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## FARMING FOR EDUCATED YOUTHS

### Indian Example

#### A COLONISATION SCHEME FOR DRY ZONE SUGGESTED

By C. Arulambalam

(Copy of a Memorandum submitted to the Central Board of Agriculture)

THE problem of the educated unemployed is calling for a solution more and more insistently, as the educational institutions turn out educated lads in ever increasing numbers.

One of the ways in which the problem is sought to be solved is to adopt the "back to the land" policy.

In other countries the state has been and is doing much to help the people to take to the land. In France, where the agricultural small-holder has an important place in its national economy, recently, a credit of 100 million francs was provided to aid agriculture, both in the home land and the colonies, by way of bonuses, subsidies or loans to agriculturists.

Italy recently provided a well-planned Colonisation Scheme for its North African Colony of Libya, under which everything required by the settlers was found for them such as land, houses, irrigation facilities, etc. Houses were provided on a liberal scale. They were fully equipped with all the latest modern conveniences. The settlers were not even required to take their personal belongings from their Italian homes. It has been estimated that Italy has been, on an average, incurring an expenditure of no less than 2000 pounds sterling per Italian family settled.

#### In Palestine

In the British-mandated territory of Palestine, the Colonisation Board there has been adopting the following scheme of colonisation:-

"The Colonisation Board takes over the land and prepares it for settlement. It builds the farms, clears and ploughs the land, encloses the fields, provides sett-

lers with equipment and cattle and irrigation facilities where required. For a short period, the settler works on his farm as a salaried employee of the Board, but as soon as he is well-settled in his allotment he advances to a position in which he and the Board become partners and share the produce of the farm. This position is maintained for a period of about five years, after which the settler comes into full possession of his farm and begins to repay the capital invested by the Board in it. Each settler, however, benefits by a subsidy from the Board which is said to amount to about 30 per cent of the value of his farm.

#### Indian Schemes

Coming nearer home, in India, Colonisation Schemes have been organised in various parts of the land for the educated. In Punjab, in 1932, two villages in one of the canal-irrigated tracts were colonised wholly by 48 educated youths, 44 of whom were graduates of Arts and Science Colleges and 4 had Diplomas in Agriculture. Each settler was allotted 55 acres of canal-irrigated land. The allotment was made subject to the following conditions.

(1) The settler must live permanently on the land and must build on it a house for residence to the satisfaction of the local Collector.

(2) He must cultivate his allotment personally with his own hands but was allowed paid labour to help him when needed. After the expiration of five years, if all the conditions have been observed satisfactorily, the settler was given occupancy rights. The settlements were subject to the rule of primogeniture but if a set-

(Continued on Page 4.)

## PRANAYAMA

BY SWAMI VIVEKANANDA

(An Unpublished Class Talk)

FIRST of all we will try to understand a little of the meaning of *Pranayama*. *Prana* stands in metaphysics for the sum-total of the energy that is in the universe. This universe, according to the theory of the philosophers, proceeds in the form of waves; it rises, and again it subsides, melts away, as it were, then again it proceeds out in all this variety, then again it slowly returns. So it goes on, like a pulsation. The whole of this universe is composed of matter and force, and according to Sanskrit philosophers, everything that we call matter, solid and liquid, is the outcome of one primal matter which they call *akasa* or ether, and the primordial force, of which all the forces that we see in nature are manifestations, they call *prana*. It is this *prana* acting upon *akasa*, which creates this universe, and after the end of a period, called a cycle, there is a period of rest. One period of activity is followed by a period of rest; this is the nature of everything. When this period of rest comes, all these forms that we see in the earth, the sun, the moon and the stars, all these manifestations melt down until they become ether again. They become dissipated as ether. All these forces, either in the body or in the mind, as gravitation, attraction, motion, thought, become dissipated, and go off into the primal *prana*. We can understand from this the importance of this *pranayama*. Just as this ether encompasses us everywhere and we are interpenetrated by it, so everything we see is composed of this ether, and we are floating in the ether like pieces of ice floating in a lake. They are formed of the water of the lake and float in it at the same time. So everything that exists is composed of this *akasa*, and is floating in this ocean. In the same way we are surrounded by this vast ocean of *prana*, force and energy. It is this *prana* by which we breathe and by which the circulation of the blood goes on, it is the energy in the

nerves and in the muscles, and the thought in the brain. All forces are different manifestations of this same *prana*, as all matter is a different manifestation of the same *akasa*. We always find the causes of the gross in the subtle. The chemist takes a solid lump of ore and analyses it; he wants to find the subtler things out of which that gross is composed. So with our thought and our knowledge, the explanation of the grosser is in the finer. The effect is the gross and the cause the subtle. The gross universe of ours which we see, feel and touch, has its cause and explanation behind in the thought. The cause and explanation of that is also further behind. So in this human body of ours, we first find the gross movements, the movements of the hands and lips, but where are the causes of these? The finer nerves, the movements of which we cannot perceive at all, so fine that we cannot see or touch or trace them in any way with our senses and yet we know they are the cause of these grosser movements. These nerve movements, again are caused by still finer movements, which we call thought, and that is caused by something finer still behind, which is the soul of man, the Self, the Atman. In order to understand ourselves we have first to make our perceptions fine. No microscope or instrument that was ever invented will make it possible for us to see the fine movements that are going on inside; we can never see them by any such means. So the Yogi has a science that manufactures an instrument for the study of his own mind, and that instrument is in the mind. The mind attains to powers of finer perception which no instrument will ever be able to attain.

