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AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN CEYLON

Considerable Progress Made

POLICY AND WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT

CONSIDERABLE progress has been made in recent years in the organization and development of agricultural education. It is the policy of this Department to provide to the utmost within its means facilities for training the youth of the country in more profitable and scientific methods of agriculture. The scope of that training is wide and provides for the needs of the gentleman farmer and of the peasant cultivator. It is the Department's purpose to take the results of scientific research, improved methods and better schemes of agriculture right through to the villages. The full development of the Department's policy must take time especially under present conditions; but the final aim is to cover the countryside with a network of practical farm schools in which all instruction will be given through the medium of practical agriculture.

The School of Agriculture, more popularly known as the Farm School, Peradeniya, is the premier institution for agricultural education. The school was founded in January, 1916, for the purpose of teaching the principles and practice of agriculture to sons of landowners and to others who intend to adopt agriculture as a profession. Up to March, 1939, 300 students had passed through the course for the Certificate of the School, and 256 vernacular teachers and 38 village headmen through the one-year course in Sinhalese.

While this School provides for the training of the gentleman farmer it also has a major object, the improvement of village agriculture. There are at present four courses of instruction; the two-year course for the Certificate of the School, a special two years' course for the training of Agricultural Learners intended for service as Instructors in the Department, a one-year

course in Sinhalese, and a practical farm course instituted this year. In addition 6 apprentices are trained every year on the School Farm, while practical training in poultry farming and dairying or in other subjects are afforded to those who seek a short course for special purposes.

Owing to limited accommodation in the School hostel our members in the past were limited to a maximum of 22 students in any year. Recently there has been an increased demand for agricultural training, and it is an encouraging feature that this has been from sons of landowners who expect to return to the development of their own lands. We have met this demand by improvised hostels; and there are in residence to-day 44 men in the English courses and 12 men in the Sinhalese course making a total of 56 students. In addition there are 6 day students following the Practical Farm Course, 6 apprentices working on the School Farm and 4 young men receiving a special training in poultry farming and dairying with the intention of starting commercial poultry and dairy farms. This makes a total of 72 men in training.

The Agricultural Learners' class was instituted in 1937 in order to select and train men of a higher standard of general education for service as Instructors in this Department. Their training lays special emphasis on village agriculture. During School vacations they are drafted to outstation centres of the department to enable them to acquire experience of village agriculture under a wide range of conditions.

The syllabus of instruction in the two-year course conducted in English is comprehensive. The principles and practice of agriculture applied to the major and minor crops of the Island, horticultural

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The Abode of the Lord of Dancing

Unique Repository of all that is Highest
and Noblest in Tamil Culture

By Prof. P. S. Naidu, M. A.

(Continued from our last issue)

IF we come down from the philosophic heights on which we have been discoursing so far, a little lower to the region of aesthetics, we shall discover that, here too, the Temple is the repository of all that is best and noblest in Tamil culture. Of the beauty and value of the Puranic sculptures and paintings in the shrine I shall not say much. They speak for themselves. I wish to draw special attention to the miniature dance sculptures which are found in great profusion here. There is hardly a wall, ceiling, plinth, facade or pedestal which does not contain these images. Some of these are of surpassing loveliness. Fergusson says that these dancing figures are more graceful and more elegantly carved than any of their class elsewhere in South India. It is now widely known that these little sculptures are representations of the poses described in the *Natya Shastra*. There is a curious fact connected with Hindu classical dancing. It has been kept alive only in the South. Vizianagram, Guntur, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madurai are the districts where Bharata Natyam has survived in all its pristine purity and classical beauty. The *Silappadikaram* and *Chintamani* contain numerous references to the living dance traditions in the South. We find here the great anxiety of the Tamils to preserve, against tremendous odds, their hard won conquests in the cultural field, and the fruits of their efforts have been passed on to posterity in the imperishable monuments of the Temple.

On the architectural side too the Temple bears testimony to the excellence of Tamil culture. In spite of the wealth of inscriptions in the Temple, historians have not been able to determine the date of the shrine. The fane seems to have evolved slowly and steadily through several centuries. Yet balance and proportion have been preserved

throughout the course of its development. 'Although this temple has been aggregated at different ages, and grown by accident rather than design, like those at Tiruvarur and Sriranga,' says Fergusson 'it avoids the great defect of these temples, for though like them it has no tall central object to give dignity to the whole from the outside, internally the centre of its great court is occupied by a tank, round which the various objects are grouped without at all interfering with one another.' Around this central tank, known as Sivaganga, are grouped the various sabhas or halls, the shrines dedicated to Sivakanniamman and Sri Subramanya, and to several other deities. Amongst these, the Dance Hall, and the shrine of the Goddess are the most remarkable from the aesthetic point of view. The carved pillars of the former are, each one, a marvel of beauty. The porch of the temple dedicated to the Goddess is a miracle of architectural design. The central aisle, which is about 22 feet in width, is roofed over by a stone ceiling without any extraneous support. The capitals, the brackets and purlins, all of stone, are so skilfully arranged on either side, that the distance between the two opposite rows diminishes gradually, leaving only a short gap to be filled by the last and the topmost block of granite.

Apart from these purely technical details, there is a general feature of the architectural design which deserves to be noticed. Ranged against the outer prakaras as well as the inner, we have long rows of cubicles or cells, in two tiers, which have served, and which may still be made to serve, as living rooms for the frugal scholars whose life is dedicated to the attainment of knowledge. Let us consider the significance of this feature in connection with other details of the design of the Temple. The vast tank, and

(Continued on page 6)





Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1940.

