevalence in Ceylon, citrus chlorosis is at present engaging the attention of the Departmental officers concerned with the subject.

In regard to artificial fertilizers for citrus, numerous experiments in other countries have shown that the best response is obtained with nitrogenous fertilizers. Local experience confirms this finding. Potassic and phosphatic fertilizers are also beneficial on many local soils and essential on the sandy soils which are deficient in these elements. Especially when bulky organic manures are used in insufficient quantity, part of the nitrogen applied to the crop might be given in organic form e. g., as blood meal. Any of the ordinary nitrogenous or compound nitrogen

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CONGRESS WAY OF REGIONAL PLANNING

(Continued from page 1)

spend years of practice. What is true in art is also true in science, for there is no short cut to mathematics or to science. The way lies only through years of plodding, and drudgery develops the man and gives him a culture.

Culture in a nation is the result of repeat-actions on individuals composing that nation. Drudgery, like roughage which helps to assimilate the nutritive elements of food, helps the growth of the individual. From this analysis, we can see that perspiration is the more desirable component of work.

Wardha Scheme

If work has this constructive, culture-creating element in it for adults, it can be harnessed for the development of the child also. This is what is attempted under the much discussed "Wardha Scheme" of Education. In this system, it is sought to impart knowledge and culture through work. We cannot pause to discuss this method here. We mention it only to show the underlying view of thought that connects all Congress constructive schemes.

The formation of the All-India Spinners' Association and the All-India Village Industries' Association brings to a focus the application of this principle to the daily occupations of the people. If work has these valuable attributes, then we have to plan our every-day national life so that full advantage is taken of the function of work. Anything that dislocates national progress and the advancement of civilization has to be discarded without any compunction. This brings us immediately to the methods of production.

We have already noted that western organizations have been moulded to shift the repeat action or drudgery part to others. To do this, it has been necessary to regiment labour forces. In regimental labour, there is no opportunity for culture. It is not possible to obtain culture in pill form during leisure hours. Life has to be assimilated as a whole and its various parts are not capable of being detached without injuring progress.

Machines for large-scale production have been designed with the specific purpose of making possible regimented labour. Herein comes our difficulty in accepting such machinery as the normal economic organization. It may have a restricted role to play but not as an ideal method for use in all industries.

Besides centralization involves control over the lives of large numbers of people. This is a function of the State and should not be delegated to private owners, as is done under capitalism.

Therefore, it behoves us to see that the people are provided with employment in a wholesome form. Such work should create wealth and at the same time also distribute it and thus afford an out-

let for the creative faculty in everyone.

In deciding on a system of production, we have to take many factors into consideration. For the crane, the jug may be an ideal vessel to use, but not so for the fox, which has to lap up its food. When the centralized method of production found favour in the west nearly two centuries ago, there was a surfeit of capital available. In India to-day, we have a surfeit of labour available.

Therefore, any system that we adopt has to be shaped to meet the contingency.

Knowing this fact, we proceed to convert the available raw materials into consumption goods. It is folly to allow raw materials to leave the locality as such. Export of raw materials is equivalent to an export of chances of employment. In other words, export of raw materials creates and increases unemployment. A nation cannot exist economically as a raw material producer only.

Apart from this, we have to bear in mind that one who works at the raw material stage of an article gets a much lower remuneration than one who works at a stage where the article is getting ready for consumption. This is one reason why the western nations are anxious to retain for themselves the privilege of manufacturing articles relegating to colonies and dependencies the role of raw material producers.

Regional Planning

In every industry there are several functions to be performed. A carefully planned economy does not begin and end with deciding what materials are to be produced and where. It has to plan out each industry functionally.

The regional planning will become useless if it is not carried to the logical second stage. Soviet Russia has emphasized the regional planning. Certain functions are best performed by the State or society and certain others by the individuals. If these functions are not properly co-ordinated, there will be jamming at some points resulting in dislocation of work, unemployment and stagnation.

An attempt is made, in practice, in the organisation of the A. I. S. A., and the A. I. V. I. A., to plan on these bases. Regional planning involves many State functions. In these institutions in the absence of the powers of the State, control of the market is attempted by resorting to patriotism and by creating public opinion instead of by regulating tariffs, exchange and currency and freight rates. A certain amount of research is being done on the processes involved and the methods of production are being improved. Financing is done where necessary and sales depots are organized for the sale of finished goods. The products are tested and graded and prices fixed by predetermined standards. These are functions which would ordinarily fall to the State.

Wages Experiment

Under capitalistic organization, the tendency has been to reduce

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OUR INDIAN LETTER

THE MAGIG OF THE
MAHATMA?

—A Poet's Indiscretions

(By Lanka)

Madras, 13th May 1939

THE occasional incursions of Poet Tagore into politics have never helped matters in the past. He is inclined to be too sudden and impetuous and is forced immediately afterwards to retract or explain. In the crisis in Congress recently he made a show of himself by first congratulating Babu Rajendra Prasad on his election as President, and then had to say something to please Bose. And he was a Bengali too, wasn't he? So we had a poetic effusion on the apparent defeat that was to be a moral victory. And Tagore is eighty, you must remember, though he does not seem to.

DOES it not seem strange that a person who time and again asserts that he is not even a four-anna member of Congress, is the life and soul of Congress whether he is in the place where Congress meets or elsewhere, and that he guides its every step? This influence of Mahatma Gandhi is very trying to quite a lot of his opponents. So heavy is his impress on Congress politics that a large number of politicians even though finding it irksome on occasion have resigned themselves to his life-leadership. To democracy it all seems unreasonable, but the fact is persistent. Some unwholesome practices seem to have arisen from this dominance of a single personality in national affairs, by the more astute of his lieutenants doing things in a high-handed manner and managing to get his approval. In all the recent bickerings and quarrels in Congress circles you can trace a germ of this undemocratic method. Add to it the Hitlerism of some of the leaders and the partiality for discipline by those in the High Command, and you have the clue to the trouble in Congressland.

