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NO. 87.

MECHANISED FARMING AND THE SMALL PADDY CULTIVATOR

By R. T. Chelliah

(Continued from last issue)

How then can collective farms on the basis of mechanised cultivation be made to function and grow? Surely it is too much to expect the lethargic peasant and the landless cultivator to order out a tractor and all its ancillary implements. The individualism of ages, the conservative fright of anything new, the lack of a scientific frame of mind and the complete lack of entrepreneurial urge will block him from taking any forward step. It is because of these physical, mental and economic impediments that the State must step in as an instructor and helper of the peasant in his pilgrimage towards cultivation. In this new activity the State should have a plan spread over a number of years which by stages should take the country towards the ideal of mechanised collective agriculture. In the first stage the very small peasants and landless cultivators of uneconomic holdings should be left out of the picture. A start should be made with middle peasants owning or cultivating anything between 5 to 15 acres.

Such a peasant is an ideal experimental stuff. All such peasant or majority of them in a particular village should be persuaded to join the Village Co-operative Unit. Suppose there is a village, say of 2,500 acres of paddy land, all that middle peasants or majority of them if persuaded into the co-operative unit should bring in a collective farm of say, 1,500 acres of contiguous lands. Once such a collective farm is formed it is the responsibility of the State to secure machine and mechanical appliances for the mechanised and scientific cultivation of the 1,500 acres. Of course such a service cannot be done gratis. Some fixed payment in kind for all mechanical operations from ploughing to sowing can be fixed. Intermediary operations like watering, watching etc. is the responsibility of the Co-operative. Again for harvesting and thrashing by the aid of machinery another fixed rate of payment in kind can be settled on. The total yield is in the hands of the Co-operative after deducting for the various charges incidental to agriculture such as seed paddy, labour, hire for casual work, watering, watching etc., and after deducting a certain cess for the running of the Co-operative, the balance of the yield is divided on a pro-rata basis among the various members of the Co-operative. All charges and cess will not amount to more than a fraction of the total yield. Of course the question of improved lands and partially improved lands getting the same return is sure to be raised,

But then an Advisory Board of the Co-operative should go into the question and fix an extra levy on a sliding scale per acre for a number of seasons on all partly improved lands till such time as they are brought to the general level of excellence. Of course, the Government cannot be expected to run a Tractor Station for each of the thousands of villages that dot the map of Ceylon. For a number of Co-operative Units in a particular area, a regional machine and Tractor Station can be established. The various Co-operative Units in a particular region should have an M. T. S. (Machine and Tractor Station) for every hundred thousand acres. At the start the regional M. T. S. can serve a small acreage say of 25,000 acres. After a period of time during which valuable organisational experience would have been gained, the extent served can be progressively increased and the final extent of a hundred thousand acres may be aimed at.

What is the nature, function and organisation of the M. T. S.? A regional M. T. S. should have enough tractors and implements to come with the extent it has under its command. It must have the necessary trained staff and services of a qualified Agronomist to fulfil the task imposed on it. It must be so divided into brigades so that it is capable of fulfilling all cultivation operations within a particular period of time as conditioned by climate, weather and agricultural practice. There must be the necessary trucks to ensure quick transport and minimum loss of time. There must be mobile repair units to meet break down situations. All these presuppose top-gear organisation, precision timing and scientific and thorough knowledge of all phases of paddy cultivation.

Of course the millennium cannot be ushered in overnight. It means training, the selection of right human material, and a spirit of endeavour bordering on selfless work for the good of the country. Things cannot be minted off the machine in record time. But on the other hand the very magnitude of the task should not deter us from striving towards the New Jerusalem. A start may be made immediately in places where conditions are satisfactory and with the necessary equipment and staff as are available at present.

Sir Collins Gasbett, Rational Food Commissioner, Northern India in an article on Collective Farm for India after discussing Kolkhoz farm units of Russia, has come to the conclusion

(Continued on page 3)

Letters To The Editor

THE SIVAKASI CONFERENCE

Sir—Mr. A. Arampalam in his article on the 49th annual Conference of The South Indian Siva Sathan Samajam held at Sivakasi, appearing in your edition of the 12th inst., writes: "It is a welcome sign of the times to see some of the leaders of India take a long view of the matter and start admitting Harijans into temples of worship... This progressive move may well be adopted by us in Ceylon."

I am sure that Mr. A. A. is not the only one of this opinion today in Ceylon; there are many. Almost all the politically minded or rather the progressives, as they would wish to call themselves, are of this opinion. They have a very wide and strong support in this move from the social and political conscience of the world and therefore their attitude will appear the more reasonable and just.