CEYLON'S COCONUT INDUSTRY

THE COCONUT INDUSTRY IN Ceylon has now become a serious problem. With the outbreak of the War the markets which consumed Ceylon's coconut products have closed one by one. Even the British Ministry of Food, it is reported, favours the importing of its requirements of coconut oil and copra from the West Indies in view of their cheapness and shorter voyage. With the war spreading to all corners of Europe, the market in Europe for Ceylon coconut products are no longer available, and the only hope now lies in India. Even here the prospects do not seem to be encouraging. For the export trade in groundnuts has so considerably dwindled that India has to create and consolidate a market in India itself for the groundnut. In which case imported coconut products will have to be discouraged and the groundnut propped up to oust them. It will be an uphill task, under these circumstances, to persuade India to buy at least an appreciable portion of Ceylon's coconut products. The already strained relations between the two countries over the franchise question, and the agitation in Travancore against the dumping of Ceylon's coconut products in India are great impediments to a successful export trade in these commodities with India. Situated as we are, we cannot afford to lose favour with India for very many reasons. Economically, though India now stands to benefit in her trade with Ceylon, the latter can hope to improve in future her economic position by a closer and better understanding with her great neighbour. Ceylon has a near and easy market in India for some of her products. There is a demand in India for Ceylon coconut products. There will always be a market in this country for the large number of industrial products which India is now beginning to turn out, not to speak of the agricultural products which Ceylon cannot for some more years produce herself. It is therefore time that an earnest effort was made by the authorities in Ceylon to come to some understanding with India on the problems that have resulted in strained relations between the two countries. A friendly India is an incalculable asset to Ceylon in many respects.

Britain's Growing Supremacy

Enemies Cannot Survive A Protracted War

London, Sunday.

MR. Harold Nicolson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information, in a speech to-night, urged three things as the thoughts which should be uppermost in the minds of all the British people:

- (1) Avoidance of defeat
- (2) Achievement of victory and
- (3) The construction of a new world bearing little resemblance to the old world and in which opportunity, equality and security should, at any sacrifice, be secured for all.

Two special products of German propaganda, he went on, needed combating by all right-thinking men and women. The first that Germany was irresistible. "This is no little war waged in certain areas of Western Europe, nor will it come to a conclusion with narrow land frontiers in which alone Hitler can operate," declared Mr. Nicolson.

"This is a war in which the great oceans and the great air spaces of the world will play a decisive part. Do not let us think of ourselves as a people besieged in a small island within an iron ring of enemies. Let us think of ourselves as holding the front line of a vast defensive position with, behind us the great forces of our Empire, the great resources of the Americas and the whole highways of the world."

New Element

Mr. Nicolson continued that to the German people today, Hitler appeared as some Messianic and almost super-natural leader whose might could not be resisted by any force. He had, until now, triumphed by the perfection of his mechanism, but he was now faced with a new element which broke the power of Spain as it broke the power of Napoleon. He was faced by the unconquerable supremacy of the British navy.

Mr. Nicolson added: "Do not look at little maps. Remember that if we can resist this invasion and falsify this prophecy, the Hitler legend will have received its first tremendous refutation. Hitler knows that he and, still less Italy, cannot survive a protracted war. He knows that as the months pass, we, with greater resources, shall acquire first equality and then supremacy in the air. He knows, for instance, that in the British Dominions no less than 20,000 pilots are being produced every year. He knows that if he cannot succeed immediately, eventual failure is bound to come."

Fifth Columnists

A second element needing refutation was the theory spread by the Fifth Column that the ordinary man and woman in Britain would be no worse off if Hitler conquered. These people did not realise that the working classes in Britain, like the working classes in other countries Hitler had con-

PREPARATION TO ATTACK BRITAIN

Huge Front Being Organised

New York Monday.

The preparations which are under way for the expected attack on Britain are being given prominence in a large portion of the German Press, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "New York Times."

The "Boerzen Zeitung" declares that the Atlantic coast, from Brittany to Norway, is being organised into an aggressive front against Britain and that every category of arms is ready.

Admiral Leutzw, a prominent writer on naval affairs, expresses the opinion that the impending clash will be fought out in the Straits of Dover between swift cruisers and all other types of lighter craft with the air forces joining battle overhead. Admiral Leutzw warns the Reich against underestimating Britain's powers. Germany, he says, must reckon on a sturdy defence and on powerful counter-attacks.

THE LANKA AYURVEDIC MEDICAL COLLEGE "SIDDHA INSTITUTE" JAFFNA

Examination Results for 1940

The North Ceylon Board of Indigenous Medicine has declared the following candidates to have passed in the annual examinations held in March, 1940.

Final Examination Doctor of Ayurvedic Medicine. (D. A. M.)

A. A. Elyappa, S. Shanmugam and A. Kunchithapatham.

Third Year

A. Kunchithapatham, V. Ponnampalam, S. Shanmugam and M. Nallathambi.

Second Year

A. Nagalingam (Second class), S. Appadurai, K. Kanagaratnam, A. Kunchithapatham, P. Kanapathy pillai and M. Nallathambi.

First Year

S. Kanagaratnam (Second class), N. Muthulingam (Second class), A. Nagalingam, V. Chelliah, A. Satgunanandam, V. Kolanthaivelu, V. Kandasamy and P. Nadarajah.