PURIFYING the atmosphere in Congress politics about which a resolution has been passed by the All-India Committee, will be not a day too soon, if it means a thorough overhaul of the whole machinery and the men engaged in working it. A good deal of the trouble in the country against Congress domination may be traced to the foolishly arrogant actions of upstarts in Congress. When Congressmen come into power in local bodies they are inclined to prove it by resorting to petty-fogging methods. Hoisting the tricolor flag, on even temple cars, installing portraits of Gandhiji, voting addresses to every prominent Congressman thrusting the National Song on unwilling crowds, these and a good many similar things generally have occupied the attention and time and money of local bodies. Gandhiji himself has set his face against such display, but he is not aware of how much is done in the country thus to rouse the feelings of unsympathetic people. To this may be traced also the opposition of Mus-

lims in growing volume to everything Congress proposes, and of other parties to all Congress measures. In Congress governments they are finding it such a task to meet the opposition of various parties to new taxes that they have all the appearance of being deliberately rammed down the throats of the people by sheer force of numbers. Gandhiji has always deplored the ununderstanding nature of many doings by so-called Satyagrahis. During the satyagraha movement eight years ago while the big guns had been clapped into gaol small fry came to the front. One of them sought to attain *moksha* by a terrific output of paper statements in South India, and another a physical culture expert practised satyagraha by sitting down in the middle of the road and refusing to move. Policeman after policeman tried to lift him bodily and had to give up the attempt because of the superior breath-control exercise of the satyagrahi, and it was not till a good half dozen hefty constables carried him did the satyagrahi move. Here was a case of ridiculing the lofty nature of Gandhiji's principle by a man who thought he was doing something creditable. When Gandhiji heard of this and similar methods he promptly ordered that they should be abandoned forthwith. That also explains his repeated assertion that in his life time there should be no other satyagrahi in the country's cause.

PROHIBITION in Bombay is strongly opposed by the Parsis who handle the drink business in that City, and as they have very influential members among them the Congress government is finding the task a very tough one. And they say too that drink is required by the Parsis for their religious observances. That makes the matter quite puzzling.

OPIUM SEIZED AT
VALVETTITURAI

Dope-Dealer Pleads
Guilty

Pt. Pedro, May 15th.

Mr. T. M. S. Mahamooth, Excise Inspector of Valvettithurai station, assisted by the Valvettithurai station staff seized 8 lbs of opium in the house of one Vadivelu Sellakandu, a notorious dope dealer of Valvettithurai.

Vadivelu Sellakandu was charged before Mr. W. R. de Silva Magistrate, Chavakachcheri and Mr. T. M. S. Mahamooth, Excise Inspector, prosecuted. The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to six months R. I. and a fine of Rs. 500/ in default three months' R. I. sentences, to run concurrently. Cor.

Collapse of Copra
Market .

Dependence on Bombay
Offers .

Colombo, Tuesday.

A DROP in the price of coconut oil, in Ceylon, as well as in Singapore and Cochin, is attributed to have been the cause of the collapse of the copra market on Saturday.

This was revealed at a special emergency meeting of the Coconut Board, held yesterday to discuss the situation.

Mr. E. F. Don and Mr. Clinton R. de Mel were present and expressed their personal views as brokers. Mr. Hebtulabhoj, one of the largest buyers, was also present.

Mr. Don pointed out that fluctuations in the local copra price were invariably due to similar fluctuations in the world's oil and fat markets. It was his opinion that the recent fall was due to the considerable drop in the price of coconut oil locally as well as Singapore and Cochin.

Inter-Dependence

Mr. de Mel, while agreeing with Mr. Don that the local and Bombay markets are closely reflecting each other's strength and weakness, pointed out that there was a tendency on the part of certain millers at the Saturday auctions to take advantage of the drop and to make unreasonably low offers. Mr. de Mel paid a tribute to the biggest Indian buyer who, on Saturday had gone up to Rs. 32 for a sale.

Mr. Hebtulabhoj emphasised the sensitiveness of the local market to Bombay offers and to the variations in the Cochin oil market where there had been a considerable drop since Friday.

With the resumption of bids acceptable to sellers, the situation has eased considerably and a stronger market is expected. The Board continues to watch the situation and is in direct touch with India.

"Cannot Fix Own Price"

Mr. E. F. Don in an independent analysis of the situation, contradicts the statement that there was no demand for copra in the European markets. What he actually said was, that the price in Colombo which either a European or Indian shipper can pay, would depend on the world's markets. Ceylon could not fix its own price.

When the price for Oil on Saturday dropped from Rs. 215 to Rs. 200, it was obvious, that there would be no interest from Millers except at a price, considerably below the previous price of Rs. 36.25.

Due to this reaction, coupled with the withdrawal of Indian support, it was not surprising to find the market in the neighbourhood of Rs. 31—32.

"This drop may appear very excessive, but it was practically in line with the Malabar market which showed a drop of Rs. 5 per candy in Oil, in the short space of 24 hours. This was equivalent to about Rs. 17.50 per ton," he states. "The violent fluctuations that exist today should serve to illustrate the chaos of markets, in a period when political influences and the budgetary needs of producing and consuming countries complicate the pull of purely economic sources."

PROMIBITION IN
BOMBAY .

GOVERNOR'S GESTURE

NO LIQUOR AT GOVT
HOUSE PARTIES

Bombay, May 15.

A gesture which augurs well for the success of Prohibition in Bombay City, has been shown by His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay.

His Excellency has informed his Ministers that, in view of the decision to enforce Prohibition in Bombay City on August 1, alcoholic drinks will not be served to guests at Government House parties and dinners.