To attain to this power of superfine perception we have to begin from the gross, and as the power becomes finer and finer we go deeper and deeper inside our own nature, and all

(Continued on page 5)

**HELP****The Hindu Board of Education**

*The largest Hindu Educational Organisation in Ceylon.*

It controls the education of 16,000 children with 480 teachers in 97 institutions.

**IT CONDUCTS**

The Jaffna Saiva Girls' Orphanage  
The Jaffna Saiva Boys' Orphanage  
The Jaffna Classical School  
The Jaffna Singhalese Night School  
The Jaffna Saiva Training Institute  
Two English Schools  
Five Bilingual Schools and  
Eighty-five Tamil Schools.

**Every Hindu who pays Rs. 100/-**  
becomes a Life Member.

**Every Hindu who pays Rs. 10/-**  
becomes a Member for one year.

(Mis. )

**WANTED**

Jaffna College wants paddy fields garden lands and palmyrah lands in Vaddukoddai, Koddakadu, Araly and Thunavy for starting a farm for the agricultural training of students. Lease must be for five years with an option of renewal for another five years. Sealed Tenders stating extent and rent wanted will be received by the Principal till 15th April, 1940.

S. K. BUNKER,  
Principal.

(Mis. 271. 12-2-40)

**Hindu Organ.**

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1940.

**THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE EDUCATION CODE**

THE HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE which met last week at the Ananda College has entered an emphatic protest against the proposed amendments to the code for assisted English schools. The resolution moved by that body characterises these amendments as constituting "such an unwarranted interference with the administration and management of the assisted English schools that the continuance of these schools will become impossible". This is the considered opinion of a body of experts whose prime interest is the efficiency of education and cannot be dismissed as emanating from vested or sectional interests. In condemning the proposals in such strong terms, the conference is but voicing the general apprehension and anxiety which prevail among teachers and managers all over Ceylon as to the future of education. Buddhists, Christians, Hindus, Muslims have all with one voice condemned the proposals in no uncertain terms. A careful study of the appeal issued by the Headmasters should convince our legislators as to the

justice and fairness of the position they have taken. We feel no doubt that these proposals, if sanctioned by the State Council, will give the greatest set-back to the cause of Education and sound the knell of its future efficiency. The amendments are tantamount to a violation of agreement—a repudiation of contract between schools and the Government. In the first place they strike at the teachers' security of tenure and assurance of their getting any salary according to the scale. The salaries of teachers, as our readers are aware, rest on a contractual basis between the Manager and teacher on the one hand, and between the Manager and Government on the other. The Manager is to make a fixed annual contribution towards the teacher's salary and the Department is to pay the balance by way of grant. Now the proposals repudiate the Government's part of the contract by making the payment of grant a purely voluntary affair, which the Manager cannot claim as of right. The result would be that the Manager also will feel compelled to repudiate his own contract with the teacher and pay whatever he pleases to pay. Such a situation will spell disaster to educational efficiency and progress by making the teaching profession a disgruntled and undignified lot and by scaring away men of ability and character from the profession. We deem it highly reprehensible that the Minister of Education should now contemplate such a step with a view to finding funds for pet schemes and fancies.

In other ways also the proposals are prejudicial to the efficiency and progress of education. The proposal to confiscate the income of a school by way of fees if the grant and the fees exceed the teachers' salaries is a high-handed act and a gross interference with the rights of an employer. Schools cannot, according to the proposed arrangement, spend their income on acquiring lands or the putting up of buildings. Even the payments for interest on debts, or for equipment or clerical staff, are to be strictly controlled by the Department. The employment of excess teachers for the teaching of subjects outside the prescribed curriculum like music, and handicrafts is not to be allowed. No manager will hereafter be free to attract to his staff a highly qualified teacher by the offer of a salary above the approved scale. The income of a school is the Manager's own and he must be free to apply it to any educational purpose he thinks fit so long as he maintains a high standard of efficiency. The Department's concern must be to prevent the diversion of funds for purpose other than educational and to ensure efficiency. Rather than tolerate such interference with their liberty, some

managers may even refuse grant. Most schools never have any surplus and often have to borrow money to make both ends meet. They are conducted at great sacrifice and depend mainly on public subscriptions for their essential equipment and buildings. A considerable part of the income has to be devoted to extensions and equipment. If the surplus in any year has to be forfeited by the schools, will the Department go to the rescue in the lean years? Where is the manager to go for funds for equipment and improvement? The net result of these proposals will be that schools in future will have no chance of developing or even maintaining their present standard of efficiency, but may have to decline or even close down. It is a significant fact that even now when the axe is sought to be laid at teachers' salaries and managers' income on the pretext of retrenchment, schools both elementary and secondary are springing up like mushrooms without equipment or respectable staff for some consideration or other. We hope that the Minister of Education will have the wisdom and consideration to see the logic and fairness of the Managers' position and withdraw the proposals so obviously detrimental to sound education and that the State Council will not countenance such a measure.

