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CEYLON SALARY SCALES ARE TOO HIGH

Spending Too-little on Development

RETRENCHMENT COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

"OUR salary scales, by whatever standard judged, be it cost of living, general level of income, stimulus to work, purchasing power, or salary scales in other countries, are too high" observes the Retrenchment Commission in Part I of their Report which was issued last week as a sensational paper.

THE Report which deals with the organisation and cadre of Public Departments as signed by Mr. O. E. Goonetilleke (Chairman) and Mr. C. E. Jones, who were appointed on August 1, 1938, by the Governor "to investigate and report on the possibility of reducing public expenditure by changes in the organisation, operative methods, staffing, cadre and salary standards of public departments."

The Report states:—

"In comparing public expenditure in Ceylon with that in other countries we are fully conscious of the limitations and incompleteness of the figures and data available. Details of Budget returns are not easily obtained or easily compared.

"The Budget year is not uniform in all countries; expenditure may or may not comprise the whole field of national, regional and local expenditure; it may stand for gross or net, actual or authorized expenditure; it may include or exclude the use of Loan Funds and Reserves; the heads of expenditure may be different or differently understood; and finally, the accounts of certain undertakings may not be fully shown in the main budget, but may form separate budgets.

"No two countries are in exactly the same position as regards political, economic and social conditions.

"They differ in their resources, earning power and the stage of economic development, their relationship with the outside world which conditions peace and war, their conception of the quality and quantity of duties they assign to the State, their legacy or assets and liabilities, add their social conscience, which dictates how much they will spend on education,

health, poor relief, and other types of social service.

Broad Comparisons

"Consequently budgets must vary in their contents and composition. A mere juxtaposition of figures, without reference to the needs and resources of the countries compared, proves nothing. Despite these difficulties a few broad comparisons may be made and the question considered under four categories:—

(1) Aggregate expenditure.

(1) Expenditure on Social Services.

(3) Expenditure on Economic Development

(4) Expenditure on General Civil Administration.

"It is a well known fact that the aggregate of expenditure in all countries has, in recent years, gone up remarkably, and stands now at a much higher level than ever before.

"This is confirmed by a study of the absolute figures of expenditure as well as by that of expenditure per head or in terms of national income. No thorough attempt has yet been made to measure the national income of Ceylon.

"But we are informed that a rough estimate prepared by the Statistical Section of the Department of Commerce and Industries works out an ap-

(Continued on Page 7.)

APPLIED SCIENCES IN ANCIENT INDIA

VI. Mathematics

By S. R. Muttukumar

(Continued from our issue of 24-7-39)

Arithmetic

THE Hindus were the greatest calculators of antiquity. They could raise the numbers to various powers, and the extraction of square or cube root was well known to them. They discovered the two foundations of arithmetic, (1) the symbols of numbers or numerals as they are called, (2) the decimal system of notation.

Professor Whitney says: "The Indians are the inventors of the numerals, which are popularly known as the Arabic numerals, and which are now in use among all the civilized nations of the world."⁽¹⁾

Professor Smith writes: "What is quite certain is that our present decimal system in its complete form, with the Zero which enables us to do without the ruled columns of the abacus, is of Indian origin."

Geometry

The earliest geometry of the Hindus is to be found in the *Sulva Sutras* of Boudhayana (6th century B.C.) and Apastamba (4th century B.C.). In these treatises which form part of the Vedic literature, we get the application of the geometrical knowledge of the ancient Hindus to the exigencies of religious life, sacrifices, rituals, construction of altars, etc. The *Black Yajur Veda*⁽²⁾ mentions sixteen kinds of altars, and Boudhayana and Apastamba furnish us with full particulars about the shape of these altars and the bricks which had to be employed for their construction.

Dr. Thibant, who has published an English translation of the *Sulva Sutras* of Apastamba in the journal of the R. A. S. Bengal, 1875 says: "Squares had to be found which would be equal to two or more squares, or equal to the difference of two squares; oblongs had to be turned into squares, and squares into oblongs; triangle had to be constructed equal to given squares

or oblongs; and so on. The last task, and not the least, was that of finding a circle the area of which might equal as closely as possible that of a given square" It need hardly be stated here that the above processes required a considerably advanced knowledge of geometry.

It may be noted here that some scholars are of opinion that the Hindus borrowed their geometry from the Egyptians, while others hold that they borrowed it from the Greeks. The Rev. Maurice, therefore, writes in his *History of Hindoostan* thus:

"The common argument brought from Diodorus Siculus and Strabo to prove this science (Geometry) the invention of the post-diluvian race of Egypt, viz: the annual inundation of the Nile, and consequent demolition of the boundaries that separate the respective property of the inhabitants of the Delta, have always appeared to me exceedingly futile... The Nile rises with an equable and gentle swell, gradually overflowing its banks and softly gliding over the surface of Egypt. When again its stream subsides, that change does not happen by a sudden and rapid, but by a calm and general decrease of the waters. Neither therefore, at the beginning nor close of the Egyptian inundation does there appear to be any possibility of boundaries having been subverted, or landmarks destroyed.

"If, however, the foregoing statement, sanctioned by the voice of antiquity, and implicitly admitted by the moderns were just, the Indians, as the older nation, have a right upon the same ground, to advance their claim to the honour of prior invention; since, as I have observed in the *Indian Antiquities*, a considerable part of their country is annually over-flowed by the Ganges, and many other considerable rivers. But the truth is, that no assertion can be less accurate than this of Diodorus Siculus and Strabo, for Herodotus expressly informs us that geometry owed its invention to the necessity there was of adjusting the annual tribute imposed by Sesostris on the land holders, by a proper mensuration of the lands possessed by them. But even on this ground the Hindus must be considered as its inventors, because by ancient and established usage, founded on laws that go back to the remotest periods of their history, the emperors, or the Maharajas of India,

(Continued on Page 2)

(1) *Suryasiddhanta*, p. 325.

(3) *Op. cit.* v. 4. 4.

Side Lights and Light Sides

(By Squint Eye)

The Astronomer Royal seems to have calculated that the earth is getting slow, and that in course of time it would take forty seven days to complete one revolution.

In the early days, when the world was young, everything was quiet and the Earth went about its business alright, but now with Revolution everywhere, the Earth couldn't evidently keep pace.

* * *

Simla, June 9.

The experiment of forming "threes" instead of "fours" which was started in the British Army last year, is not likely to be introduced in India for some time to come.

A. P.

Because things are at sixes and sevens in that country.

* * *

Alois Hrdlicka, the famous anthropologist at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington has exploded "the fallacy that women have a so much smaller mouth than men", and asserted that in his researches among all races he has found that women have a larger mouth, in proportion to their general measurements, than men.

Who ever believed that they had smaller mouths? Didn't we all know it without this research?

* * *

A cow in an Indian village is reported to be giving milk everyday, without having calved at all.

When women in America are giving birth to 'test tube babies', this is nothing strange.

* * *

When a twenty-three year-old son of Lord Herbert Hervey was convicted at the Old Bailey for stealing jewellery from a Mayfair flat, the Recorder told the accused that he was the mainspring of the conspiracies and crime.