It is recalled in this connection that the spokesman of the European community assured the Bombay Government on the floor of the House that, though in his opinion, the introduction of Prohibition was not a correct step, the members of the community would abide by the law of the land. This stands in marked contrast to the attitude adopted by a certain section of Indians in Bombay City.

Drop In Malaria
Cases

A Review of Malaria
Incidence

"With the exception of three areas, where malaria figures have remained stationary, all affected areas show a welcome drop in the incidence of malaria," said Dr. S. T. Gunasegara, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, to a "Times of Ceylon" reporter.

"The arrangement, formerly, was to get malaria statistics once a week," he added, "but now we are getting them every two days, so as to keep a closer watch on the situation."

"From the latest figures, there is a steady drop in malaria cases treated in hospital and at dispensary. So far it has been found necessary to open only one temporary hospital—at Alawwa."

"The areas in which the numbers have remained stationary are the Minuwangoda area in the Western Province, the Natandia area in the North-Western Province and the Pelmadulla area in Sabaragamuwa."

House-to-House Visits

"At all other places there is a steady drop. We have opened treatment centres in badly affected villages and house-to-house visits are made in order to distribute quinine and other medical comforts, such as milk foods, sago, barley and sugar. Usually a two-day supply is given."

"In the affected areas, all the Sanitary Assistants and Field Medical Officers are concentrating on malaria control measures, giving up as much as possible their other activities."

Dr. Gunasekera intends going on a tour of inspection of the Southern Province next week.

JAFFNA COLLEGE

The Intermediate Entrance Examination at Jaffna College will be held June 5, 6, and 7. All students wishing to enter the new Intermediate Classes which will be formed June 19th, must pass that examination.

Application with the list of subjects offered ought to be in at the College Office by 4 p. m. Friday, June, 2nd.

The new Post Matriculation class will be formed on June 5th.

Sydney K. Bunker,
Principal.

(Mis. 39, 18-5-39)

**Ramanathan Training School
Entrance Examination 1939.**

All women candidates who are qualified to enter the Training School should send in their application to the Principal on or before July 20th 1939.

The Entrance Examination will be held in the Ramanathan Training School on August 7th 1939 at 9 a. m.

(Mis 42, 13-5-39.)

**Hindu Organ.**

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1939

**THE ANGLO-TURKISH
AGREEMENT**

THE ANGLO-TURKISH SECURITY Agreement which is now well under way is another great step towards strengthening the Peace Bloc which the Democracies are trying to organise. Though the precise details of the Agreement will not become public for some time, it may be assumed to cover a wide field of mutual assistance. As Mr. CHAMBERLAIN stated in the Commons last week, "the two Governments will conclude a definitive long-term agreement of a reciprocal character in the interests of their national security. In the event of an act of aggression leading to war in the Mediterranean area they would be prepared to cooperate effectively and lend each other all aid and assistance in their power." The aim of both Governments is defined to be the establishment of security in the Balkan area. They both recognise the importance of keeping the Mediterranean open as an international high-way and of preventing its domination by any single power. The attempt by Italy to dominate Eastern Mediterranean by the occupation of Albania and the recent move of Germany towards the South-East have forced Turkey from her policy of neutrality to one of active intervention in the event of a war which threatens the security of this area.

Turkey's strategic position as-

tride the reformed Dardanelles, which commands the land and sea routes to three continents and her present military strength give the Agreement an importance of its own as a contribution to European security. As the papers have commented, it will go a great way to bring about some measure of stability in the Balkans and in the general European situation. Already some restraint is noticeable in Mussolini's speech delivered at Turin on Sunday, in spite of its usual banter and attack on the Democracies. The pledges of assistance given to Rumania and Greece will be meaningless in the event of Turkey remaining neutral. As in the Great War, so in any future conflict also, Rumania will be wiped out by Germany before any help could reach her. Now by the terms of the Agreement troops can be despatched to Rumania through the Black Sea and effective assistance can be rendered to her in the event of German aggression. Turkey occupies a unique position with her ability to control the entry into the Black-Sea, the Mediterranean and the Balkan area. Bulgaria herself will now pause before joining the Axis. The Agreement is calculated to increase security in the Balkans. In the Great War, Turkey in spite of her weakness as a military power was able to give no small trouble to the Allied Powers because of her strategic importance. Their communication with the East was threatened and a sufficient force had to be detailed for safeguarding the Suez Canal. The disastrous Gallipoli campaign was undertaken mainly to open the route to the Black Sea. Germany was able to maintain intact till the very last her lines of communication to the East because of Turkish assistance. But then Italy's entry into the war on the side of the Allies counterbalanced the disadvantages. Now the Democracies have to reckon with a stronger Italy who is prepared to throw in all her weight on the side of Germany. The adherence of Turkey to the Peace Bloc will give France and Britain a decided predominance in the Eastern Mediterranean, as the support of Franco may give Italy some predominance in Western Mediterranean. Greece can now be effectively protected and Italy's communication with Africa will also be threatened. The Agreement has given rise to some uneasiness in the minds of the Axis Powers. Germany's attempt to bring Turkey over into the Axis or at least to keep it neutral has failed. The signing of the Agreement with Turkey may also facilitate the conclusion of a similar Agreement with Soviet Russia. Turkey has been friendly with Russia since 1921 and may use her influence to bring about a pact of mutual alliance between Russia and the Democracies.

STATE COUNCIL**More Money Voted For
Defence**

Colombo, Wednesday

The State Council yesterday sanctioned a number of supplementary estimates for defence purposes. Mr. M. M. Wedderburn moved an estimate for training expenses in connexion with the new anti-aircraft regiment.

He said that the Commandant was pleased with the results of recruitment. Mr. E. A. Nugawela thought that the men might be trained in Colombo and not at Diyatalawa.