[N. B. The order is according to merit]

Dr. H. S. AIYANGAR, Jaffna, Principal, L. A. M. College.

quered, would be deprived of those rights won in the great battles of the last 150 years. They did not realise that the whole of our trade would fall into German hands and that the life of the humblest man and woman in the country would become a life of which he could not dispose freely, but which, in its every day and hour, would be ruled, regulated and controlled from Berlin.

Mr. Nicolson concluded that he was filled with anger and pride—anger against the evil men who plotted the destruction of our gentle civilisation and pride that it should be given to Britain once again to serve Europe from the domination of evil masters."

JAFFNA COUNCIL IMPASSE

NO QUORUM FOR ADJOURNED MEETING

"WALK-OUT" MEMBERS KEEP OUT

The adjourned meeting of the Jaffna Urban Council fixed for Tuesday last was not held for want of a quorum.

Only six members—Messrs. C. Ponnambalam (the Chairman), R. R. Nalliah, C. R. Thambiah, V. A. Durayappah, K. V. Sinnadurai and Dr. S. C. Thuraiarajah—were present.

The five members who walked out at the previous meeting did not turn up. As there was no quorum the six members who had come dispersed after waiting for some time.

It is understood that the members who walked out will not go back to the Council before they obtained a ruling of the Supreme Court on the issues at dispute between them and the Chairman.

Why they Walked Out

Seen by our representative as to the causes which have brought about the present impasse between the Chairman and the majority of the members of the Council, Mr. S. Patanjali, one of the members who walked out at the previous meeting, said:

"Mr. K. Aiyadurai had given notice of two motions, one regarding the assessment and the other regarding the resignation of the Electricity Superintendent, which he intended to move at the meeting of the Council on June 14th. The Chairman had failed to include these motions in the agenda for the day. When questioned by Mr. Aiyadurai as to the reasons for the non inclusion of the motions, the Chairman refused to allow him to speak and wanted to proceed to the next item on the agenda. This was clearly a violation of the rights of the members. Neither the principal Ordinance governing Urban Councils nor the bye-laws framed thereunder gives the Chairman the right or discretion to exclude from the agenda motions of which due notice has been given by the members.

"This refusal to include the motions was merely one of a series of acts in which the Chairman was attempting to brush aside law and procedure and to act arbitrarily. Before notice of these motions had been sent by Mr. Aiyadurai, seven out of the twelve members who form the Council had sent a written Requisition to the Chairman requesting him to summon a special meeting of the Council to discuss the question of the resignation of the Electricity Superintendent. The Chairman treated this Requisition with contempt and refused to summon a meeting, although under the Ordinance it is incumbent on him to summon a meeting on a Requisition. The Ordinance does not give any discretion to the Chairman regarding this. There was a second requisition sent, which met with the same fate. His acts were thoroughly unconstitutional and we were anxious to know what had prompted him to adopt this course and whether he could justify the same. But when at the meeting he refused to allow Mr. Aiyadurai to speak and was out to burke discussion, we had to enter an emphatic protest. The only constitutional method of doing so was to walk out of the meeting, and to refuse to co-operate till he is prepared to act according to law."

U. S. TO BAN SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS TO BRITAIN

Bill Signed by President Roosevelt

New York, Tuesday.

The Washington Correspondent of the "New York Times" says that President Roosevelt has signed a Bill banning the supply to Great Britain of munitions and stocks belonging to the United States army and navy.

Such stocks can now only be sold or transferred to a foreign Government if the Chief of the Navy or the Army certifies that they are not essential to United States defence.

Since it is not thought that Army and Navy chiefs will be willing to take the responsibility of certifying that the material is useless, purchasers see in the enactment of the Bill a last blow to their hopes of obtaining surplus materials. Even Lee-Enfield rifles dating from the Great War, which were recently represented as available to the Allies, are now being conserved.

Eire is now making enquiries for United States guns and rifles for use in case of invasion.

ENEMY PLANES BOMB BRITISH COAST

Scores of Families Rendered Homeless

London, Tuesday.

An official communique states: "Enemy aircraft carried out raids on the north-east coast this evening. Bombs fell in two towns and on the outskirts of a third."

"Enemy aircraft also dropped bombs in open country in South-west England. So far as is known there have been no casualties in this area." It is unofficially reported that enemy planes have made an attack in Wales. Bombs were dropped in one area, but details of the damage are not yet available.

The death toll in the northeast coast air raid is now reported to be 12, while the injured total 123, including 12 serious cases. Public halls had to be opened to accommodate the people rendered homeless.

RED EMBLEM BANNED

Order Under Defence Regulations

An order, prohibiting the display in public by any person at any place in Ceylon of any flag, banner or emblem bearing the hammer and sickle has been promulgated under the Defence Regulations and notified in a Government Gazette Extraordinary.

The order excludes subjects of a foreign state which has adopted the representation of a hammer and sickle as a national emblem or has incorporated any such representation in the design of its national flag.

R. A. F. BOMB KIEL CANAL

Enemy Naval Base A "Mass of Flame"

Wednesday.

Penetrating the powerful defences of the Kiel Canal, R. A. F. machines yesterday attacked the German battleship Scharnhorst as she lay in the floating dock of the German naval base.