And the offspring of Society too!

* * *

Salem, July 9.

A cash chest containing cash for Rs. 1000 has been stolen from the Omalur Police Station.

The Police are investigating.

It must be the people that must be investigating.

* * *

Seventy-four St. Vincent De Paul Catholic charitable societies at Vienna and Lower Austria have been dissolved and their funds transferred to National Socialist Peoples Welfare Administration in Berlin.

Charity begins at home, but ends abroad.

* * *

When the Indian National Congress President wired to Subhas Chandra Bose to desist from propaganda against the All-India Congress Committee, the latter replied by telegraph, "Regret discipline..... will destroy democracy and dynamism in Congress".

This little alliteration must have eased the situation considerably.

* * *

Poles have conquered Nanda

How Schools can Help in the Health Campaign

By Dr. T. K. Jayaram

(In a radio talk)

Acquisition and maintenance of high standard of health should constitute the ideal for any country but it is remarkable how such an important problem receives but scant attention partly through indifference and partly through lack of grasping the essentials of health. Hence an intensive and effective country wide campaign to disseminate the Gospel of health has become never so imperative as at present side by side with the planning activities of the state.

Our schools offer excellent field for constructive work in this direction not only effective within the four walls of the class room but also fruitful of substantial results outside through the subtle process of health ideas permeating into the community as a matter of course.

Fresh impressionable and intelligent children if properly trained in health work should have better vehicles of carrying health ideas into the community at large. In consequence the introduction of a comprehensive health curriculum in schools could not be over emphasised; for instance, Hygiene, Physiology, Sick-Nursing and Home craft have direct bearing on the progress of the child in studies and usefulness during the period of adolescence.

The child should be taught how he should keep himself clean, whether the house he lives in, has the cleanliness which his teachers tell him as necessary for the health of the inmates, what food he would consider as wholesome and what he would reject, what physical exercises he would have and how he would take precautions against infectious diseases. And the child can learn these ideas from the teachers through short talks, simple stories, songs, pictures, posters and diagrams; further practical lessons could be given to the child in getting them used to team work along with others in his class, such as sweeping of the class room, cleaning the school furniture. He should know the use of waste paper baskets as well as individual drinking cups. Boiling and storage of drinking water, keeping the latrines in sanitary condition, the preparation and serving of mid-day meals and washing the utensils form useful routine work to infuse health education. Senior girls and boys should be persuaded to discuss and debate on essentials of health. They can extend the sphere to put on board playlets written specially on health.

(Continued on Page 6)

Devi, said a news message.

At home Nazis are almost at the gate.

Harijans are reported to be entering many Hindu Temples in South India.

No Gods have so far been reported to have left the temples.

Women should be permitted to take part in public affairs, declares a forward man.

If you want affairs to be made public you can't do better than take women in.

Applied Sciences in Ancient India

(Continued from Page 1)

have even received a fourth part of the produce of the lands of which they were considered as the sole proprietors; and consequently, as his strict right could only be ascertained by admeasurement, the Indians must have been earlier than the Egyptians acquainted with the principle of geometry."

On the other hand, there are reasons to believe that it was the ancient Hindus who carried into Egypt many of their arts and sciences including Mathematics. This will be the subject of a special contribution.

The theory that the Hindus borrowed their geometry from the Greeks is equally untenable. Dr. Thibant, the translator of the *Sulva Sutras*, assigns the 8th century B.C. to these *Sutras* which contain the Hindu geometry, though Boudhayana and Apastamba, who codified them, lived in the 6th and the 4th century B. C. respectively. The *Elements* of Euclid, which contain the Greek geometry, were composed in the 4th century B. C., that is about 400 years after. Dr. Slater, therefore, asserts in his *Dravidian Elements in Indian Culture* that geometry went from India to Greece and not vice versa as stated by some earlier western scholars.

Dr. Thibant also states that the Hindu geometry is purely indigenous. The learned Doctor lays down the rule, which should never be overlooked by any historian, that whatever science that is closely connected with the ancient Indian religion must be considered as having sprung up among the Indians themselves and not borrowed from other nations. The Hindu geometry, as already stated, is a science connected with the Hindu religion, containing as it does instructions for the construction of sacrificial altars prescribed in the Black Yajur Veda.

Differential Calculus

Calculus, the most powerful

branch of mathematics, is a study of the universe as it goes. The universe is changing from moment to moment. Hence, calculus even in its technical aspect is a study of the universe as it presents itself to us.

Newton (1642-1727 A. D.) is generally credited with the discovery of the differential calculus, but Leibniz (1646-1716 A. D.) also laid claim to this honour. Owing to national pride and party feeling, the English-speaking people would have given their verdict in favour of Newton, but they were compelled by circumstances to admit that Leibniz was an independent inventor. (4)

Whatever the case may be, the fact remains that Bhaskarachariyar (1150 A. D., the Hindu author of the *Siddhanta Sironmani*, anticipated Newton and Leibniz by over five hundred years (1) in the discovery of the principles of differential calculus, and (2) in its application to astronomical problems and computations. His formula for the computation of a table of sines and his conception of instantaneous motion and the method of determining it show that he was acquainted with this section of mathematics. His computation of the instantaneous motion of a planet and comparison of its successive positions are not only analogous to, but virtually identical with, that of the differential calculus of modern time.

I may add that the construction of the table of sines by the method of second differences is explained in the *Surya Siddhanta*, a prehistoric work on Hindu Astronomy. This is shown in the translation of Rev. Burgess edited by Professor Whitney.

(To be Continued.)

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(4) Cayori's *History of Mathematics*, pp. 216-7.

Karantnai Tamil Literary Conference

Mr. S. Natesan M. S. C. has been invited to preside at the Karantnai Tamil Sangam Literary Conference to be held at Tanjore on August 19th, and 20th.

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(M)

COMPLETE BOYCOTT OF JAFFNA TOBACCO URGED

Enhanced Duty Having Its Effect In Jaffna

ASSURANCE TO MALAYALEES OF HELP BY DEWAN & TRAVANCORE CONGRESS

Trivandrum, July 24.

It was a matter of no little consolation to Indians in Ceylon, particularly the Malayalee residents, that Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, Dewan of Travancore had expressed the Government's sympathy and concern for Travancoreans, and assured them that the Government would do everything in their power to help at the opportune moment, said Mr. P. V. Velayi, General Secretary of the Ceylon Malayali Mahajana Sabha, at the public meeting held under the auspices of the Travancore State Congress yesterday at the Pettah Railway station maidan.

Mr. Pattom A. Thanu Pillai, President of the State Congress, presided.

Mr. Velayi who is on a short visit to Travancore, interviewed the Dewan on Saturday and presented a memorandum on the disabilities of Indians.

Mr. Thanu Pillai spoke on the plight of Indians in Ceylon. He said the increase in the import duty on Jaffna tobacco that is from Rs. 135 to Rs. 200 per candy, had its effect in Jaffna. If that was not enough he would ask Travancoreans to completely boycott Jaffna tobacco.