A revote for mobilisation equipment, a vote to pay the salaries of three officers and six instructors of the Defence Force, and a supplementary estimate for a building to house the new anti-aircraft regiment, were the other defence votes passed.

The salary of a new additional Magistrate for Colombo was allowed. Mr. J. C. Howard explained that there would be a saving on Coroner's batta and the pressure of work would be relieved. The Bill to protect places of worship, passed its first reading.

**OPIUM IN CIGAR
CASE****Detection at Kokuvil
Railway Siding**

Information is to hand that about seven pounds of opium were detected by Excise Officers yesterday in a case of cigars at the Kokuvil railway siding. It is reported that three cases of cigars meant for transport by train to outstation, were opened by the Excise party and the contraband was discovered in one of these.

**INDIAN NATIONAL
CONGRESS****Venue of Next Session**

Patna, May 16

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, has fixed the venue of the fiftythird session of the Indian National Congress in Ramgarh State, Hazaribagh District Chotanagpur Division.

The site stands at a junction of railways on three sides, the E. I. B. N. and C. I. Railways, on the banks of the Dam Odar River with a picturesque background of hill and jungles.

**Temple Mandapam
Burnt Down**

In the early hours of this morning, the front mandapam of the Sivan Temple, Tirunelvely, was burnt down by fire, caught from a torch kept against an adjacent wall. The annual festival is going on at the temple and the Car festival takes place today.

**DIVISIONAL
REVENUE OFFICERS****Qualifications of
Selected Probationers**

Answers to the following questions were tabled at Tuesday's meeting of the State Council:—

In reply to the following question by Dr. N. M. Perera (Ruwanwella):—
Will the Chief Secretary please state—

(a) The number of applicants for the 18 posts of probationers to be trained as Divisional Revenue Officers.

(b) Of those how many were graduates.

(c) The educational qualifications of those chosen as probationers.

(d) How many of those chosen are already employed in Government Service and in what capacity?

(e) How many of those chosen are the close relatives of existing Chief Headmen and ex Chief Headmen?

The following answer was tabled by Mr. M. M. Wedderburn (Chief Secretary):—

(a) 573.

(b) 39.

(c) The educational qualifications of the selected Probationers are as follows:—

London B.A.	...	3
London Intermediate Examination in Arts	...	5
London Intermediate Examination in Science	...	2
London Matriculation	...	2
Cambridge Senior with exemption from London Matriculation	...	2
Cambridge Senior	...	2
Senior School Certificate	...	2
(d) 8. 5 in Class II, General Clerical Service, 3 in Class III, General Clerical Service.		

(e) The Chief Secretary has no information.

**A Possible Source
of Food**

A possible source of good food available on a large scale to supplement sago, arrowroot and similar articles, for which a good market, yet unexplored, exists in India and abroad, is the Singhara or "Water Chestnut" (Trapa), according to a note of the Industrial Section of the Indian Museum (Botanical Survey of India). The kernel of the nut is white and esculent and of a fine cartilaginous texture. Rich in starch, it is said to be equal in dietetic value to rice. It is agreeably flavoured, easily cooked and digested and supplements sago, arrowroot and similar food-stuffs, and may also be eaten raw, when fresh. "Singhara" flour is also a good diet for invalids.

**Managership of Coconut
Board**

The Coconut Board at its meeting held on Monday considered the question of a permanent appointment to the post of Manager.

After some discussion the Board decided to advertise the post.

AN EASING OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION

Anglo-Turkish Pact and Anglo-Soviet Negotiations the Chief Factors

TURKEY TO MARCH SIDE BY SIDE WITH BRITAIN

London, May, 15

AN easing of the international tension is noted in diplomatic circles this week end. Important factors have been the Anglo-Turkish Pact, the more promising outlook of Anglo-Soviet negotiations, the firm speech of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, and M. Edouard Daladier, French Prime Minister, and the comparative quiescence of both poles of the Italo-German axis.

The Anglo-Turkish Agreement is calculated to change completely the situation in the Balkans, writes Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent. It will have a healthy stabilising effect on Yugoslavia, and will also react in a marked degree upon Bulgaria.

Although the Agreement virtually ends the hopes of Bulgarian territorial access to the Aegean and the dreams of a revision of the Northern Frontier, it is believed Bulgaria will realise she has more to gain by peace than war, and that her sympathies will incline towards the non-aggression front rather than the Totalitarian Powers.

This attitude is likely to be increased by the belief that the Axis have in their portfolio plans for an independent Macedonian State which would be carved out of Greece, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Stirring Utterance

The liveliest satisfaction is felt here on the receipt of the latest advices from Ankara giving more extended accounts of the proceedings of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

The announcement of the conclusion of the Anglo-Turkish Security Agreement by Dr. Refik Saygam, delivered in a crowded House and the note struck by his stirring speech, which breathed appreciation of British friendship, was echoed by subsequent speakers.

At the outset the Prime Minister impressed on the Assembly the tremendous historical importance of this Agreement to Turkey.

He reminded them that events had recently occurred with lightning speed. The Government's original policy had been to remain neutral, but, when events spread to the Balkans and the question of security in the Eastern Mediterranean became involved, Turkey was exposed to danger which rendered maintenance of the neutrality policy impossible.

"The Mediterranean should be free to all nations on a footing of equality, and any attempt to interfere with that freedom would endanger Turkish security. Turkey has made up her mind to cooperate and, if necessary, fight

with those equally anxious to preserve peace."

Britain's Aim

In a striking sentence, Dr. Refik Saygam said, "I ask the authorisation of the Grand National Assembly to march side by side with Britain, whose aim is to save the world from the disastrous consequences of war."

The speech evoked patriotic feeling in the Chamber in an exceptional degree.

Fethi Okyar, recently Ambassador in London, followed and grimly pointed to recent European events. "One country has been wiped off the map in 24 hours. Rumania has been presented with a sort of ultimatum. Albania has lost its independence to Italy, who already possesses islands close to Turkey where troops and war material are being concentrated."