In excellent visibility, says Reuter, the naval base was easily located without the need for using parachute flares. One R. A. F. machine claimed four direct hits on the Scharnhorst at the dock. Another dropped three heavy bombs on the ship where fires were started. The pilot of the last aircraft to leave Kiel stated that the largest fire started in the dockyard area constituted a solid mass of flame and covered as much space as a big aerodrome.

Other bombers attacked the Hamburg oil refinery, a viaduct at Hamm, an important target at Duisberg and a blast furnace at Miderich. The aeroplane factory at Dirschhausen and an adjoining aerodrome were damaged. The aerodromes at Wesel, Cologne and Venlo and the seaplane base at Texel were also effectively attacked.

GEN. DE GAULLE ORGANISING FRENCH FORCES

Many Ships and Air Groups Under Him

London, Monday.

General de Gaulle announced officially tonight that he has appointed Vice-Admiral Muselier to be Commander of the free French naval forces. He will also take over command of the free French air force.

There are already several ships and several air groups under Vice-Admiral Muselier's command. Vice-Admiral Muselier made a thrilling escape from France. He was at Bordeaux on June 10th in charge of factories working for national defence and when heard of the pending armistice, drove all night to Paris.

Arriving at the capital almost simultaneously with the entry of German troops, he managed to destroy several secret plans and plant in national defence factories before the Germans occupied the city.

He escaped from Paris by using an abandoned private car which he changed over on the way to Marseilles where he rallied several naval officers and men, manned a warship, sailed for Gibraltar and subsequently flew to Britain.

MORE MONEY FOR DEFENCE MEASURES

Vote Before State Council

When the State Council meets next week, a further sum of Rs. 400,000 will be applied for by the Chief Secretary for War Defence measures to supplement the sum already provided for the current financial year.

An aggregate sum of Rs. 3,600,000 has so far been provided (in the current year's estimates and by supplementary estimates) for this purpose. The present increase has been due to the entry of Italy into the war.

In view of the intensity with which the war is now being waged in Europe, it is likely that additional emergency measures might have to be adopted at very short notice and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 110,000 has been included to meet unforeseen expenditure of a miscellaneous character that might arise before the end of the current financial year.

EMERGENT MEETING OF CONGRESS COMMITTEE

At Gandhiji's Request

Calcutta, Tuesday.

With the arrival at New Delhi tonight of Pundit Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Vallabhai Patel and others, the stage has been set for a brief, yet important, session of the Congress Executive. While there is no fixed agenda political observers believe that Mr. Gandhi will convey to the meeting details of what transpired at his recent interview with the Viceroy at Simla. According to informed Congress circles, that meeting has not changed the political situation in any manner. The Committee is expected, however, to give full consideration to whatever proposal the Viceroy has placed before Mr. Gandhi and to issue a statement on it. The Committee is expected to devote the major part of its sitting to the communal question.

Mr. Gandhi has issued an appeal "to every Briton wherever he may be to accept the method of non-violence instead of the method of war for the adjustment of relations between nations." Mr. Gandhi reveals, in the course of a statement that he informed the Viceroy that his services are at the disposal of His Majesty's Government should it consider them of any practical use in advancing the object of his appeal.

SUBASHI CHANDRA BOSE ARRESTED

Under Defence of India Rules

Calcutta, Tuesday

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, twice President of the Indian National Congress and founder and President of the All India Forward Bloc, has just been arrested at his Calcutta residence in Elgin road.

The arrest was made under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules. Mr. Bose was taken to Alipore Presidency goal, where he is being detained.

SUPERB OPPORTUNITY TO THE RESIDENTS OF JAFFNA.

Prof: K. T. R. NAMBIYAR (Gold Medalist)

ASTROLOGER AND PALMIST

(INDIAN SPECIALIST IN MARRIAGE PORUTHAM)

WILL REMAIN IN JAFFNA
FOR TWO MONTHS.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Consulting Hours:—8 A. M. to 11 A. M.
3 P. M. to 6 P. M.

Residence: NO. 29, HOSPITAL ROAD AND
OLD STORE ROAD JUNCTION.
CLOSE TO COMMERCIAL TUTORY,
JAFFNA.

(Mis. 67. 4 & 8-7-40.)

SEA-BORNE INVASION OF BRITAIN

Not a Remote Contingency

London, Tuesday.

Mr. Antony Eden, the Secretary for War, today declined to accept the suggestion of a questioner in the House of Commons, who believed that a sea-borne invasion of Britain on a serious scale was a remote contingency and that, therefore, the policy in respect of enrolment for military training should be reviewed.

GERMAN-SOVIET TRADE

London, Monday.

According to the German radio, the German-Soviet trade negotiations, which were started last Thursday, have been successfully concluded.

COLONIAL GIFT FOR WAR

Largest from Ceylon

London, Monday.

A colonial fleet of 40 heavy bombers, capable of dropping 100 tons of high-explosives every day, and 100 Spitfire fighters are now ready to take to the air.

This air armada has been made available to Britain by the general public in the colonies who, in a few weeks, have subscribed over £1,600,000. Everything connected with the fleet will, as far as possible, be colonial. It will have colonial commanders and will also be manned by colonials. Every unit will bear the name of the colony which presented it.

The largest single gift came from Ceylon, and colonial newspapers from Singapore to Trinidad have raised over £500,000.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

THE REBATE ON MALAYALAM TOBACCO

Sir,—Erroneous ideas being prevalent as to the nature of the customs rebate on Malayalam Tobacco, recently announced from Travancore, I crave the hospitality of your columns to state certain facts that are within my knowledge as President of the Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sale Society Ltd.