Mr. Velayi alleged that the Unemployment Register prepared by the Ceylon Government was false and misleading. The unemployed Ceylonese might not be more than about 1,000. To give them employment the government proposed to repatriate 15,000 Indians.

This kind of anti-Indian movement was going on from 1934, being conducted vigorously by Mr. A. Goonesinha and his followers of the Labour party in Ceylon.

Jaffna Deputation

He referred to press reports that a deputation from Jaffna would come to Madras and Travancore to represent their grievances in regard to enhancement in the import duty on Jaffna tobacco by the Travancore Government. The Madras and Cochin Governments had already sent strong recommendations on the question and it was up to the Travancore Government and the people to take strong retaliatory measures. He hoped that such help and sympathy from them would be forthcoming.

Mr. Thanu Pillai assured Mr. Velayi of the sympathy and help of the people of Travancore and the Government.

Jaffna Hindu College O. B. A. (Colombo Branch)

Special General Meeting

A special General Meeting of the Jaffna Hindu College Old Boys' Association (Colombo Branch) was held at the Zahira College Hall on Saturday the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. with Mr. A. Kumaraswamy (Principal), the President, in the chair. There was a representative gathering.

Mr. M. C. Nadarajah was elected Secretary protem. The notice convening the meeting was read and the President made a statement regarding the circumstances that necessitated the convening of a Special General Meeting. With the approval of the House the minutes of the past General Meeting held in 1935 were read and confirmed.

The election of office bearers for the ensuing year took place and resulted as follows:—

President: The Principal (Ex Officio)

Vice-Presidents: Messrs: C. Siva-
pragasam, V. T. S. Sivaguru-
nathan, K. C. Selvadurai, Dr. T.
Nallainathan, Mr. V. A. Kandiah
and Mr. A. M. A. Azeez, C. C. S.

Hony. Secretary: Mr. M. C.
Nadarajah

Asst. Secretary: Mr. S. Sena-
thirajah

Hony. Treasurer: Mr. A. Manda-
lanayagam

Asst. Treasurers: Messrs: M.
Mathesan and S. Sanmugavadiyal

Managing Committee: Messrs:
E. P. Chelliah, E. Rasiyah, T.
Thiagarajah, A. Kanapathipillai,
R. Ananther, V. S. Kandiah, V.
Suppiyah, K. C. Thangarajah, C.
Manunayagam, R. Pulendran, K.
Dharmalingam and A. Chinniah.

Hony. Auditor: Mr. S. Elanga-
nayagam

Under the next item "Any other business" a lively discussion took place initiated by Mr. S. Elanganayagam suggesting that the Old Boys' Association should be consulted in regard to important matters affecting the College. Mr. E. Rasiyah in this connection reminded the meeting of a decision made some years ago that the Old Boys' Association should be represented in the Board of Directors. Messrs A. Kanapathipillai, V. T. S. Sivagurunathan, V. A. Kandiah and A. M. A. Azeez also took part in the discussion and the following resolution was eventually proposed by Mr. V. T. S. Sivagurunathan and seconded by Mr. A. M. A. Azeez:—

"This Association resolves that the Board of Management of the Jaffna Hindu College be requested

MARUTHANAMADAM HALTING PLACE

Trains to Halt from August

Owing to representations made, the Minister for Communications and Works has ordered the halting of trains at the Maruthanamadam Halting Place.

Arrangements will be made from 1st August 1939 to stop the following trains at Maruthanamadam Halting Place:—

Up	Week Days	No.	Sundays
59	5.47 a.m.	106	5.47 a.m.
15	8.48 a.m.	110	11.57 a.m.
64	11.57 a.m.	86	7.3 p.m.
18	1.44 p.m.		
20	5.3 p.m.		
28	7.3 p.m.		
Down		No.	
352	6.35 a.m.	418	6.35 a.m.
360	8.16 a.m.	435	6.28 p.m.
263	4.27 p.m.		
387	6.28 p.m.		

that a representative of the Old boys in Colombo nominated by the Committee of the Colombo Old Boys Association be included in the Board of Directors".

This was unanimously carried.

Mr. V. Nagalingam, teacher Jaffna Hindu College and Editor, Hindu Organ, in response to invitation from the House offered some comments in the course of which he said that the request of the Old Boys contained in the resolution was a very reasonable one and he felt confident that it would be favourably considered by the authorities.

The President then addressed the house on the present needs of the College and the arrangements which were being considered for the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the College during the middle part of 1940.

Mr. V. T. S. Sivagurunathan proposed a vote of thanks to the Principal, and the authorities of the Zahira College for permitting the use of the Hall. The Meeting then ended with the singing of Thevaram and a Social followed.

(Continued.)

aim of their schools seemed to him to make students to merely pass examinations. He therefore trusted that that Society would keep the third of its aims as something extra.

That Society should concentrate more on the promotion of concerts and dramas for the sake of the joy and gladness these would bring into the homes of the people. (Applause).

Before concluding Mr. Patrick said that he wished to congratulate that Society on the good work it had done so far, and assured the members that they could depend on every assistance from the officers of his Department. He was sure that Sir W. Duraiswamy would give the Society all the encouragement he could.

The first item after the music class was opened was the demonstration to students by Mr. Moorthy Iyer, who instructed the students in Tamil Singing.

This was followed by a musical entertainment in which Miss S. Nagalingam, T. Param and others took part.

"BE CALM AND DISCREET"

SPEAKER'S ADVICE TO HIS COUNTRYMEN

OPENING OF MUSIC CLASS

AN earnest appeal to his countrymen to maintain calmness of mind and to be discreet in their utterances amidst any apparent differences of views was made by Sir W. Duraiswamy, Speaker of the State Council, presiding at the opening of a Music class organised by the Valigamam West and Islands' Oriental Music Society at the Meihandan Padasalai, at Pannagam.

Sir Waitilingam, before inviting Mr. R. Patrick, the acting Director of Education, to declare the music class open, said, speaking in Tamil, that it was a matter of genuine pleasure to him to be associated with the promotion of music in his constituency. The Tamil language was music itself and was full of sweetness. A people whose language was music itself should at a time like the present, when one heard of so much strife and discontent, control and direct their minds along the pathway of true love to noble purposes. He appealed to them to associate music more closely with the daily activities of their life.

He also advised the people to be more discreet in their utterances and actions and to maintain calmness of mind amidst any apparent differences of views.

Aesthetic Values

Mr. Patrick, before declaring the music class open, expressed his regret at not being able to speak to the gathering in Tamil. He wished to say that he was delighted to come there that day and to take part in the opening ceremony of that class.

His Department was really proud of the fact that during the past five or six years it had helped music and art to make considerable progress in the country. "We feel that the more and more we can get the people to appreciate the good and the beautiful things in life that are around us we shall be much happier and greater people than we are today. Throughout the whole world people are becoming more serious minded, and this attitude of mind is apt to make them dwell on their hardships and misfortunes rather than on those qualities that brighten their minds"

Continuing, Mr. Patrick said that though the music of one country might be different from that of another, yet the power of music was the same, so that the opening of a music class by that Society was a matter of great delight to them.