Other deputies paid a high tribute to Britain's untiring efforts to safeguard the security and independence of all countries and determination to oppose violence by arms, if necessary.

They declared that Turkey's Army and Fleet, in collaboration with Britain's armed might, would indisputably assure peace in the Mediterranean.

The Assembly passed a unanimous vote of confidence in the Government, approving "sincere friendship and closest collaboration with Britain."

London Moscow Negotiations

London, Monday.

The Soviet reply to the British counter proposals is now being transmitted to London.

It was handed by M. Molotov the Soviet Foreign Commissar, to Sir William Seeds, the British Ambassador in Moscow, today. Sir William spent half-an-hour in conversation with M. Molotov and their talk, it is understood, was cordial.

While absolute reserve is maintained in British official quarters with regard to its contents the Russian reply considers the British proposals unsatisfactory because, the reply says, they do not go far enough and do not even indirectly guarantee Soviet territory, besides leaving a gap between Poland and Finland where the border States are not covered.

The possibility of a direct attack on Soviet territory, the reply avers, has not been taken into account. Therefore the reply, it is alleged, presses for a mutual assistance pact that will cover both direct and indirect attacks not only upon the territories of the guaranteed States, but also upon those of the contracting parties.

The Premier today answered questions in the House of Com-

King's Birthday

Official Celebration on June 8th

Colombo, Wednesday.

A despatch has been received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, intimating that His Majesty has approved of the official celebration of his birthday this year being held on Thursday, June 8th.

The usual arrangements will accordingly be made to celebrate the occasion on June 8th, which will be a public and bank holiday, states a communique issued by the Home Ministry.

mons relative to the negotiations in progress between London and Moscow on Eastern European security. The Russian reply had not arrived when the Prime Minister answered to question.

Further Talks

Mr. Chamberlain said he was unable to amplify the statement he made last Wednesday, adding that the Foreign Secretary hoped to have an opportunity of pursuing the conversations with the Soviet representative at Geneva, where Lord Halifax was going for the meeting of the League Council next Monday.

In addition to a number of supplementary questions from members on both sides of the House, who indicated a desire to see a rapid and successful issue to the Anglo-Russian talks, Mr. Chamberlain answered questions relative to the attitudes of Poland and Rumania towards these negotiations which, he said, were well-known to the British Government, though they had not been given formal shape. He insisted that it would be inappropriate for him to disclose these views all the more since recent visits of M. Potemkin, the Soviet Assistant Commissar for Foreign Affairs, to Bucharest and Warsaw would have given an opportunity for exchanges of views between the Soviet representative and those two Governments.

The Under-Secretary for Foreign affairs, Mr. R. A. Butler, was also asked what were the obligations of the British Government towards Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania and whether, in the event of Russia being involved in war as a result of defending any of these States against aggression, the British Government was under obligation to come to the aid of Russia.

Mr. Butler replied: "His Majesty's Government is under no obligations to these States except such as they derive from their membership of the League of Nations. I can add nothing to the statement made earlier by the Prime Minister on the progress of the Anglo-Soviet discussions."

In the House of Commons on Friday, business will be the discussion of the Foreign Office vote which will afford an opportunity for a debate on the international situation.

Moscow Approves Anglo-Turkish Pact

"Effective Step"

Moscow, Monday.

Approval of the Anglo-Turkish agreement is expressed in the

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

WORK EXPECTED TO BEGIN THIS YEAR

ENGINEERS' REPORT ON TENDERS

Work in connection with the Hydro-Electric Scheme is expected to begin by the end of this year.

The report of the Consulting Engineers on the tenders received from firms in different countries, including the United States, England, Germany, Italy and India, is expected before the end of this month.

The tenders received for the four different works are within the revised estimate of Rs. 12½ million.

The Minister of Communications and Works, Mr. J. L. Kotalawala, has received a communication from the Consulting Engineers on the subject and arrangements are now being made to deal with the tenders.

The Financial Secretary, Mr. H. J. Huxham, is in communication with the authorities in India with regard to the constitution of the Panel of Engineers.

A resolution giving complete details of the scheme and the names of the tenderers recommended will be placed before the State Council shortly.

Government newspaper "Izvestia" which declares:

"The Anglo-Turkish mutual assistance agreement, which is being prepared, is a step towards the creation of an effective peace front and is a link in the chain which is the only effective means of preventing the spread of aggression. Owing to her strategic importance, Turkey, the paper adds, has long been the objective of the usurpatory appetites of aggressive countries. Turkey has acutely felt this danger and this has accelerated the favourable results of the Anglo-Turkish negotiations."

POPE'S EFFORT TO BRING ABOUT PEACE

Appeal to Powers Likely

London, Tuesday.

The Pope is reported to be considering an appeal to Britain, France, Germany, Poland and Italy, in an attempt to settle the Polish-German dispute and the Italian claims against France.

So far it is not clear how exactly the Holy Father proposes to make the appeal, whether for mediation among the five Powers through diplomatic channels or for a general discussion in a conference.

As Britain is the only country not directly a partner in either of the disputes, the British Government is awaiting the response from France and Poland before forming an opinion. Contacts have already been made with Paris and Warsaw.

"All Our Goals will be Reached"

Mussolini Inaugurates Self-Sufficiency Exhibition

Turin, May 14.

Twenty thousand children were in the main square among the crowds that cheered Signor Mussolini when he arrived for his speech to inaugurate the Economic Self-sufficiency Exhibition.

It is noteworthy that the Duce in the course of his speech made no reference to Danzig, Poland or the Anglo-Turkish Treaty, nor made any claims against France.