Firstly, within a short time after the raising of the duty, the Travancore Government considered it necessary to fix the maximum retail prices for the different grades of Jaffna tobacco. This action was taken evidently in the interest of the consumers and was intended to check profiteering by the traders. That there was profiteering is borne out by the public outcry at the time and by the fact that consumers pressed the Government to lower the duty to the former level of Rs. 135/- per candy. Hence the earliest agitation against the enhanced duty was from the Travancore consumers.

Secondly, when the Government stepped in and fixed the maximum retail prices, the sales of Jaffna tobacco came almost to a standstill. Inactivity in the market continued from about September, 1939, till the end of May, 1940. In the meantime, the Melabhan licensees appear to have made strenuous efforts to secure some measure of relief in taxation. They petitioned the Dewan and the Excise Commissioner and also waited in d putation on the latter and on the Chief Secretary. Thus the agitation which began with consumers was later taken up by the tobacco licensees, a much more influential body in this trade than any of us.

Thirdly, the rebate announcement came on May 27th. The rebate is subject to the conditions that the licensees should clear the existing stock of 1400 candies in bond on or before the 16th August next. It would therefore appear to be a bargain between the licensees on the one side and the Travancore Government on the other. The licensees as a matter of fact, have given an undertaking to the Government in the following terms:—

'The Chief Secretary to Government, Travancore.

We the undersigned Tobacco Melabhan licensees of Travancore hereby undertake to abstain from the Bankshall in the State on payment of the prescribed duty the whole quantity of Jaffna tobacco (about 1400 candies) now in bond, in case the Government is pleased to grant us a rebate of duty at the rate of Rs. 65/- per candy on the stock of tobacco now in bond, the rebate on the first five hundred candies, if unbonded during the first month, being made adjustable towards duty on the tobacco to be unbonded during the following month and so on until the whole stock is unbonded, any quantity remaining unbonded on the 31st Karkadigan (August), 1940, being liable not only to the full duty of Rs. 200/- but also to the rebate already allowed. In regard to the

Jaffna tobacco to be imported for sale next year, we undertake to import, bond and unbond on payment of duty during 1116 (Malabar year), 3750 candies being roughly the average quantity of Jaffna tobacco unbonded per year from the different Bankshall in the State during the years 1112, 1113, and 1114 (Malabar year) subject to the quantity being available in Jaffna.

Sgd. by M.S. P. K. N. & Others.
Trivandrum,"
26.5.40

What I have described above as a bargain is to the advantage of the Travancore Government as much as of the traders, since a steady flow of revenue from the tobacco is now assured. Whether the rebate is, to any extent and in a direct manner, benefit the Jaffna tobacco grower is a moot question. It is of far greater importance and public interest than titbits about an individual being a personal friend of the Dewan of Travancore. Thanks to Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C., he shares confidence with the Dewan, who, to quote Mr. Natesan's own words, "very kindly expressed his willingness to grant some immediate relief in respect of the enhanced duty." But the question yet remains: For whose benefit is the rebate? It is common experience that when the tax on an article is increased traders raise its price so as to pass on the additional taxation to the consumers; when a tax is lowered traders are slow to reduce the price. There is no reason to expect the uncommon to happen in Travancore and to my lay mind it seems to be clear that the traders will be the principal beneficiaries. Is it for this that Mr. Natesan has laboured so hard, so persistently and according to the "Ramanathan" for the last seven or eight years?

To return to the prospects before the local cultivator, it will be realised that a member of the Co-operative Sales Society enjoys the benefit of collective bargaining and is assured of his proper share of benefit (Society's profits) that might accrue from reduced taxation. Finally, I would like to dispel the impression created by Mr. Natesan's letter to the Press that either the Sales Society or the Co-operative Department had claimed the credit (if any) for the tobacco duty rebate in Travancore. No such claim has been made; the Society and the Department knew the facts. The Society, for its part, will carry on its mission of service without ostentation, notwithstanding the mischievous propaganda from certain quarters. We know that birds of destruction always peck the choicest fruit.

Yours etc.,

T. C. RAJARATNAM,
President,

Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco
Sales Society Ltd.

Imperial,

Chinnakam,
1st July, 1940.

Agricultural Education In Ceylon

(Continued from page 1)

ture, and animal husbandry are three principal subjects in which all candidates for the Certificate of the School must qualify. These are supplemented by allied science and general subjects such as chemistry and soil science, agricultural botany, agricultural engineering, surveying and levelling, plant pests and diseases, veterinary science, principles of plant breeding, economics, bee-keeping, climatology and farm and estate accounts. Practice is also provided in carpentry and smithy work.

The practical training for these students is supplied on the Experiment Station which in recent years has assumed the character of a School Farm. The Station is eminently suited for this purpose by reason of the large variety of crops which it supports. In addition to the plantation crops tea, rubber, coffee, cacao and coconuts, there are 30 acres under rotational crops and 23 acres under fodder and pasture grass. A ten-acre block is being laid down for an orchard and is already partly planted. A dairy and a milk room fully equipped with modern appliances have been built and the dairy and poultry farms have been transferred to the station. All students devote the mornings to practical work on the school farm and receive ample training in the major and minor crops. They are required to complete a full time training in poultry and dairying during the vacations.