Depressing Effect of Examinations

Reading through the rules of that Society he found that the aims were three in number, namely, (a) to promote the study of Oriental Music, (b) to organise musical concerts, dramas and musical classes, and (c) to arrange for the examination of students in vocal and instrumental music. He agreed with the first two aims, but as to the third, he wished to state that in Ceylon at the present time, examinations were apt to depress anyone, and the

(Continued on previous Col.)

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MONDAY, JULY 31, 1939

THE BUDGET

THE BUDGET PRESENTED TO the State Council by SIR BARON JAYATILAKA does not spring any surprises pleasant or unpleasant on the public. The decision of the Board of Ministers not to impose any fresh taxation either now or in the near future will be appreciated. Though the closing year's budget will show a deficit of 10 millions, the financial position for the ensuing year is brighter than the public had been made to expect. It is to be hoped that next year there will be no such extraordinary charges on general revenue, as in the current year, in the form of malaria relief and famine relief owing to failure of crops through drought or unseasonal rains. In recent years relief charges have become a permanent feature of the budget and represent a heavy charge on the revenue. The Retrenchment Commission expresses the fear that the expenditure is too generous and there is no adequate check on payments. This year marks yet another serious deficit in the working of the Railway. By faithfully carrying out the recommendations of the Transport Commission and by bringing into force the Motor Ordinance, the Board of Ministers may see this year the beginnings of the gradual recovery of the Railway's fortunes. The recommendations of the Retrenchment Commission are expected to bring in a saving of 6 millions, which will give a considerable relief to the budget. As the Retrenchment Commissioners point out there is much scope for retrenchment both in the personnel and in the emoluments of the public services. The Budget charges have risen 143 per cent. since 1922, but the trade has shrunk by 4 per cent. during the period. So that the increase in state expenditure is quite out of proportion to the state of national income. The greatest increase is found under the head of personal emoluments which during

the same period rose from 16 millions to 43 in 1938. Another charge which has risen considerably is that of commuted pensions. A good many are availing themselves of the benefit of compensating retirement allowed by the Donoughmore Constitution. We believe the provision of commuted pensions must be restricted or even withdrawn. A reduction of salaries will have the effect of diverting young men of capacity to creative independent pursuits like commerce and industry without affecting appreciably the efficiency of the services. The Commissioners rightly condemn the practice of applying the surplus funds or money raised by loans to normal expenditure of an unproductive character. On the whole the Board of Ministers deserve our congratulations in having produced a budget which provides adequately for the necessary social services without imposing additional taxation.

More Temples Admit Harijans**Tinnevely District Goes Ahead**

Courtallam, July 26.

A party of 15 Harijans and 5 Nadars, led by Mr. L. Sattanada Karayalar, Dr. Rangachariar and Mr. Shanmugam Pillai of Tinnevely, entered this morning the famous Kuttalingaswarar temple at Courtallam, after having a bath at the Falls.

The shrine is said to have been established by the great sage Agastya.

The party was received at the entrance to the temple by Mr. Sankaralinga Mudaliar, Manager of the Temple, and the Bhattars and taken round the prakarams. They were then led into the ardhmantapam, from where they had darshan of the deity. Archanas were performed in the name of Mahatmaji and prasadam were distributed to the party.

The permission of the Manager and the Bhattars were obtained in writing as also from a number of worshippers before the decision was made to enter the temple.

From there the party proceeded to the Annamannadhi, where also archana was performed and prasadam distributed.

The event took place without any hitch.

Tenkasi, July 27.

Yet another temple has been thrown open in Tinnevely District to the Harijans, the first being the temple at Courtallam.

This morning a batch of 12 Harijans, including Mr. Puthiakudumbar, ex-temporary President Tenkasi Panchayat Board, led by Mr. A. Muthukumaraswami Pillai, entered the Kasiviswanathar temple at Tenkasi. After going round the prakaram they entered the ardhmantapam and had darshan of the deity. They offered coconut and plantains with camphor, when the bhattar performed puja and harathi, distributing prasadam to those assembled.

Quite a large number of people witnessed the worship at temple.

Indians as Pawns in Ceylon Politics**Pandit Nehru's Impressions of Ceylon**

Bombay, July 27.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru summed up his impression of the visit to Ceylon in a Press interview this afternoon.

The Pandit enumerated in detail the events in Ceylon which led to the present impasse.

Mr. Nehru observed that his visit did one definite good; it would create a friendlier atmosphere between the Indians and Ceylonese. He hoped this would help in getting rid of the psychological barriers that had arisen and the bitterness which was being preached by many people.

It was clear to him that there was no real ill-will as far as the masses of people were concerned, but some section of the Ceylonese had been worked up to a pitch of racial and national antagonism whose background was not so much economic as political and not political in so far as India was concerned, but political regarding local affairs. Unfortunately the Indians became to some extent pawns in local politics.

RECORD PERCENTAGE OF PASSES**Fourteen New Doctors**

The highest percentage of passes since the inauguration of the Ceylon Medical College was obtained in the examination which was concluded this week.

Out of the fifteen candidates who sat for the final examination fourteen passed and the other candidate failed in only one subject.

Of the fourteen new doctors, nine have secured passes in the First Class, and two in the Second Class.

There is only one woman doctor among those who have passed out. She is Miss N. C. Perera, daughter of Mr. G. K. W. Perera, Ceylon's Trade Commissioner in London.

Mr. M. O. R. Medonza, who has secured first place in the final examination, has been awarded, the Dadabhoj Gold Medal for Medicine, the Rockwood Gold Medal for Surgery, the Garvin Gold Medal for Operative Surgery, and the Diploma Medal. The last occasion that the Dadabhoj Gold Medal for Medicine was awarded was fourteen years ago, when it was won by Dr. M. V. P. Peiris.

The following are the results of the final examination:—

First Class (in order of merit); M. O. R. Medonza, N. F. Gunasekera, Miss N. C. Perera, K. Rajasuriya, P. C. Gunasinghe, G. C. I. de Silva, C. S. H. P. Jaya-uraya, P. V. Cooray, J. R. Richards.

Second Class (in order of merit); P. Aramanayagam, E. F. E. Kellar.

Ordinary Class: R. Kirthisinghe. The following complete the examination:—T. Visuvalingam, K. Supramaniam.

Hindu Board Classical School**Monopoly of Passes in Bala Pandit & Pravesa Pandit Exams.**

The Classical School conducted by the Hindu Board of Education at Thirunelvely has had the monopoly of passes in the recent Bala Pandit and Pravesa Pandit examinations of the Jaffna Oriental Studies Society.

In the Bala Pandit examination 18 out of 30 with 4 out of the available second class passed from this Classical School.

In the Pravesa Pandit Tamil examination 24 out of 42 with the 4 available second class, passed from this school.

The only one pass in the Pravesa Pandit San krit examination that too in the first division, was secured by this institution. In the Tamil examination passes, 27 candidates from the institution took Sanskrit as one of the subjects.

Pandit S. Kanapathippillai of the staff of the Saiva Training Institute who is charge of this free week-end Classical School where Tamil, Sanskrit and Sinhalese are taught without any Government aid, deserves to be congratulated on the excellent results.