**NEXT C. C. S. TEST****Commissioners Not Holding Exam**

Information has been received by the Deputy Chief Secretary from the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Civil Service Commissioners are not holding the usual Civil Service Examination this year and that they are unable to accept the suggestion to hold a special examination for cadetships in the Ceylon Civil Service only.

It is, therefore, proposed to make other arrangements to hold an examination in Ceylon and in England for entry into the Civil Service this year, if possible, and inquiries are at present being made from the Secretary of State with this object.

**NORTHERN ASSIZES****Session Opens Today**

The Northern Assizes commence today in the Town Hall, Jaffna. The Hon. Mr. Justice Nehill will preside.

There are about ten cases of murder listed for trial.

**Supreme Court Interpreter Retires**

Mudaliyar C. Arasaratnam, of the Supreme Court, has sent in his papers for retirement after 36 years' under Government.

He is the author of the "Handbook of the Supreme Court of Ceylon" and the "Handbook on Jury Service".

**NEGOTIATIONS NOT CLOSED****GANDHIJI ON HIS TALKS WITH VICEROY****"WE HAVE COME NEARER"**

Bombay, Feb 10

THE indication that the suspension of the talks between the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi is by no means a declaration of Civil Disobedience is given by Mahatma Gandhi in an article under the caption, "The Task Before Us," in today's issue of the "Harijan".

He says there need be no disappointment among Congressmen through the failure of the negotiations between the Viceroy and him. He proceeds: "We met to explore the possibilities of a settlement."

"Despite failures we have come nearer to each other. There has been a clarification of the situation. This meeting has brought us nearer to our goal."

"Negotiations so far as I have known have not been closed. Meanwhile we have to educate the world as to what we stand for."

**Partner in Exploitation**

"India cannot be a partner to the exploitation of non-European races. If India is not to be a co-sharer in the exploitation of Africans and in the degradation of Africans and in the Dominions, she must have her own independent status determined by her own elected representatives."

Mahatma Gandhi asks: "What is to be done then?" Answering the question himself he says: "The declaration of civil resistance." "Not yet," he adds.

"I mean what I say when I ascribe sincerity to Lord Linlithgow. He is doing his best to understand us and his duty to his superiors and to his nation."

"With all his traditions he cannot be made to jump to our position. He cannot be hustled into it."

"We must not despise our opponent or belittle his strength. It will be wrong to assume weakness in him and seek an advantage from it."

**India's Duty**

"His weakness will not make us strong or fit. His strength need not baffle us if we are strong."

"Our duty, therefore, is to make him feel our strength. This we shall do not by civil resistance, but by putting our own house in order."

Gandhi concludes: "We may not resort to civil resistance, out of our impatience or to cover our shortcomings. It is no panacea for our ills, both internal and external."

"It is the specific sovereign remedy for extraordinary situations but let us be ready for it."

"I say with a full sense of responsibility that we are not ready. It is not ripe. It may be any day; let us not be found wanting when it comes."

**Matrimonial**

The marriage of Miss. Mankayarakasi Ammal, daughter of Mr. S. V. Sivasamboo Pillay, Station Master, Heiktila, with Mr. Tharmalingam Pillay, son of Mr. S. Manickam Pillay of Point Pedro, and of the Chartered Bank, Rangoon, was solemnised at Bullock Depot, Ahlone, Rangoon, the residence of Mr. S. V. Somasundram Pillay, (uncle of the bride) on Sunday, the 4th instant, between 7-30 and 9-30 a. m.

# All Ceylon Industrial Exhibition and Carnival

At Jaffna in May 1940

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AND CARNIVAL COMMITTEE,  
HINDU COLLEGE, JAFFNA.

## NEEDS OF VALVETTITURAI

ITS PAST REPUTATION

MINISTER ON SELF-HELP

Valvettiturai, Sunday.

THE Honourable Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, in the company of Mr. R. B. Naish, the Government Agent, N. P., visited the Textile Demonstration Centre at Valvettiturai at about 3.15 p.m. and was received by the Office-bearers of the Unemployment Relief Association, the Textile Co-operative Society and the Chief Textile Demonstrator, Mr. G. E. Gangoda.

Immediately after the Textile Demonstrator took the visitors round and showed them the various sections of the Centre. He also exhibited some of the works done by the learners.

After the inspection, they were taken to the platform arranged for the purpose. Mr. K. S. Sandrasegarampillai, joint Honorary Secretary of the Unemployment Relief Association, garlanded the visitors, and read a statement of the needs of Valvettiturai. The following are extracts from the statement:

"From ancient times Valvettiturai has been the only ship-building Port in Ceylon and an important centre of Commerce. The entire Commerce of the Northern part of the Island which was mainly with India and Burma did pass through Valvettiturai or one of the other two or three ports in Jaffna. Most of the sailing vessels that were engaged in this trade have been built, owned and manned by the people of Valvettiturai. Since the opening of the Jaffna and Talaimannar Railways Valvettiturai began to lose its importance bringing economic ruin to many vessel owners and merchants. The closing of the port to foreign Commerce

in the year 1933 for reasons unknown to us brought further loss to the place and much unemployment and poverty was thereby caused.