New buildings for the school consisting of class rooms and laboratories, and hostels for 50 students of the English courses and 20 students of the Sinhalese course are fast reaching completion on the station. A school of agriculture situated on its own school farm completely equipped for the proper instruction of students in all aspects of tropical agriculture will soon be an accomplished fact.

The Research Officers of the department including the veterinary branch contribute to the training of the students in special subjects. The permanent staff of the school was strengthened in 1937 by the recruitment from India of two officers with wide experience as demonstrators in cultivation, and in horticulture and plant propagation respectively. The growing of minor crops and complementary cultivation are practised on an extensive scale in India. The demonstrator in cultivation has already rendered definite assistance in introducing dhal cultivation and its curing on a commercial scale.

The Practical Farm Course instituted this year meets the demand for a course in agriculture by students who are not sufficiently qualified to join the Certificate course in the School. The course will be of 18 months' duration, and a certificate will be issued to students who complete the course satisfactorily.

The school fulfils to-day the threefold purpose laid down for it in Sessional Paper III of 1935; which are firstly, the training of those who would eventually take charge of the management and development of their own lands; secondly, the training of such as

would seek salaried agricultural employment either under Government or under private enterprise; thirdly, the training of a sufficient supply of students who would at the end of their course be qualified to impart in other schools the instruction they have themselves received.

The necessity for a type of farm school for the training of the peasant cultivator in more efficient methods of cultivation has been raised from time to time. This need has been supplied by the inauguration of practical farm schools at several centres in the provinces. There are seven such schools at Labu-duwa, Jaffna, Anurachapura, Wariyapola, Wagolle, Mapalana and Karadiapana, while buildings for another are nearing completion at the Horana experiment station.

The courses of instruction at these schools vary to some extent. The Farm School at Tinnevelley, Jaffna, was run for many years on the same lines as the School at Peradeniya for the benefit of educated sons of landowners. Owing to insufficient demand from that class of Jaffna student they are now accommodated at Peradeniya. The courses at the Jaffna School are now of the same type as the other Practical Farm Schools.—(Tropical Agriculturist)

Obituary

Mrs. N. SUPPIAH

The death occurred on Thursday, June 27th at her residence, "Kamala-sanam", at Karampan, of Srimathy Apiramippillai, wife of Mr. N. Suppiah, Kirama Vidane of Karampan.

The funeral took place the next day and was largely attended.

The deceased leaves besides her husband, two sons, Messrs. Sobhinathan, of the Department of Medical and Sanitary Services, and Sharvananda, Student Jaffna Hindu College, two daughters, Misses, Sathiyabama and Rukmani and a host of relatives and friends with whom much sympathy will be felt.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 857.
In the matter of the estate of the late
Thambippillai Rajakaraiar of Vaddukoddai West.

Deceased.
Achohikuddy widow of Thambippillai
Rajakaraiar of Vaddukoddai West.

Vs. Petitioner,
Thambippillai Kanapathippillai of do,
presently of Badulla.

Respondent.
This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner coming on for disposal before Simon Rodrigo Esqr District Judge Jaffna on the 10th day of April 1940 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor for petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the said petitioner be granted letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as the legal widow of the deceased unless the said respondent shall appear before this court on the 29th day of May 1940 at 10 O'clock in the forenoon and show cause to the satisfaction of the court to the contrary.

This 10th day of April 1940.

Sgd. S. RODRIGO,
District Judge.

Extended to 10-7-40.
(O. 33, 4 & 8-7-40)

Fighter Plane Suggested

Jaffna's War Contribution

Point Pedro, Tuesday.

Pursuant to a notice issued by Point Pedro Sanitary Board members, the Village Committee Chairman, Secretaries of Bar and Teachers Associations and heads of other bodies and institutions a mass meeting attended over by ten thousand from all parts of Vadamardchy was held at Sivan Temple premises yesterday to consider what steps should be taken to aid the British empire in its war effort.

The meeting commenced at 6 p.m. Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, M. S. C., Point Pedro, was voted to the chair and he had on his sides Mr. M. Prasad, Government Agent, Jaffna, Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C., Kankasanturai and Rev. Fr. Long, Rector, St. Patrick's College, Jaffna.

Telegrams were received from Messrs R. Ramachandran, Magistrate, Mallakam, C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge, Jaffna, Richard. D. de Silva, Magistrate, Point Pedro, (from Madhu) and others expressing sympathy with the moment.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam in his opening address said that he was happy to see a large crowd from all parts of Vadamardchy assembled to support the noble cause. Referring to the war, he appealed for the inauguration of a fund by Vadamardchy Tamils wherever resident in the Island to join in contributing towards the cost of a fighting plane to be presented to Britain.

Mr. V. S. Somasundaram moved the following resolution which was passed unanimously:—

"This mass meeting of the residents of Vadamardchy unanimously proclaims the fact that the British Government has been dealing more justly and considerately with the people of Ceylon for the past 125 years than any other alien Nation would have done and that the British Government has become involved in this grievous war on account of its attempts to defend the liberties of weak Nations against aggression. This meeting therefore reiterates its pledge of loyalty to the person and Throne of His Majesty the King, and earnestly prays to providence for the victory of the British Army in the present conflict."

Mr. M. Prasad, Government Agent, N. P., Jaffna, Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C., Kankasanturai, Proctor V. Karthegasu and Mr. R. W. M. Walton, Village Committee Chairman, also spoke.