During the short time since this institution was established 9 pundits, 50 Bala Pundits, 91 Pravesa Pundits have passed out from this school.

COLOMBO TO JAFFNA IN ONE HOUR**Air Passenger Service Planned**

A Network of internal airways linking Colombo with important provincial towns is foreshadowed in a scheme expected to further advance the development of faster transport facilities in the Island.

Plans for a commercial undertaking are now well under way to provide a north-bound and south-bound air mail and passenger service between Colombo and Jaffna in the north and Colombo and Batticaloa in the east.

On the north-bound route the service will have intermediate landings at Puttalam and Anuradhapura and perhaps Trincomalee, while on the opposite route, there will be an intervening stop at Hambantota at the inception of the service and Galle and Matara in due course.

According to the plan three aircrafts with a cruising speed of over 150 miles per hour will operate on both routes and they will also be capable of conveying three passengers with the mails.

With the service established, Jaffna, which is about 192 air miles from Colombo could be reached in a little over one hour.

ANGLO-FRANCO-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS

Agreement on Essential Points Reached

M. BONNET EXPLAINS FOREIGN SITUATION

Paris, Saturday.

It is understood that during the course of today's meeting of the Ministers, M. Bonnet gave a long explanation of the foreign situation and laid great stress on the Anglo-Franco Russian negotiations.

M. Bonnet said that these had now been successfully concluded on all essential points but there remained slight shades of differences of opinion as regards the drafting of one article—that concerning indirect aggression.

M. Bonnet emphasised that this could not in any way affect the negotiations as a whole; in fact he declared that it was only a question of drafting.

M. Bonnet intimated that military conversations were expected to begin next week and proceed side by side with political negotiations.

M. Bonnet added that the British military mission, headed by an Air Marshal and an Admiral, would leave London for Paris during the middle of next week and travel to Moscow at the same time as the French military mission, headed by General Doumenc.

New Decrees

The Cabinet, which sat for three hours, unanimously approved a decree postponing the general election for two years.

Other decrees merged all State wireless stations under one authority, strengthened the counter espionage services, and established a Commissariat of General Information attached to the Prime Minister's Office.

POLICE COURT BURGLIED

Productions Stolen

When the Jaffna Magistrate's Court was opened this morning, it was discovered that the Chief Clerk's table-drawer and the Court safe were opened by burglars and cash about Rs. 185, two fountain pens, a spectacle and 7 wrist watches and 3 straps—productions in a case—which were kept in the safe stolen. The safe key which was in the Chief Clerk's drawer was evidently removed by forcing open the drawer. It is difficult to say how the burglars gained entry into the Chief Clerk's room.

The police are investigating.

Preserving "Nira"

Bombay Govt's Prohibition Campaign

Bombay, July 25.

The Government of Bombay, it is understood, are considering ways of preserving and making "Nira" (sweet unfermented toddy) available to the public.

Lt.-Col. S. S. Sokhey, Director of the Haffkine Institute, conducted researches in the matter, and submitted a report to the Government. His conclusions were that sweet (unfermented) toddy was a drink of unexpectedly remarkable nutritive value, and that it could be preserved with all its properties intact.

As the juice collected in the ordinary way fermented rapidly, the study had to cover both the problem of collection and subsequent preservation. Methods had to be devised to prevent the destruction of the very valuable sugars and juice, and their conversion into vinegar and alcohol, and also to preserve the vitamin "C" content unimpaired. The agent used for such preservation had to be perfectly harmless to the body.

A method has been evolved in the Haffkine Institute, which meets all the requirements.

The scheme, if given effect to by the Government, will keep the tappers employed, besides providing work for many more of those who will be unemployed when Bombay goes dry.

The collection and distribution of sweet toddy, it is learnt, will be entirely under Government control.

The Employment Officer appointed by the Government to deal with those who may become unemployed due to the Prohibition policy is investigating fresh avenues of employment. So far, only about fifty have registered themselves. More are expected to come forward after August 1, when the liquor shops will be closed. Hostels have assured the Government that they will absorb a large number. The Government have already decided to give preferential employment to these in the different departments under the Government, provided they have the required qualifications. Other schemes are understood to be also engaging the attention of the Government.

Teachers' Salary Scales

The classification of teachers and the salary scales of teachers appointed to English, Sinhalese, Tamil and bilingual schools, which have been approved by the Board of Education, are published in last Friday's Gazette.

Exhibition of Indian Paintings

Jaffna's Privilege

A collection of Indian Paintings, loaned to the Northern Province Teachers' Association by Mr. O. C. Gangoly, of Calcutta, was placed on exhibition at Parameshwara College, Jaffna. Mr. R. Patrick, the Acting Director of Education, declared the exhibition open.

The Rev. J. T. Arulanatham, the President of the Northern Province Teachers' Association, in welcoming the Acting Director, said that they in the North were often spoken of as a people who are extremely cautious and careful in the matter of spending money. But that caution and carefulness seemed to have left Jaffna and travelled southward.

They could not have made arrangements for that exhibition if they had not been willing to take a certain amount of risk. That was a venture of faith and he hoped the public of Jaffna would come in large numbers and enjoy the exhibition.

The N. P. T. A. was the first organisation in Jaffna to think of getting those pictures to Ceylon. A good picture had the power to create in the beholder the taste for the higher things in life and to see him free from the tyranny of the lower things.

While thanking the Inspectorate for the support they had extended to the N. P. T. A., he welcomed Mr. R. Patrick to Jaffna. He also thanked the principals of schools for their co-operation and the principal of Parameshwara College for lending them the hall for the exhibition.

Need For Art

M. V. Veerasingam, Chairman of the Reception Committee, paid a glowing tribute to the Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, Mr. K. Navaratnam. It was he who had first heard of the pictures and thought of an exhibition.

In an age devoid of religion, students brought up without a correct appreciation of art would make the human race bankrupt of that nobility which alone made it different from the brute.

The cultural conquest of Ceylon by India was complete.

Let them repatriate if necessary things mundane; they should not a d could not divorce themselves from the spiritual and cultural kinship with India. He thanked Mr. Gangoly and his assistants there for helping them to hold that exhibition.

Mr. R. Patrick, Acting Director of Education, said that he had had an opportunity of taking a look at the picture earlier, and could say that they had impressed him very much. The Northern Province Teachers' Association has broken new ground by organising that exhibition.

With a pair of scissors handed to him by the Rev. J. T. Arulanatham, Mr. Patrick cut the ribbon across the entrance to the hall and declared the exhibition open.

The exhibition will be open to the public till August 1st.

RELIEF FOR JAFFNA FARMERS

MONEY RELEASED FOR RELIEF WORK

LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST SUGGESTED

It is learned that the Government has released a certain sum of money for relief works in the Valigamam North, Valigamam East and Punakari—Tunukkai divisions.

It is understood that the Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce has suggested to the Minister for Agriculture the desirability of giving loans without interest to the distressed farmers in Valigamam North and Valigamam East.

CEYLON UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

Work to Start in Three Months' Time

The preliminary preparations to proceed with the construction of the University buildings at Peradeniya are to be speeded up.

The Public Works Department hopes to be in a position to make a start with the construction work in about three months' time if nothing happens in the meantime to delay the preliminary preparations.