Moved by the immense sufferings of the people on account of unemployment and debt, a public meeting held on the 31st December, 1936 for the purpose an Association called the Unemployment Relief Association, was formed and we were elected to be the Honorary Joint Secretaries thereof.

Knowing as we do that the past reputation of Valvettiturai as a rich Commercial Centre, the Committee of the Association collected statistics of indebtedness of the people of the place and represented matters to Government. As a result of these representations, this Textile Demonstration Centre was opened in February 1939 with 22 learners. The number of learners now on roll is 18. We have been very fortunate in having a Demonstrator of Mr. Gangoda's ability as the officer in charge of the Centre. The learners have yet to learn dyeing and working the Double Machine and Semi-Automatic Loom. Most of our learners are English educated young men who can intelligently handle and successfully work the most modern machinery.

The details of the working of this Centre up to the end of the last month are shown in annexure A. We have two looms and a set of winding machinery of our own and a statement of work done with our private materials is marked B, and annexed hereto.

We have hitherto received donations of Rs. 148.75 and deposits Rs. 200 for establishing this industry here and we have a balance of Rs. 142 and a stock of manufactured articles to the value of Rs. 42.

Our original intention was to establish coir industry first as we buy about Rupees Five Thousands worth of coir strings every year for the use of our sailing vessels etc. But as the Government had no coir Demonstrator available at that time we took up to weaving first. When this industry is well

established, we mean to take up the coir industry.

It was our intention to start a Co-operative Society for establishing and developing these two and any other possible industries. When we formed a society, drafted our rules, and applied to the Co-operative Department for Registration, we were advised by the Assistant Registrar, Jaffna, that we should form one Society for each Industry with workers only as members. Although we were of opinion that well-wishers who could contribute funds or be useful as Office Bearers should also be members for the well being of the Society. We considered that it was not a point worth fighting for and submitted to the superior wisdom of the Assistant Registrar earned by his varied and long experience.

The learners have themselves formed into a Co-operative Society and have applied for its Registration. On the completion of their course, they mean to start a factory for permanently establishing and developing the Industry here. Just at this time we consider it our good fortune that you have come to us with a desire to encourage and help us. We would take this opportunity to appeal to you in person to find for us the necessary Government assistance on the establishment of the factory.

"We may further appeal to you as Member of the Board of Ministers to do everything in your power to expedite the opening of the Port of Valvettiturai for Foreign Commerce as already decided by Government. In the whole of Ceylon, India and Burma one cannot find better shipbuilders and sailors than the people of Valvettiturai. As such there is an asset to Ceylon which will in course of time have its own lines of Sea-borne trade and Navy and we submit that this asset should be protected from extinction by economic causes. A sailing vessel is being built here even now. We shall be happy to show you round if you wish to see."

Then, Mr. V. Sivapragasam,

## Chairman Meets Rate-payers

### Protest Against Increased Assessment

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Jaffna Urban Rate-payers' Central Association was held on Wednesday the 7th February, 1940, at 5 p.m., at No. 73, Stanley Road, Jaffna, with Chevalier P. Moses, J. P., the President, in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes by the Acting Secretary, the letter of the Minister of Local Administration with regard to the establishment of the Municipality was read and considered.

The most important item on the agenda was the consideration with regard to the abnormal increase in taxation as fixed by the assessors who had been imported from Colombo. Several concrete instances were produced to prove that the increased taxes had been fixed without due regard to the income of the properties assessed.

Among those present at the meeting were the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Urban Council and Messrs. K. Aiyadurai and M. Jacob, members. The Committee was much gratified to learn at first hand from the Chairman all about the manner of taxation, also about the fight he was waging with the Central Government with regard to Flood Relief.

The Chairman said, "The Vice-Chairman and I are fully prepared to enquire minutely into each and every protest that is sent to me with regard to increased taxation, even if there were a thousand protests. I am even prepared to extend the time for protests", for which the Chairman was lustily cheered.

Mr. C. Nadarajah, the Hon. Treasurer, presented the statement of accounts which was unanimously adopted.

Before the meeting closed, Chevalier S. Arulanandam congratulated on behalf of the Association, Mr. C. Ponnampalam and Kathi, S. M. Aboluckar on their being elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Urban Council respectively, thanked them for their presence, and remarked that if those in authority, had only done before, what the Chairman did that day, much trouble and annoyance might have been avoided, and that the Association was extremely happy to have a Chairman, who meant to carry out his duties without fear or favour.

The second Saturday of March (9th) was fixed for the Annual General Meeting.

Joint Hon. Secretary, thanked the Minister and expressed his delight at the Minister's kind visit to Valvettiturai. He added that he was glad to see the Minister encouraging them without communal distinction.

The Minister in reply thanked those present for the kind reception accorded to him. He added that any industrial enterprise should not entirely depend on Government for its assistance but it should play its own game and then only the Government will go to its help. He also remarked that there was no communal feeling towards the minor communities and said that the Government was only too glad to offer services to deserving cases.