"Millions are asking: 'Are we going towards peace or war?' That is the grave question", declared Signor Mussolini. He added; "I reply by declaring that after an objective examination of the situation there are not at present in Europe any questions of such amplitude and acuteness as to justify a war which would logically develop into an universal war.

"There exist knots in European politics, but to cut these knots, it is perhaps not necessary to have recourse to the sword. Nevertheless, these knots must be cut once for all, because sometimes hard reality becomes preferable to long uncertainty

"The Unbreakable Axis"

"This is not only the belief of Italy, but also of Germany, and, therefore, throughout the Axis. The Axis after having been a parallel movement of two regimes and two revolutions is about to become, through the Pact of Milan and the military alliance which will be signed before the end of the month in Berlin, an unbreakable communion of two States, and peoples

"Those who are looking through field glasses to try and discover a break or a bend in the Axis will now feel humiliated. Let no one cultivate any ridiculous illusions because the doctrine of Fascism is clear and my will is inflexible. We will march with Germany to give Europe peace with justice."

Sincere Desire For Peace

Speaking ironically, Signor Mussolini, exclaimed, "We do not simply desire peace because our internal situation is catastrophic. We do not desire peace either because of the cynical fear of war. We ask ourselves, does there exist among the great Democracies a sincere desire for peace such as exists in the Totalitarian States? Judging from their acts, it is permissible to doubt it.

"During the recent times the map of the three continents has been modified, but Japan, Germany and Italy have not abstracted a square metre of territory or single inhabitant from the sovereignty of the great Democracies.

"The system of a pistol pointed against Germany and Italy built up at Versailles has crumpled irreparably and an effort is being made to substitute guarantees more or less asked for and more or less multi-lateral.

Hypocrisy of Democracies

"That the great Democracies are not sincerely devoted to the cause of peace is shown incontestably by the fact that they have already staged a white war in the economic field. They delude themselves with the idea weakening us. Wars were not won only with gold. More im-

Child Adoption In Ceylon

Question In Commons

In the House of Commons on May 3rd Mr. Creech Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether any legislation had been introduced or was in course of preparation in Ceylon to implement the recommendation of the joint sub-committee of the Executive Committee of Home Affairs and Education, subsequently approved by the State Council and noted by the Slavery Committee of the League of Nations to the effect that persons taking charge of unwanted infants should be registered as custodians, and that children and girls under 16 years of age employed outside their districts, or more than 10 miles from home should be registered.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald: I understand that Bills have been prepared by Ceylonese Ministers dealing with the questions of the adoption of children and of the registration of domestic servants. I have not yet seen these Bills and am not aware what progress has been made with them.

Mr. Creech Jones: In view of the fact that the ordinance which has now been publicly announced does not include the registration of custodians or the registration of children in domestic employment away from their homes, and as the second Bill will not deal with this problem, will the right hon. gentleman make representations to widen the present ordinance so as to cover these two omissions?

Mr. MacDonald: I have asked the Governor for a report on the matter, but these are subjects which come under the control of the Ceylonese Ministry, over which I have no power.

Ramanathan College

Out of the eight candidates presented for the London Matriculation Examination in January 1939, the following five have passed.

Chinnathambi Sivakolunthu, Kanapathipillai Vethanayaki, Velayuthan Maheswari, Kanagasabai Sivapakyam, Canthiah Pakyam.

Of these the first two are going to join the Medical College, Colombo; the third and fourth are going to join the University College and the 5th is going to take up the Teachers Certificate Examination.

Auction Sale, D. C. No. 6246

The above sale which was fixed for 18th May 1939 has been postponed to Monday, 12th June 1939 at, 4 p.m.

portant still than gold is will and even more important, courage. The formidable bloc, ranging from the Baltic to the Indian Ocean, will not let itself be over-powered. After the system of pistols, the system of guarantees will collapse too.

"The reason why we are arming is to safeguard our peace and resist any aggression with which we might be threatened. Comrades, whatever happens, I declare with absolute certainty that all our goals will be reached."

SADHU VASVANI IN CEYLON

His Message to People of Ceylon

Sadhu T. L. Vasavani, the well-known Indian religious leader, who arrived in Colombo on Sunday on a peace mission, has given the following message to the people of Ceylon:—

"Is not Humanity one big beautiful green tree? Yet today the world wanders in darkness: today the nations are under the threat of a new world war

"It is the face of the Buddha, the face of the Christ, the peoples have forgotten. It is the dream of the Kingdom of Souls they have torn from their hearts. So it is that our creeds are become narrow, exclusive and do not see the Brotherhood of Man beyond climes and colours, races and religions. Come! Let us work together for peace! Let us build Bridges of Brotherhood between nations, races and religions. My salutations to you, brothers and sisters of Ceylon!

"The wounds of the world will yet be healed by the spirit of truth and love, the spirit of 'Dhamma' and 'Maitri' Thus let us believe—believe and achieve."

An Association For Vaddukoddai

A public meeting will be held on Monday the 22nd instant at 5 p.m. at the Tirugnanasambandha Vidyasalai, Vaddukoddai to inaugurate an Association for the Vaddukoddai parish. The meeting will pass the rules of the Association and elect office-bearers. The conveners of the meeting are Messrs S. R. Kanaganayagam, A. W. Nadarajah and V. Nagalingam.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 439. In the matter of the estate of the late Ramalingam Vaitilingam of Neervely

Deceased. Asairatnam widow of Ramalingam Vaitilingam of Neervely Vs. Petitioner. Minor 1. Buvanepari daughter of Ramalingam of Neervely 2. Murugesu Chelliah of Urumpirai

Respondents. This matter of the Petitioner of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad-litem over the minor the 1st Respondent coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 7th day of April 1937 in the presence of Mr. T. N. Subbiah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 1st Respondent for the purpose of representing her in these Testamentary proceedings, unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 17th day of May 1937 and shew sufficient cause to the contrary.