Architectural Style

It is intended to give a Kandyan architectural bias to the general style of the buildings, that being considered appropriate in view of the location of the University.

It is estimated that a period of three years will be taken to complete all the buildings.

Sale of Arrack Rents, 1939-40, Mullaitivu District

Notice is hereby given that the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaitivu (Vavuniya), will receive sealed tenders for the purchase, subject to Arrack Rent Sale Conditions, Arrack Tavern Licences Conditions and General Conditions applicable to all Excise Licences, of the exclusive privilege of selling arrack by retail in the under mentioned taverns during the period October 1, 1939 to September 30, 1940.

2. For further particulars see Government Gazette No. 3,468.

S. S. NAVARATNAM,
Assistant Government Agent,
The Kachcheri,
Vavuniya, July 17, 1939.

List of Taverns Referred to:—

SERIAL No.	DIVISION	LOCAL AREA	DATE, TIME	PLACE OF TENDERS
1.	Mullaitivu Sanitary Board Town.	Within Sanitary Board limits of Mullaitivu.	August 9, 1939 at 9 a.m.	at the Vavuniya Kachcheri.
2.	Vavuniya North.	Within the Village of Mankulam.	do at 9-15 a.m.	do
3.	Vavuniya Sanitary Board Town.	Within Sanitary Board limits of Vavuniya.	do at 9-30 a.m.	do

J. H. C. and Branch Schools

Athletic Sports Meet and Concert

On Thursday the 27th instant, the Jaffna Hindu College and its Branch Schools gave brilliant performances in the field of sport and at a variety entertainment by the pupils of these different institutions.

The Athletic Meet was held in the College Play Ground. It started at 2-30 in the afternoon and was run for three age groups, viz. Senior (under 19), Intermediate (under 16) and Junior (under 14). The five schools, Vaddukkodai, Chavakachcheri, Karainagar, Kokuvil and Urumpiray, showed great keenness and enthusiasm. Dr. K. Kanagaratnam, the Schools Medical Officer was the Referee. Mrs. C. T. Lorage distributed the prizes.

Results

100 YDS.

Seniors: 1st A. Vaitilingam (K.) 2nd C. Balasingam (Kok.) 3rd A. Kandiah (Kok.) **Intermediates:** 1st E. Selvaratnam (Kok.) 2nd S. Rajaratnam (U.) **Juniors:** 1st S. Mutucumarasamy (Kok.) 2nd A. Kanapathipillai (K.) 3rd C. Shivaraja Aiyer (C.)

220 YDS.

Inter: 1st A. Kathiresapillai (U.) 2nd S. Sivasubramaniam (Kok.) 2nd M. Nadarajah (Kok.) **Juniors:** 1st A. Kanapathipillai K. 2nd M. Thiruchelvam (U.) 3rd C. Shivaraja Aiyer (C.)

440 YDS.

Seniors: 1st V. Subramaniam (V.) 2nd A. Vaitilingam (K.) 3rd S. Subramaniam (V.) **Intermediates:** 1st S. Parameswaran (U.) and E. Selvaratnam (Kok.) 3rd S. Kanagasingham (Kok.)

MILE

Seniors: 1st V. Subramaniam (V.) 2nd M. Manicavasagar (Kok.) 3rd E. Saravanamuttu (U.)

HIGH JUMP.

Seniors: 1st V. Thevarajah (U.) 2nd C. Panchadcharam (K.) 2nd P. Thesomayam (U.) **Intermediates:** 1st S. Parameswaran (U.) 2nd K. Sivaramalingam (V.) 3rd S. Nagendiram (K.) **Juniors:** 1st C. Rajaratnam (K.) 2nd P. Rajaratnam (Kok.) 3rd T. Vaitilingam (V.)

LONG JUMP.

Seniors: 1st C. Balasingam (Kok.) 2nd C. Panchadcharam (K.) 3rd A. Kandiah (Kok.)

RANKING OF SCHOOLS.

1st	Urumpiray	39 points.
2nd	Karainagar	34 "
	Kokuvil	34 "
4th	Vaddukkodai	15 "
5th	Chavakachcheri	3 "

INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONS:

Seniors: V. Subramaniam (V.) **Intermediates:** S. Parameswaran (U.) **Juniors:** A. Kanapathipillai (K.)

[The BRACKETED LETTERS at the end of the names indicate the school of the competitor.]

Mr. C. T. Lorage, Divisional Inspector of Schools, Northern Division, in a short speech expressed his appreciation of the excellent work the management of these schools was doing to promote educational work in the peninsula and congratulated the champion school, the athletes and the Secretary of the meet on the good showing and the excellent arrangements.

Mr. M. Kathigasu, Head Master, Hindu English School, Kokuvil, who as Secretary of the Committee had conducted the meet so well, in a few words thanked Mrs. Lorage for so kindly distributing the prizes, Mr. Lorage for tak-

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

எலியிர்ப் போர்கை

Sir,

The first question asked by "Antiquarian Student" was whether the eli vahanam of Ganesar, to be orthodoxly correct, should be constructed to the form of likeness of a goat. To which I replied that the vahanam of Ganesar was not a goat but a bandicoote which is species of rat. I also added that the invocation of Pillaiyar in Tamil works was of later origin in order to prove the fact that by that time the use of the word "eli" to mean a goat or sheep had disappeared. In his 2nd contribution he went outside the issue and said that Ouvai was the sister of Thiruvalluvar and therefore her works were of the first century A. D. I replied that there were three Ouvais and the odes of the first Ouvai can only be found in the anthologies of the first century and that the works of the third Ouvai only had the invocation of Ganesar. In that contribution, he mentioned a legend proving that he was aware that the vahanam of Ganesar was a rat and that there was no necessity for the first question.

There was a legend that Ouvai was made to eat the fruit of a *Karunelli* and thereby lived a very long time, certainly not 12 centuries. "Antiquarian Student" admits the unreliability of such a legend but does not go so far as to agree with my contention that there were three Ouvais.

Now he, for the first time, wants to know what authority there is for the word eli to be taken for goat, of which statement I was not the author. However, I can refer him to three articles by Mudaliyar C. Rasarayagam, who was the first to start this theory, one in the "Eela Kesari" of 23-12-34 and two in the Tamil Magazine called "Gnayiru" and to the contributions of Father Gnanapragaser on the same subject.

I am not aware of any scholar of repute who assigns *Vakkundam* and the kindergarten readers to the Ouvai of the first century A. D. If he did he was quite mistaken.

It is true that Vaishnava, Buddhist and Jain works have no invocations to Ganesar, but are there any Hindu works earlier than the 10th century A. D. which contain such invocations.

Colombo Yours,
27-7-39 "Murugar Amman"

ing such interest and stimulating the enthusiasm of the schools, Dr. Kanagaratnam and the other officials for so kindly assisting in the conduct of the meet, and the Pioneer Sports Co. and Mr. N. Ganesalingam who had kindly presented cups for the individual championships.