The Minister left the Centre after a stay of about 20 minutes.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

## Typical Rural Uplift Work

Sir,—The visit of Mr. Corea, the Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce, to the Palmyrah Products Co-operative Society of Tholpuram which was organised by the enterprising co-operative officer of the place, augurs well for the future of the Jaffna Peninsula. The visit of Mr. Bandaranaike, the Minister for Local Administration, the other day to open the reading room which was built at a cost of Rs. 1000 and the visit of Mr. Senanayake, the Minister for Agriculture and Lands, to the Co-operative hospital shows the tremendous rural uplift work done by the villagers jointly, mostly at very great personal sacrifice. I know an elderly gentleman about 79 years old went abroad and collected nearly Rs. 20,000, for this purpose. Last but not least, the provision of pipe borne water supply to a backward portion of the village maternity welfare centre, is another example of useful village improvement in the locality.

Mahatma Gandhi has stated that "the high school graduate who neglects the urgent duty of teaching the common people is a selfish parasite unworthy of his degree."

We all had our education at the expense of the taxpayer. What we gain with the help of fellow citizens we must restore for the uplift of the country. This is what a Japanese patriot says. "A person imbued with the ideal of disinterested service is an acquisition to any country, for selflessness is a guarantee of success. The public good will ever be before him. In every sphere his aim will be to secure the best man or woman. He will at all times wrestle with his partialities, predilections and prejudices. The vanity and emptiness of applause he will comprehend fully. Undeterred by human calculations he will toil and strive for human recognition or contempt he cares naught. Detracting words he easily bears. Ingratitude he cheerfully tolerates. In his lexicon there is no such word as "thankless". He understands that there is a debt of compassion, of charity, of succour, payable by the high to lower mortals, by the strong to the weak, by the educated to the ignorant."

We need no Corea or Rock in our midst if we have two or three detached and unselfish men in each village. Turning to the villagers of Changkanai Parish, I wish this enterprising body who made such a good job of the welfare societies mentioned above, do concentrate on the following issues:

(1) They say in Mysore when the monsoon fails, the Cauvery supplies. We must aim at having a canvery in our area.

(2) Establishment of night schools.

(3) Establishment of a poultry farm to enable the indigent population to make more money and more food.

(4) An Agricultural farm with all varieties of plants.

(5) Improving the existing tanks. Most of them are covered with shrubs and are convenient places of abode for snakes.

(6) Concerted action to procure Crown lands for the landless and

## Farming for Educated Youths

(Continued from page 1)

tlar died without having obtained occupancy rights the settlement lapsed to the Crown. To help the settlers the Government remitted the whole of the Crown dues in the form of land revenue, occupancy rates and cesses, for the two harvests following the commencement of the settlement.

I proceed to submit a scheme of settlement which, I consider, is particularly adapted to the dry zone of the Island.

(a) Every settler should be granted to acres, 10 which 6 acres should be paddy land and 4 acres high land. The high land can be utilised for building the home of the settler and for fruit and vegetable cultivation. The land should be in irrigable areas.

(b) Each settler should be provided with a house at state expense. He should have a house with two living rooms, a verandah, hall, kitchen, latrine, store room, etc. which can be provided at a reasonable cost of say Rs. 600.

(c) The land should be cleared and fenced and prepared for cultivation by the State or in the alternative a subsidy should be given at the rate of Rs. 25 per acre for clearing and Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per acre for fencing ridging and ploughing.

(d) The State should also provide a well at a cost of say Rs. 250. It is suggested that the well should not be less than 6 feet in diameter and lined with tiles in the interior in the manner of Pondichery wells. Provision of pure water for drinking and cooking purposes is one of the ways to combat malaria.

(e) Seed and planting material should be provided for the first year by the State.

(f) A cattle grant should also be given by the State. 2 pairs of bulls or buffaloes and a cow should be provided.

(g) A loan not exceeding Rs. 500 may be given as a long-term loan of 10 years, at 3 per cent interest. The capital and interest should be consolidated and repayable in small instalments spread over the 10 years. The settlement may be mortgaged as security for the loan.

(h) To encourage the settlers, bonuses should be given to the

Government subsidy.

(7) Do away with the evil and illegal practice of "Tharakar" (middlemen) system, prevailing in the village markets, which hits hard thousands of poor cultivators day in and day out (if this system is necessary at all, a few brokers of standing should be licenced).

(8) Installation of Radios at convenient centres as a measure education and amenity to the villagers.

(9) Simplifying marriage ceremonies in the style of the Swadeshi marriages in India.

(10) Funeral societies to keep down the expenditure.

Yours Etc.

S. Vydialingam,

Kegalle, 8 February 1940

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 595.  
In the matter of the estate of the late  
Kandapillai Kulathungam of Uduvil  
Deceased.  
Devasundram widow of Kulathungam of Manipay  
Petitioner.  
Vs.