This 27th day of April 1937. Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge. Extended for 26-5-39. O. S. 18 & 22-5-39.

Jaffna Police Sports

Annual Meet

The annual sports of the Northern Province Police came off on Saturday noon on the Police ground.

Two of the events, which evoked considerable interest, were climbing the greasy pole at top of which was a currency note for Rs. 5 and the Visitors' race. The first event was open to any member of the public and batches of bare bodied men from Karayur made desperate efforts to reach the top. Nearly an hour after the sports began, a team of five men each standing on the shoulders of the other were able to grab amidst loud applause the bag that contained the money.

The Visitors' race attracted a number of officials and sared ladies. Dr. K. Kanagaratnam and Mrs. Ramachandran, wife of of the Malla-kam Magistrate, were the first to reach the tape

The Police Band entertained the gathering to some select music.

At the conclusion of the meet Mr. P. R. Krishnaratne, Assistant Superintendent of Police, invited Mrs. C. Coomaraswamy to give away the cups and other prizes

Before the gathering broke up, Mr. Krishnaratne thanked the donors of the prizes, the officials of the meet and the public for their cordial co-operation in making the function the splendid success it was.

The Results

The following are the results:— Spar Fighting:—1. P. C. Navaratnavelu; 2. P. C. Fernando.

Service Race:—1. P. C. Visuvalingam; 2. P. C. Samath.

Half Mile Race:—1. P. C. Suppiah; 2. P. C. Arip; 3. P. C. Navaratnavelu.

Headmen's Race:—1. K. Vinasithamby (Maruthankerny); 2. Kandiah (Tholpuram).

Slow Bicycle Race:—1. P. C. Gilbert; 2. P. C. Sirimane.

Sacking Race:—1st P. C. Amadone, P. C. Perera, P. S. Narayanapillai; 2nd P. C. Gilbert, P. C. Arip, P. C. Muthalip.

Udayars' Walking Race:—1. Eliyathamby (Udayar of Mallakam West); 2. M. Muthusamy (Udayar of Chiviyatheru).

Children's Race (Under 10 Years): 1. Piyasena, 2. Nona Falil, 3. Nalliah.

Inspectors', sub Inspectors' and Clerks' Race:—1. Inspector Khan 2. Mr. Swaminathan (Chief Clerk).

220 Yards Race:—1. P. C. Rodrigo; 2. P. C. Silva.

Bun Eating Race (P.B.B.):—1. M. Thahir; 2. T. N. Meedin.

100 Yards Race:—1. P. C. 1370 Silva, 2. P. C. Rodrigo; 3. P. C. Boborran.

Card Scramble Race:—1. P. C. Arip; 2. P. C. Sannugam.

Band Race:—P. C. Lazar; 2. P. C. Arjudeen.

Obstacle Race:—1. P. C. Gilbert; 2. Gurusamy (P.B.B.); 3. P. S. Narayanapillai.

Visitors' Race:—1st Mrs. Ramachandran and Dr. Kanagaratnam; 2nd Miss Mande Alles and Mr. Amarasinghe.

Fancy Dress:—1. P. C. Samath; 2. P. C. Sannugam; 3. P. C. Amadone.

Congress Way of Regional Planning

(Continued from Page 2)

the labour cost. But the A. I. V. I. A. and A. I. S. A. fix the wages for an 8-hour day calculating from the subsistence level, and then the cost of the article is fixed after allowing for such a minimum wage.

By ginning cotton, it is possible to get two to three annas per day and by spinning on two spindled "Magan Chharkha" a worker can earn about eight annas per day even at the prices ruling to-day. When compared with incomes in villages, these are more than fair.

Weaving has always stood on its own legs. The organization of an association like A. I. S. A. may appear complex, but when one looks at it closely, it is perfectly simple. Cotton is given out and yarn is received back and the amount to be paid to the spinner calculated according to tests of strength, counts, twists etc. A part of what is due to the spinner is given in cotton to be spun again, a part is credited to be accumulated to pay for the clothes of the spinner and the balance is given in cash.

As contrasted with this, we find the mill-yarn weaver is not only left to his own resources but is also made to finance the trade at a point which is ruinous to him. The mills have a strong financial backing compared to the weaver. The mill buys the cotton and spins it and up to this stage (80 per cent of the cost of the finished product) the mills finance it. Then the weaver has to buy the yarn, which means that after and including the 80 per cent stage, he has to find the money till the goods are marketable.

This is functionally inequitable. As between the mill and the weaver, the duty of financing the trade to the finished product must fall on the mill. The organization, as it is, is bad and casts a heavy burden on the weaver, who is ill-fitted for the responsibility. The remedy is not to be found by organizing co-operative societies or by giving financial aid to the weaver. It can only be satisfactorily rendered by placing the responsibility on the right shoulders. The yarn is not usable as it leaves the mill, so it is to the interests of the yarn manufacturer that the weaver should weave it into cloth. Therefore, this further financial burden on the mill is justified.

In the A. I. V. I. A., researches have been carried on in industries supplying primary needs, such as paddy husking, flour grinding, oil pressing, gur making and honey production. By incorporating various improved methods, we have produced a *ghani* which is considerably more efficient than the country *ghanis*, although there is an apparent difference in the instruments which will strike the casual onlooker. The Hindi C. P. Ghani yielded 7½ pounds of gingelly oil per day while our "Maganvadi Ghani Unit" yields 78½ pounds per day. Again the "Varadi Ghani" yields 12 pounds of linseed oil per day while with

the "Maganvadi Unit" we can obtain 40 pounds. These are improvements made with barely three years' work.

Education Through Work

If production is increased, we have to find markets. Restriction of sale of substitutes will fall to the lot of Government, but if paints and varnishes can be prepared out of this oil and soap manufactured as a side industry, there will be an outlet for the production, as well as employment for a large number of people. Lanterns for the purpose of burning vegetable oil are under investigation, and if a satisfactory type is invented, the field of illumination will open up a large demand.