The Concert in the College Hall was under the patronage of Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge, Jaffna, and of Mrs. Coomaraswamy who were both present and enjoyed the whole programme. It was an unprecedented success in the vast number of ladies and children it drew. Mr. A. Coomaraswamy, Principal Hindu College thanked Mr. and Mrs. Coomaraswamy for their kind patronage and the sympathy and co-operation they had always shown in anything connected with the College.

The young participants in the various items showed no mean histrionic and musical talent.

How Schools can help in the Health Campaign

(Continued from page 2)

subjects off and on.

The child should be made conversant with the way in which minor ailments such as; cuts, bruises, sores, itch and uncleanness have to be attended to.

It is essential that teachers should cooperate to the fullest extent with the school doctors and nurses in assisting them at the Medical Inspections; they can persuade the parents of the defective children and advise them towards correcting the defects noticed. If parents be indifferent, the teachers can themselves take such children to clinical centres. Teachers again can report any case of infectious diseases, persuade the children to take Hookworm treatment and administer quinine to children in Malarial districts during fever season.

In this the managements of schools have also their definite part; they can encourage the adoption of health schemes suitable to local conditions, they can provide school buildings with sufficient number of urinals and latrines; they should make it a point to secure a good supply of drinking water; while a sufficiently large play ground would complete the amenities of the child at school.

Parent Teachers Association and formation of Health Leagues would go a long way to bring the parents, the public as well as health department into close and intimate contact for concrete results.

For Sale

A stone-built house with separate school premises and 11 lachams of garden land at Alevetty South close to the English School. Apply for further particulars to Mrs. C. T. Hensman, 'Sangili Tope', Nallur. (Mis 109. 31-7-39)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction, No. 757.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Maheswari wife of Sivananthan of Nallore

Deceased, Kathirippillai Chelliah of Nallore Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sivananthan Paramagurunathan of Nallore
2. Chelliah Sivananthan of Nallore presently of the General Treasury Colombo

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esqr., District Judge Jaffna on the 7th day of July 1939 in the presence of Mr. S. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the petitioner and affidavit of the petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the second named respondent as father of the minor be appointed Guardian-ad litem over the first named respondent to watch his interests in the said Testamentary Action and that the petitioner as father of the Deceased be appointed Administrator over the estate of the said Deceased and that letters of administration be granted to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before 23rd day of August 1939 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 7th day of July 1939

C. Coomaraswamy

District Judge

(O. 32. 31-7 & 3-8-39)

HEALTH & MALARIA WEEK AT POINT PEDRO

School Children in Procession

Point Pedro, Friday.

An extensive programme including demonstrations, group talks, Public Lectures and Lantern shows and processions by School Children was carried out in celebrating the Health and Education Week here.

Demonstrations were given by the Sanitary Inspector Mr. P. Nadesan. Public Lectures were delivered by the Sanitary Inspector at Sacred Heart School, Vigneswara College, Karaveddy, Hartly College and Puloly Boys English School. Health Talks were given in almost all the Vernacular Schools in the area.

The Health educational feature of the programme was an Oratorical contest held among the Vernacular Schools in the area and health subjects were (1) The type of Sanitary Latrine required for my Village, (2) The rural uplift of my village. Mr. Nadesan presided at this contest and prizes were won by Alvay West R. C. School and Thambachetty M. M. School respectively for the two subjects. The contest was a very keen one. A sanitary type pit latrine was made and exhibited by the Alvay R.C. School. In the evening there was a splendid procession by about 1000 school children of the following schools—Sithivinayagar School, Thambachetty M.M. School, Vinayagamudaliar School, Varathupalai School, Puloly R. C. School, Mathanai and Thatathern M. M. Schools, Thumpalai, M. M. School, Sivapragasavidiyasaala and Katkivilam M. M. School, carrying Health posters, charts, placards slogan and singing songs specially selected for the occasion, through the streets of the town. Leaflets on health matters were freely distributed all along the procession. The procession ended at the Sanitary Inspector's bungalow where Mr. Nadesan entertained all the teachers and the students with refreshments and tea. There was a display of Koladdam, Dances and Kummics and the most attractive item was a 'Kar-kam' Dance by the Alvay South M. M. School, at the Inspector's bungalow.

Speeches were made by Mr. G. M. Alvapillai (Vice-President of the V. V. T. Association) Mr. Krishnapillai (Pandit) and Mr. Erambamoothy thanking Mr. Nadesan for entertaining them that evening and for leading them to bring the week's celebrations to a success. This procession was the first of its kind in Point Pedro and Mr. Nadesan is solely responsible for same.

Mr. Nadesan thanked all the teachers and students for their presence and also thanked the schools which gave items that evening.

(Cor.)

CEYLON SALARY SCALES ARE TOO HIGH

(Continued from page 1)

proximate figure of Rs. 600,000,000 for 1935 or Rs. 113.20 per capita, and that the corresponding figure for India is Rs. 116 per capita.

"Assuming the above figure to be correct, we spent in that year 18.6 per cent. of our national income, which is by no means low, compared with the proportions of other countries. The figure for the United Kingdom is 18.1 and for India 7.1. We cannot really afford to spend the same proportion of our income as the richer countries.

Ceylon's Advantage

"It will be seen that India, whose per capita income is comparable with ours, spends much less in proportion than we do.

"We must also remember that while military expenditure dominates the budgets of other countries, we in Ceylon have been comparatively free from this liability.

"If comparisons were made, as they should be, after eliminating military costs, the relative burdens would be found to be altogether different.

"We do not think that we have taken advantage of our fortunate position of immunity from military expenditure and kept our other expenditure low. We have no reserve of spending power which, if the call for increased military expenditure comes, as it is bound to do sooner or later, we can readily mobilize.

"Moreover, we do not appear to be spending on the right objects and in the right proportions. Our scheme of distribution of expenditure among economic developments, social services and general civil administration requires close examination and revision.

"Are we not spending more than we should on our staff and less on development and welfare? If we cannot reduce the aggregate, the only way to lighten our burden is to readjust values within it, to cut down expenditure on staff and make room for an expansion of economic and social services.

Index of Ability

"Before we leave this question of aggregate expenditure, we may say a word about the recent movements of foreign trade and public expenditure in Ceylon.

"As an index of ability, foreign trade cannot of course be a substitute for national income. But for a country like Ceylon whose prosperity is mainly measured by her exports and consumption by her imports, foreign trade does broadly indicate economic strength.

"The growth of expenditure should not therefore normally be allowed to outrun the growth of trade. Unfortunately, the figures

given in the Table below show that, taking 1922 as the starting point the gap between our trade and expenditure has progressively widened.

"Their further confirms the view that our scope for increased expenditure in the immediate future is negligible in spite of the demands that are likely to be made by an awakening democracy.

There are two ways by which a revision of General Civil Administration costs can take place, viz, (1) by reduction in personnel, and (2) by reduction in emoluments.

"We record the result of our investigations of the individual situation in each department in the body of this Report. Here it need only be said that while both methods will be necessary, the scope for a reduction of salaries is as great as for reduction of staff.

"Our salary scales, by whatever standard judged, be it cost of living, general level of income, stimulus to work, purchasing power, or salary scales in other countries, are too high.