1. Sita Devi daughter of Kulathungam
2. Sattiapama daughter of Kulathungam of do the 1st and second respondents are minors by their guardian-ad-litem the 3rd respondent and
3. Kandapillai Edirnayagam of Uduvil

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 25th day of May 1939 in the presence of Mr. T. N. Subbiah proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as his wife unless the respondents or any person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 1st day of December 1939 and state objection or show sufficient cause to the contrary.

8th November 1939.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.Order Nisi extended  
for 23-2-40.Initd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

(O. 77. 12 &amp; 15-2-40.)

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JAFFNA

AGENTS WANTED IN  
N. PROVINCE.

(MIs. 242. 4-1-40 to 31-5-40)

best cultivators to promote competitive cultivation on scientific lines.

(i) The settler should be given concessions by the Railway in the form of reduced rates for his produce and marketing facilities also should be afforded.

(j) The settlements should be provided on central locations in each settlement area with such amenities as schools, hospitals, dispensaries, reading-rooms, post offices, markets etc.

To make the younger generation to take to agriculture successfully, the type of education adopted in the schools of the Island should be so designed as to impart a general agricultural bias in addition to literary culture. In Rural Scheme schools, some education of the above type is imparted but it should be intensified and the idea should be carried out in all schools whether English or Vernacular. The agricultural education imparted should be both theoretical and practical (including outdoor manual work)

## POLICE COMPLIMENTED BY MAGISTRATE

## Smart Detection of Theft

Point Pedro, Wednesday.

The Police were complimented by the Point Pedro Magistrate for the smart detection of a pair of bangles.

Before Mr. Richard D. de Silva Magistrate, Point Pedro, Inspector M. M. A. Cader charged Tikiri Banda, servant of Sithamparapillai Kanapathipillai of Alway North, Point Pedro, with having stolen a pair of bangles worth Rs. 75 from his master, and Ramalingam Sivasampoo of the same village for the possession of the stolen property.

The Inspector said that on information furnished he the second accused's house and found the said pair of bangles in a trunk and immediately informed the Matala police. The first accused was arrested at Rattotta, Matala, by P. S. 125 Wijayathunga.

The first accused admitted the charge and said that he sold the bangles to the second accused for Rs. 6.

The second accused also pleaded guilty. The Magistrate complimented the Point Pedro police for the smart and immediate action and ordered the first accused to be given six cuts, and the second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 60.

Mr. M. Esuarapatham, Proctor appeared for second accused. (Cor)

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 509.  
In the Matter of the estate of the late  
Muttukumaru Chettiar Thiruchittampalam of Vannarponnai  
Deceased.

Thambiah Thambipillai of Tellipalai West

Vs.

Petitioner.

- Minors. {
1. Kamalampikai daughter of Thambipillai
  2. Meenampikai daughter of Thambipillai
  3. Sithampara Suppiah Chettiar Vaithilingachettiar all of Vannarponnai

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased the said Muttukumaru Chettiar Thiruchittampalam coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 27th day of March 1939 in the presence of Mr. C. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 4th day of October 1937 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is Brother-in-law of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate is used to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 18th day of August 1939 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 10th day of July 1939

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy  
District JudgeExtended and Reissued for  
28th February 1940

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy

D. J.

(O. 72. 8 &amp; 12-2-40)

# PRANAYAMA

(Continued from page 1)

the gross movements will first be tangible to us, and then the finer movements of the thought; we will be able to trace the thought before its beginning trace it where it goes and where it ends. For instance, in the ordinary mind a thought arises. The mind does not know how it began, or whence it comes. The mind is like the ocean in which a wave rises, but although the man sees the wave, he does not know how the wave came there, whence its birth, or whither it melts down again; he cannot trace it any further. But when the perception becomes finer we can trace this wave long, long before it comes to the surface, and we will be able to trace it for a long distance after it has disappeared and then we can understand psychology as it truly is. Nowadays men think this or that, and write many volumes, which are entirely misleading, because they have not the power to analyse their own minds, and are talking of things they have never known, but only theorised about. All science must be based on facts, and these facts must be observed and generalised. Until you have some facts to generalise upon, what are you going to do? So all these attempts at generalising are based upon knowing the things we generalise. A man proposes a theory, and adds theory to theory, until the whole book is a patch-work of theories, not one of them with the least meaning. The science of Raja Yoga says, first you must gather facts about your own mind, and that can be done by analysing your mind, developing its finer powers of perception, and seeing for yourselves what is happening inside, and when you have got these facts then generalise, and then alone you will have the real science of psychology. As I have said, to come to any finer perception we must take the help of the grosser end of it. The current of action which is manifested on the outside is the grosser, if we can get hold of this and go on further and further, it becomes finer and finer, and at last to the finest. So this body, and everything we have in this body, are not different existences, but as it were, various links in the same chain proceeding from fine to gross. You are a complete whole; this body is the outside manifestation, the crust, of the inside, the external is grosser and the inside finer, and so finer and finer until you come to the Self. And at last, when we come to the Self, we come to know that it was only the Self that was manifesting all this, that it was the Self which became the mind, and became the body, that nothing else exists but the Self, and all these others are manifestations of that Self in various degrees, becoming grosser and grosser. So we will find by analogy that in this whole universe there is the gross manifestation, and behind that is the finer movement, which we can call the will of God. Behind that even, we will find that Universal Self, and then we will come to know that that Universal Self becomes God, and becomes this universe, and that it is not that this universe is one and God another and the Supreme Self another, but that