We have mentioned here instances of the improvements in two industries only. Similar researches are being carried on in connection with other industries too.

By developing these villages by giving the people employment and thereby strengthening their economic position by educating them through work and by utilising their productive power to supply most of our needs, it would be possible to place the nation on its own legs.

To-day, all disturbances in the world, political and economic are based on economic considerations and these can be dealt with only by attacking the problem at the proper place.

The centralized method of production can only be used by the State, or under State control under adequate safeguards for key industries, public utilities and for the exploitation of natural resources. When left to private enterprise, it makes for disturbance of the peace. It needs the regulation of the supply of raw materials of labour force and control of the markets for the disposal of the output.

At present all our governmental powers are directed towards such objects. It is impossible to attempt to provide painful occupation to every body under such organization. We have, therefore, only one way of solving our problem and that is by solving the problem of the villagers. If we succeed in doing so, we obtain the freedom to work and live for the villages, and obtaining it for the villagers we obtain it for the country.

THE MANAGER
THE MERCANTILE
BANK OF INDIA LTD
COLOMBO
ANNOUNCES
that a
Branch of the Bank will be
Opened in Hospital Road,
JAFFNA
on the 5th of June next.

Ordinary Banking Business will be transacted on terms similar to those obtaining at present in Colombo.
(Mis. 32, 8-5-29-5-39.)

Citrus Cultivation In Ceylon

(Continued from page 2)

and phosphoric acid fertilizers may be applied, but information in regard to the use of cyanamide for young citrus locally is scanty. Superphosphate and basic slag are suitable phosphatic fertilizers to apply. The latter is particularly advantageous on acid soils. Potassium is best given as sulphate of potash, but kainit has advantages on certain types of soils.

Only brief reference will be made to the questions of fertilizer mixtures suited to different soil and climatic conditions, and the best times and methods of application. Definite data on these points have yet to be obtained from carefully planned field trials. With the establishment of a Government citrus plantation at Minneriya, the investigation of some of these problems will be taken in hand. In the meantime the following mixtures, based on the experience of other citrus growing countries and a consideration of local soil conditions, are suggested for trial on soils of average fertility, as they have been found to give beneficial results where tried:—

3 parts sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda

2 to 3 parts superphosphate or basic slag

1 part sulphate of potash at the rate of 4 to 10 lb. per bearing tree, annually, depending on the age. The suitable combination of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers should be used. The mixture is advantageously applied about a month before flowering. A month or so after the setting of fruit 1 or 2 lb. of sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda per tree may be given, the quantity varying with the age. Manuring should not be done in very wet weather nor in times of drought. A period of light rains is the most favourable.

In regard to methods of application, experiments abroad have indicated that soluble fertilizers are best applied dissolved in the irrigation water. Where this is not practicable it is suggested that fertilizers and manures for citrus be broadcast and fairly deeply forked into the soil within a circular area extending from a distance of about 2 ft. from the trunk to about 1 ft. beyond the circumference or drip of the tree. Care should be taken that no thick roots are damaged in the process.

It may be useful to refer briefly to the question of irrigation for citrus. It would be futile to attempt to grow citrus as a commercial proposition in the dry zone without some form of irrigation. Generally speaking an irrigation about once a fortnight should suffice during the period of drought. The quality of the irrigation water is important. It has been found in Palestine that irrigation water containing more than 350 parts per million of chlorine is generally unsuitable for the crop. Very brackish water should, therefore, be avoided for the purpose.

If citrus cultivation on a large scale is to be profitable, it is essential that the land be carefully selected, irrigation facilities provided if the area is in the dry zone, and due attention be given to the cultivation, liming and manuring of the trees.

(Tropical Agriculturist)

FREE DENTAL TREATMENT

D. M. and S. S. Suggests Change

The Director of Medical and Sanitary Services has suggested to Government that the income qualification for free treatment at the Dental Institute should be changed so as to include those earning up to Rs. 2,400 a year, instead of Rs. 1,000 a year, as at present.

A new scale of charges is also being drafted.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 728.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Perampalam Sinnappu of Vaddukoddai West Deceased, Sinnappu Perampalam of Vaddukoddai West Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Nagamutta widow of Perampalam Sinnappu of Vaddukoddai 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.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 708.

In the matter of the estate of the late Arumugam Kailasam of Vaddukoddai West Deceased, Rasammah widow of Arumugam Kailasam of Vaddukoddai West

Vs.

1. Sivapakkiam daughter of Kailasam of do
2. Ponniah Thurai Nagaratnam 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 abovenamed 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)

Model Rural Centre*(Continued from page 1)*

come of a severe depression and wave of unemployment. The people realised the value of pooling their efforts and forming themselves into groups for the ready disposal of their agricultural products and for the improvement of the social fabric.

A Vast Country

"Canada is, however, a vast country and that scheme will have to be applied to Ceylon with certain modifications. The experiments in Travancore by Dr. Spencer-Hatch will prove of immense benefit to us.

"It has always been my dream to help the unfortunate and I hope I will get an opportunity of doing some service in Ceylon."

Mrs. Tanner said that if her experiment in Udispattu proved successful it would be possible to start reconstruction work in

other areas. From the information, she has gained, Mrs. Tanner thought that a better measure of co-operation in the villages would bring immense prosperity to the community.

Cultural Development

Apart from attending to arts and crafts, she said, more attention should be paid to the social activities of the villagers.

Mrs. Tanner will be assisted in her work by Miss. Nellie Isherwood of the Majesty Unity Centre, England. They both came to Ceylon at the invitation of Mr. Darrell J. Peiris.

Mrs. Tanner hopes to stay in Ceylon for a few years before she leaves for India and Burma.

No 096

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