A General Committee was appointed to devise ways and means of raising the fund. It was resolved that the Government Agent, N. P., Jaffna, be appointed Treasurer for the fund, that assistant Treasurers be appointed by the Committee for Vadamardchy, Point Pedro, Puloly, Uduppiddy, Kudaithenai, Kaddaiveli and that the assistant treasurers should forward moneys to the Government Agent.

Mr. Ponnambalam undertook to arrange with the "Times of Ceylon" to give publicity to the list of contributors.

Mr. V. Arunachalam, Principal, Puloly Boys English School, pro-

Colombo J. M. O. Interdicted

Colombo Wednesday.

Dr. N. Sinnadurai, J. M. O., of Colombo, has received an intimation that he has been interdicted from duty and that Dr. G. S. W. de Saram has been appointed to his post.

posed and Mr. S. Veerasingam seconded and the meeting unanimously approved:—"A Jaffna Plane fund be raised for the purchase of a fighting Plane to be presented to Great Britain by the people of Jaffna."

Mr. R. Dharmotharampillai, J. P. U. P. M., proposed and Mr. Sam T. Solomons President, Vadamardchy Co-operative Union, seconded and carried unanimously:

"This mass meeting appeals to the Co-operative Societies Union to pay into the fund the profits earned during this year. The meeting further appeals to the Sanitary Board of Point Pedro and Va'vettithurai, Puloly Village Committee, Kaddaiveli Village Committee and Uduppiddy Village Committee to pay into the fund out of the funds in their control one thousand rupees each. The meeting further requests the King's Birthday Committee to pay into the Plane fund the collections made in connection with the King's Birthday."

Mr. N. Ponniah, Sanitary Board Member, proposed and Mr. S. Murugasu seconded and resolved unanimously:

"That this meeting appeals to the residents of Vadamardchy where-so-ever they may be temporarily domicile to subscribe liberally towards the Jaffna Plane fund and to pay their subscriptions either to the Government Agent, N. P., or to any of the assistant treasurers to be appointed by the meeting."

Mr. P. Nadesan proposed and Mr. S. C. Rasaratnam seconded and resolved unanimously:

"That this meeting appeals to every person in Vadamardchy in whatever walk of life he may be to pay his proportionate share of the fund."

Mr. A. D. Subramaniam proposed and Mr. Muthukumar seconded and resolved unanimously:—

"That this meeting requests the Member Point Pedro, in the State Council, to urge on the Board of Ministers to introduce in the State Council before the end of the year a further ten million rupee vote as Ceylon's contribution to the Imperial Government's War Expenditure."

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam announced a sum of One Thousand Rupees as his contribution to the Plane Fund. He also announced a sum of One Thousand Rupees from the Staff of St. Patrick's College through their Rector. The Manager of Vadamardchy was called by the Conveners to propose a vote of thanks. He thanked the Temple authorities for granting the use of the premises, the gathering for their presence, Mr. S. Natesan, and Rev. Fr. Long for their encouragement given to the meeting and the Government Agent for his presence and for undertaking the duty of treasurer.

The meeting ended with Three Hearty Cheers to the King called by one of the Conveners and responded lustily by the crowd. (Cor.)

Tellippalai Mahajana Eng. School

Founder's Day

The Founder's Day celebration of the Tellippalai Mahajana English School came off on Monday, the 24th ultimo. There was a full day programme, the chief items of which were, the feeding of the poor and a meeting at 7 p. m. presided over by Mr. R. Ramachandra, Magistrate. The meeting commenced with Thevaram, and after the singing of a welcome song and a few other songs describing the sterling qualities of head and heart of the late Mr. T. A. Thuraiappillai, the distinguished Founder of the school, by two students of the school, Pundit S. Manicka Thiagarajah spoke touchingly on the life and varied public activities of the illustrious Founder. Mr. K. A. Subramania Iyer M. A. (Hons) Lecturer, St. Patrick's College, delivered a very interesting and instructive address in English on 'Talk and Talkers' during the course of which he gave the names of a number of famous talkers to listen to whom was a real pleasure. He also said that if a person wanted to be a good talker he should also be a good reader and good listener. There was then an interesting lecture in Tamil on "Universal Brotherhood" by Mr. T. N. Subbiah, Proctor. The President then gave a brief account of the life and works of the Founder making special mention of his selfless services and great sacrifice both in the field of education and in other spheres of activity. Mr. K. E. Thamby, B. A. Proctor, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the president, the speakers and the audience. The meeting terminated with Thevaram at about 9 p. m. (cor.)

TWELVE BAGS BEEDY

TOBACCO SEIZED AT MIRUSUVIL

Point Pedro, Wednesday.

Mr. F. C. A. Speldewinde, Asst. Preventive Officer, Jaffna with the Point Pedro Customs Staff yesterday lay in ambush near Kodikamam awaiting the transport of dope and uncustomed beedy tobacco. At about midnight the party noticed a Buick car X. 79 dash past. The customs party got into their car and gave chase and at Mirusuvil came upon the car which was abandoned at the time, the front wheel of the Buick car being punctured. On searching the car they found 12 bags beedy tobacco. Duty involved on the contraband is about Rs. 4000. The car and 12 bags have been confiscated under the Customs Ordinance. (Cor.)

STRENGTHENING OF S'PORE DEFENCES

Situation in Far East

Singapore, Monday.