they are different states of the manifestation of the same Unity behind. All this comes of our *pranayama*. These finer movements that are going on inside the body are connected with the breathing, and if we can get hold of this breathing and manipulate it, and control it, we will slowly get to finer and finer motions, and thus enter as it were, by getting hold of that breathing into the realms of the mind. The first breathing that I taught you in our last lesson was simply an exercise for the time being. Some of these breathing exercises, again, are very difficult, and I will try to avoid all the difficult ones, because the more difficult ones require a great deal of dieting and other restrictions which it is impossible for most of you to do. So we will take the slower paths, and the simpler ones. This breathing consists of three parts. The first is breathing in, which is called in Sanskrit *Puraka* filling, and the second part is called *Kumbhaka*, retaining, filling the lungs and stopping the air from coming out; the third is called *Rechaka*, breathing out. The first exercise which I will give you today is simply breathing in and stopping the breath and throwing it out slowly. Then there is one step more in the breathing which I will not give you today, because you cannot remember them all; it would be too intricate. These three parts of breathing make one *pranayama*. This breathing should be regulated, because if it is not, there is danger in the way to yourselves. So it is regulated by numbers, and I will give you first the lowest numbers. Breathe in four seconds, then hold the breath for eight seconds, then again throw it out slowly, in four seconds. Then begin again, and do this four times in the morning and four times in the evening.

There is one thing more. Instead of counting by one, two, three, and all such meaningless things, it is better to repeat any word that is holy to you. In our country we have symbolical words, 'Om', for instance, which means God. If that be pronounced instead of one, two, three, four, it will serve your purpose very well. One thing more. This breathing should begin through the left nostril, and should turn out through the left. Then reverse again, and so on. In the first place you should be able to drive your breathing through either nostril at will just by the power of the will. After a time you will find it easy, but now I am afraid you have not that power, so we must stop the one nostril while breathing through the other with the finger and during the retention, of course both nostrils.

The first two lessons should not be forgotten. The first thing is to hold yourselves straight; second to think of the body as sound and perfect, as healthy and strong. Then through a current of love all around, think of the whole universe being happy. Then if you believe in God, pray. Then breathe.

In many of you certain physical changes will come, twitchings all over the body, nervousness; some of you will feel like sweeping,

\* This process is more difficult when the ratio is two, eight, and four. For further remarks see later.

## Auction Sale

D. C. J. 12953

1. Meerankandu Mohamed Lebbe of Vannarponnai West Plaintiff.  
1. Sultan Abdulcader Sultan Mohideen  
2. Asia Ummah widow of M. Sultan Abdulcader of do Defendants.

### PROPERTY

All those parcels of land situated at Vannarponnai West called Iththyadi in extent two and one upon sixteen lachchams V. C. and Iththyadi in extent  $\frac{3}{4}$  lachchams V. C. Both aggregating to 2  $\frac{1}{4}$  Lms. V. C. with the buildings, well cultivated plants and all other appurtenances belonging thereto and bounded on the East by sand road, North by the property of Seynambu Nachchia wife of Sultan Mohideen and by bye lane, West by the property of Mohamed Usanthamby Sultan Abdulcader and shareholders and on the South by the property of Sultan Mohideen Nachchia wife of Morasai Mohamed Mohamed Meydeen and shareholders and of Mohamed Meeran Nachia wife of Habeeb Mohamed Lebbe.

In terms of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in case No. 12953 D. C. J. I shall sell the above property by public auction on Saturday the 9th March 1940 at about 11 a. m. at the spot.

N. KANDIAH  
Commissioner.

(Mis. 270. 12-2-40)

## Auction Sale

D. C. J. 12952

- Meerancandu Mohammed Lebbe of Vannarponnai West Plaintiff.  
Vs.  
1. Sultan Abdulcader Sultan Mohideen and wife  
2. Seynambo Nachchia  
3. Ummisalmah widow of Cader Mohideen of do.

### PROPERTY

1. All that piece of land called Rasakulamkarai situated at Vannarponnai West containing in extent 23 Lms. P. C. and one kulya as per plan No. 176/24 dated 7th September 1924 and bounded on the East by the property of Krishnapillai Kathiresapillai, North by Road, West by Tan's and the property of Suppiah and on the South by the property of Krishnapillai Kathiresapillai.

2. A piece of land in extent two and one sixteenth ( $2 \frac{1}{16}$ ) Lachchams V. C. being the Northern portion of an allotment of land called Iththyadi in extent four and one eighth ( $4 \frac{1}{8}$ ) lachchams V. C. with two rooms on the Northern side and a kitchen verandah (chaar) and half of the boundary wall on the South of the said rooms and the kitchen verandah and well situated at Vannarponnai West and the said extent of  $2 \frac{1}{16}$  Lms. V. C. is bounded on the East by sand Road, North by the property of Aseva Marikar Mohamed Meera Sahib and shareholders, West by lane and the property of Aysha Ummah wife of Sultan Abdulcader and on the South by the property of Aysha Ummah wife of Sultan Abdulcader.