For instance the salary of the higher class of Civil Servants if we select this particular class for comparison, ranges in England from Rs. 340 to Rs. 1,750 a month, in France Rs. 75 to Rs. 1,100 and in Japan Rs. 64 to Rs. 334. In Ceylon it is Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,650. It is well worth now experimenting with a lower scale.

"An indiscriminate use of the axe might delay or defeat the bigger object of creating for the social and the economic services their proper place in the budget.

"We shall have to spend generously in this field to attract specialists. But the case for reduction in the unspecialized services is unanswerable.

"It should be remembered that the process of reduction will take time, because, it is mainly through the new entrants to the Public Service that it can be implemented.

"We shall, therefore have ample time to watch its effects on quality, and no fears need be entertained about a sudden and universal degeneration of the Services.

Time-Scale Problem

"There is yet another reason why this reduction shall be tried, and that is to make the Public Service a little less attractive than it is today and drive a bigger number of the youth of the country to seek careers in commerce and industry.

"So far the Government Service has been the most powerful magnet. The interests of the country now demand a diversion of brains to creative independent pursuits.

"Even if it means a loss to Government Service, it will perhaps be a gain to the country in the long run."

"While there is always a tendency to spend more when more money is available, there are certain factors which prevent

the reduction of expenditure 'pari passu' with the fall in revenue.

"First we might take personal emolument. 1921-22 the expenditure on this item amounted to Rs. 16,257,516. In 1928-29, the peak year prior to the New Constitution, the amount was Rs. 37,558,552.

"In 1937-38 it was Rs. 43,209,362. While this impressive increase is partly due to the time-scale promotions of the officers, it is also due to the creation of the new departments to meet the increasing activities of Government.

"This is particularly so after the New Constitution came into force as the State Council has paid greater attention to the provision of social services to the people. These services too are bound to increase in the future.

Pensions Bill

"The next important factor is the Pensions Bill of the Island which was a little over 2 million rupees in 1921-22. The bill for 1937-38 was over 11 millions.

"The abnormal increase is due to the payment of commuted pensions and to retirements under the Donoughmore recommendation.

"The expenditure on Education, exclusive of personal emoluments, which was Rs. 3,066,390 in 1921-22 has mounted up to Rs. 11,505,247 in 1937-38.

"The expenditure on Defence which was Rs. 1,548,201 in 1921-22 had increased to Rs. 3,984,935 in 1937-38.

"An additional drain is the loss incurred by the Railway year after year, which the general revenue has to bear. A sum of Rs. 11,666,802 has been paid on this account during the year 1934-35 1937-38."

Must have Reserves

Referring to the 1938-39 estimates, the Commissioners state:

"On the revised estimates the current financial year is expected to close with a deficit which will wipe off the whole of the surplus account. There will be left only the General Reserve of 10 million rupees.

"It is not necessary to enlarge on this very unsatisfactory financial position disclosed in the preceding paragraph. The Board of Ministers should not only strive

to produce a balanced budget but should definitely aim at building up an appreciable reserve.

"In a country like Ceylon with its very special difficulties which give rise to unforeseen expenditure of large sums on relief of distress and outbreaks of malaria, the only safe course is to maintain a large reserve.

"The fact that the budgetary position for 1938-39 is going to be 10 millions worse than was expected for reasons which could not be anticipated is a clear indication that a general Reserve of 10 million rupees is well below safety limit.

"We consider that a reserve of at least six months' revenue would not be too much. We know that under the existing difficult circumstances, it would not be very easy to realize the object of building up such a reserve in the near future.

Start now

"But we would emphasize that a start should be made without further delay to put by year after year a reasonable surplus and allow it to accumulate until a minimum of at least 25 million rupees is reached.

"We are aware that our recommendations in favour of a larger General Reserve and also the creation of a reserve to cover even partially our Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme liability, have already evoked the criticism that it is a reversion to old-fashioned colonial finance.

We are not aware of any new fashion either in governmental, or in corporation, finance, which is a better insurance against unforeseen expenditure and undisclosed and increasing liability for pensions, etc., than the provision of adequate reserves.

Resale of Toddy Tavern for Non-Payment of Instalments

Notice is hereby given that the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaitivu, will receive sealed tenders for the purchase of the exclusive privilege of selling fermented toddy in the undermentioned tavern for the period 10th August, 1939 to 30th September, 1939, on Wednesday, August 9, 1939 at 9 a.m. at the Kachcheri, Vavuniya.

2. Particulars as to the conditions can be obtained on application at the Vavuniya Kachcheri.

S. S. NAVARATNAM,
Assistant Government Agent,
The Kachcheri,
Vavuniya, 24th July, 1939.

Tavern referred to:—
No. LOCAL AREA DIVISION,
9, Kanagarayankulam Vavuniya North,
[G. 12, 31-7-39]

BEST

"CROWN" BRAND TILES

WESTMINSTER CHIMING WALL AND BRACKET CLOCKS
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS

RADIO RECEIVERS

ENGLISH, GERMAN & JAPANESE

CEMENT

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"TIRUCHELVAM BUILDINGS"
MAIN STREET, JAFFNA.
(DIRECT IMPORTER)

REPAIRS TO RADIO SETS & CLOCKS UNDERTAKEN

Charges Competitive.

T'gram: Tiruchelvam T'phone: 52.

(H. 88, 13-7-39 to 12-2-40.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 754.

In the matter of the Intestate estate
and effects of the late C. Thambyah
of Urumpirai, Jaffna

Deceased.

Y. K. R. A. Alagappa Chettiar of Sea
Street in Colombo Petitioner.

and

1. Ponnammah Ambalavanar and
her husband

2. P. Ambalavanar both of Nawa-
la in Nugegoda in Colombo
District

3. Paripooranam Thambyah of
Urumpirai Jaffna

Minors. 4. Ganeshadasan Thambyah of
Nawala in Nugegoda

5. Thanapooranam Thambyah

6. Sivadasan Thambyah and

7. Mrs. Seevaratnam Thambyah
all of Urumpirai and Guar-
dian-ad-Litem over the 4th,
5th and 6th Respondents
Minors Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the
abovenamed petitioner praying that
the 7th Respondent be appointed
Guardian-ad-Litem over the 4th, 5th
and 6th minor Respondents and for

grant of Letters of Administration
over the estate of the abovenamed
deceased C. Thambyah coming on for
disposal before C. Coomaraswamy,
Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on
the 23rd day of June 1939, in the
presence of Mr. W. Muttukumara-
swamy, Proctor, on the part of the
petitioner and the affidavit of the
petitioner dated the 19th day of June,
1939 having been read: It is ordered
that the 7th Respondent be appointed
Guardian-ad-Litem over the 4th, 5th
and 6th minor Respondents for the
purposes of representing them in this
action and that the petitioner as cre-
ditor is entitled for grant of Letters
of Administration to the estate of the
said deceased C. Thambyah issued to
him unless the Respondents or any
other person shall on or before the
16th day of August, 1939 show suffi-
cient cause to the satisfaction of this
court to the contrary.

This 10th day of July, 1939.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

(O. 33. 31-7 & 7-8-39.)

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[M.]

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