In view of the general situation in the Far East, steps are being taken, says an official communique, to bring Singapore's defences to a higher pre-arranged state of preparedness. Defence plans are also being completed for Penang and throughout Malaya. The communique states that these steps should not be interpreted as indicating any immediate danger feared by Malaya. They are taken solely as normal military precautions which are necessary at the present time.

PRE-MEDICAL EXAM

Pass List

The results of the pre-medical examination held in June, 1940 were issued on Monday. The pass-list is as follows:—

1st Class (in Order of Merit):—A. J. de Bruin, G. Ariyaratne, S. A. Cabraal, S. W. Bibile.

2nd Class (in Order of Merit):—E. N. Fernando, M. R. de Silva, A. G. Muthu Tamby, C. de S. Mutucumararia, W. de D. Silva, H. T. W. Jayasekera, C. J. L. Cabraal, C. H. St. E. B. Peiris, F. J. C. Perera, S. Jayakoddy, A. H. Pinto, K. N. S. Mauriya.

Ordinary passes:—K. Kuganathason, N. K. G. Mendis, Miss S. D. R. Perera, V. Rajalingam, Miss M. Sinnappu, L. M. Weerakoon.

The following complete the examination:—G. T. Ayathuray, and Miss Y. E. M. Brohier, K. S. G. Fernando, L. V. R. Fernando, V. R. N. Fernandopulle, L. D. K. Jayasinghe, D. A. Laurensz, E. G. Mendis, Miss I. M. F. Ondaatje, J. T. Subramaniam, M. Thurai-singham.

The entrance scholarship, the pre-medical medal and the Lucy de Abrew medal for biology, has been awarded to A. J. de Bruin.

The following pass in the subjects stated:—L. H. Abeyawardena (Chemistry), Miss S. Chinnatamby (Chemistry), F. N. de Silva (Chemistry), Miss W. Y. De Witt (Physics), H. M. Dias (Physics), T. K. Goonatillake (Chemistry and Physics), P. A. P. Joseph (Biology), Miss P. D. M. de S. Kanagaratne (Biology and Physics), Miss W. de S. Muttucumarana (Biology and Physics), G. Nair (Chemistry and Physics), W. M. Pallie, (Physics), W. T. J. Perera (Physics), M. L. Rozario (Physics), S. D. Samarasinghe (Physics), S. V. Santhipillai (Physics), W. M. A. P. Silva (Physics), K. Sivasangaran (Physics), P. G. Somasundaram (Physics), Miss K. Vathanayagan (Physics), S. Velumylun (Biology and Physics), H. M. M. B. Warakaulle (Biology and Physics), H. D. A. Yapa (Physics).

DENTAL NOTICE

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The Abode of the Lord of Dancing

(Continued from page 1)

the numerous wells afford facilities for bathing, and for religious ablutions. They also supply drinking water in abundance. The cook-house has elaborate arrangements for feeding large numbers. What more does a true student or Brahmacharin need? With some little repairs, and modifications the vast corridors, courtyards and cells of the Temple may be easily converted into a modern residential college for a thousand students. And, in days of yore, the Temple with all the conveniences mentioned above could easily have been converted into an impregnable fortress capable of withstanding a protracted siege. What a magnificent expression is this of the sentiment of *Karuna* of the Tamil group-mind!

No account of the Chidambaram Temple will be complete without a reference to the great Harijan saint, Sri Nanda. Born in a family of untouchables, oppressed by his Brahmin masters for striving to lead a pure and upright life, denounced to these oppressors by his own kith and kin, because he tried to wean them away from drunkenness and misery, Sri Nanda, with singular devotion succeeded, after many struggles, to reach Chidambaram. And, of course, entry into the Temple was forbidden. Even a glimpse of the beloved face of the Lord is not possible, for Nandi the sacred bull stands in the way. In great anguish Sri Nanda opens out his heart to the Lord. Nandi is commanded to move aside, and ecstatic joy overpowers the great Saint as he contemplates the lovely form of Sri Nataraja, and as he is absorbed in his devotion he is gathered up into the image of the Lord of Dancing. He attains true nirvana!

There is a small image of Sri Nanda in our Temple, but the

priests take care to keep it out of sight. Nothing can, however, make us forget that the shrine has been sanctified by the love of the Tamil Harijan Saint. Several times, and at different places of pilgrimage has this incident occurred in Tamilnad. There is the story relating to the inimitable love of Tiruppanazhvar. He who is looked down upon by knowing mortals, is lifted up and raised to the highest pinnacle by the loving deity. The Harijan is exalted over the Brahmin. What an inspiring lesson can the modern reformers, social and religious, draw from these neglected sources! Tamil genius offers the most rational solution to the Temple Entry question. Admit all who are inspired by the love of God. Admit all who want to enter the temple for worship. Keep out all who come for sightseeing or scoffing. That is the lesson that the incident of Sri Nanda's exaltation teaches us. And the solution is the peculiar contribution of Tamil culture.

In conclusion let me say that the Chidambaram Temple is the unique repository of all that is highest and noblest in Tamil culture. Looked at from the legendary, philosophic, aesthetic, sculptural, architectural and religious points of view it reveals the powerful workings of *Karuna* at the fountain head of Tamil culture. The onerous duty of maintaining and developing that culture along right lines devolves upon the citizens of the modern Tamilnad.

(Prabuddha Bharata)

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