In terms of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in case No. 12952, I shall sell the above properties by public auction on Saturday the 9th March 1940 at about 10 a. m. at the spot.

N. KANDIAH  
Commissioner.

(Mis. 269. 11-2-40)

sometimes a violent motion will come. Do not be afraid; these things have to come as you go on practising. The whole body will have to be re-arranged as it were. New channels for thought will be made in the brain, nerves which have not acted in your whole life will begin to work, and a whole new series of changes will come in the body itself.

—(Prabuddha Bharata)

## MOOLOYA COMMISSION

Sessions Begin  
on 19th inst.

The Mooloya Commissioner, Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, will start sessions on Monday, February 19th, at 11 a.m. in the Town Hall, Kandy.

Any persons who can give material evidence at the inquiry are requested to communicate immediately with the Attorney-General forwarding to him a precis of the evidence they propose to give.

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA

Testy No. 817.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late A. Manavetpillai Bastiampillai of Karampan

Deceased.  
Rasammah widow of Manavetpillai Bastiampillai of Karampan

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Saveenam widow of Manavetpillai
2. Antonipillai Soosapillai and wife
3. Adakalamuttu and
4. Uiri Sithamma widow of Vaitiampillai Mariampillai all of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 18th day of December 1939 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read: it is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as his widow unless the respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before the 14th day of February 1940 and state objection or show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

20-12-39

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

(O. 75. 8 & 12-2-40)

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT  
OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 831.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Alagar Sandrasegaram of Tellippallai East, Jaffna.

Kengamuttu widow of Alagar Sandrasegaram of Tellippallai East, Jaffna.

vs. Petitioner.

1. Sandrasegaram Sivasubramaniam
2. Sandrasegaram Balasubramaniam
3. Sandrasegaram Kamaladevi all of Tellippallai East, Jaffna and
4. Alagar Saravanamuttu of Tellippallai East, presently at Colombo.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 26th day of January, 1940, in the presence of Mr. S. Nadarajah, Proctor, on the part of the petitioner, and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 4th respondent be appointed guardian ad-litem over the minors, the abovenamed 1st to 3rd respondents for the purpose of representing them and acting on their behalf in this case and that the petitioner be declared entitled to administer the said estate as the lawful widow of the deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the respondents shall appear before this Court on the 16th day of February, 1940, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 26th day of January, 1940.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

(O. 76. 12 & 15-2-40).

**Order Nisi**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 806.

In the matter of the estate of the late  
V. Kanapathypillai Arumugam of  
Pungudutivu East Deceased.  
Arumugam Sivasamy of Pungudutivu  
West

And Petitioner.

1. Thangamuttu widow of V. Kanapathypillai Arumugam.
2. Arumugam Kanapathypillai
3. Muttukumaru Panchacharam and wife
4. Parupathapaththini
- Minor 5. Arumugam Balasundram
- " 6. Periyannayagapillai daughter of Arumugam
- " 7. Subatharathevi daughter of Arumugam
- " 8. Ledchumi daughter of Arumugam
- " 9. Arumugam Santhalingam and
- " 10. Arumugam Gurusamy all of Pungudutivu West.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner abovenamed praying that the abovenamed 1st Respondent may be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 5th to 10th Respondents for the purpose of these testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the aforesaid deceased be issued to him coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 29th day of November 1939 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner abovenamed having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the aforesaid 5th to 10th Respondent for the purpose of representing them in these proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be issued to the petitioner as one of the sons of the said deceased and an heir to the estate left behind by the said deceased unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before the 17th day of January 1940 and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 29th day of November 1939.  
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

Time to show cause is extended to  
16th February 1940.

Intld C. C.  
D. J.

(O. 73. 8 &amp; 12-2-40.)

**Order Nisi**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 832.

In the matter of the Intestate  
Estate of Mrs. Nagammah Chelliah of Vaddukoddai West late  
of Johore in the Federated Malay  
States Deceased.  
cathiravelu Chelliah of Vaddukod-  
dai West

And Petitioner.

- Minor. 1. Chelliah Kulasingam
- " 2. Saraswathy Devi daughter of Chelliah
- " 3. Chelliah Paranjothy
- " 4. Maheswari daughter of Chelliah
- " 5. Chelliah Rajasingam
- " 6. Sivakamasoundari daughter of Chelliah
- " 7. Chelliah Kumarasingham
- " 8. Kandiah Thiagarajahpillai all of Vaddukoddai West

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner abovenamed praying that the abovenamed 8th Respondent may be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the abovenamed 1st to 7th Respondents in this case for the purpose of watching their interest in these proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as husband, coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 31st day of January 1940 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Subramaniam Proctor, on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 30th day of January 1940 and the order of the Supreme Court dated 25th January 1940 having been read:—

It is ordered that the abovenamed 8th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the 1st to 7th Respondents abovenamed for the purpose of watching their interests in these testamentary proceedings and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed be granted to the petitioner as husband of the said deceased unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 14th day of February 1940 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 31st day of January 1940

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy  
District Judge

(O. 74. 8 &amp; 12-2-40)

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