On the other hand I have learnt with certainty from competent authorities that all the Siva temples, unlike a church or a mosque as a rule, are built and run according to the gamas. The Agamas are of divine origin and hence of unquestionable authority. No man on earth can either change or modify them. He can only reject them or accept them in toto. If he rejects them, he becomes a non-Siva Sivanthian *ipso facto* and that is all.

That certain sidhantins have had long ago rejected the Vedas and Agamas is too well known; and they no longer observe them, although they call themselves Siva-Sidhantins—Siva Sivantham is of course Agamic. They are the protagonists of the anti-Brahmin movement in India and are called *anti-Brahmin* and that is all.

To broadcast the unorthodox act of theirs or to exhort the people of sylvan to follow them up, to say the least of it, is heresy straight-forward and downright.

The Saiva-Paripalana Sabhai of Jaffna, has very rightly from time to time as necessity arose, vindicated the Divine Origin of the Vedas and Agamas and their unchallengeable authority. The Sabhai has had even successfully waged controversy against this self-worn Samajam on the origin and authenticity of Sivagnana-Bhotham in particular and generally against its heterodoxy.

In the face of these facts one is tempted to ask: Has Mr. A. A. also changed sides?

Yours etc,

C. Nagniah

Van-East,
15-2-46

Temple Entry And Untouchability.

Sir,—In the mainland of India, temples are thrown open to all castes. Untouchability in thought and deed is condemned. Mahatma Gandhi has visited the Madura M'erachy Amman temple and the Palani Andavar temp'e with untouchables. He has preached against untouchability and expects all Congress men to see that it is erased out from Hinduism. This must have a re-ecussion in Ceylon. The question before the Tamils in Ceylon is whether we wish to accept these two changes. All of us admit that they are necessary but we put them off. But we must give the lead.

With regard to temple entry we must educate our people that we must allow untouchables to enter our temples without any obstruction as it is sin to prevent them or to deny opportunities to them. One common formula observed by all is one ought to wash his clothes and take a bath before entering a temple. Such a formula could also be complied with by the untouchables. In the whole world all races and people allow all people to enter their temples but not the Tamils. Is caste and such rigidity essential to salvation? In ancient times, Tamils did not have caste system. Why then this?

Regarding untouchability, this is cruel. We can touch a cow, goat, bird, tiger, lion, buffalo etc. If to touch a man is a sin then our religion is bad and foolish. We compel our Harijans to stand out and never allow them to enter our houses. If eating beef is a reason, why then should we allow Europeans, Muslims, Singalese, Japanese, Chinese, to enter our houses without sin? If we are to be wise and true we must wipe out this foolish custom which does nobody any good. Nobody is defiled by touch.

I hope the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai and others will interest themselves in educating the people in these matters and that these reforms are peacefully and intelligently accepted by the people. Every school and every teacher must give the lead.

Yours etc,
"C"

AMERICAN MISSION DEPUTATION

The above deputation which visits centres of the Mission's work periodically arrived in Jaffna last Tuesday, and is contacting various Church Councils, and those in charge of Mission hospitals and schools. It consists of Dr and Mrs. A. B. Coe, Rev. Raymond Dudley and Miss. Coghill,

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**Hindu Organ**

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1946.

**T. B. HOSPITAL AT
KANKESANTURAI**

ACCORDING TO THE 'TIMES of Ceylon' of the 13th instant, both the Minister and the Executive Committee of Health have adopted a foolish method of deciding the dispute in regard to the establishment of a T. B. hospital at Kankesanturai by referring the matter to a committee of inquiry. Our contemporary seems to think that, in place of the Minister, the Executive Committee of Health and the Committee of inquiry that has concluded its labours, a caucus of 'disinterested medical men and independent leaders of thought' presided over by the 'Times of Ceylon', should take upon itself the responsibility of pronouncing a final and conclusive verdict on the whole question. We would remind our contemporary that this Island is now governed, not by a junta of medical men whose business it is to perform their proper duties without becoming involved in public controversy, of 'leaders of thought' who are too independent and thoughtful to represent any section of the public, and of leader-writers who have a habit of whipping up an artificial agitation against the considered views of those who may be regarded as representative of public opinion in this country, but by a Board of Ministers and their Executive Committees

whose duty is to see that all the aspects of a question are given their due weight. By trying to misrepresent public opinion, the 'Times of Ceylon' is of course trying to follow a course of action with which our contemporary has been very familiar in the past. It does not matter in the least that the Jaffna Peninsula voted itself dry and became a beetl ggers' paradise: that there was no referendum to decide similar questions in the case of Ragama, Kandana and other places. But it does matter a good deal that, against the wishes of the Hindu public, a group of doctors, instigated by the Head of their Department and egged on by newspapers like the 'Times', should seek to convert the Kankesanturai military hospital into a T. B. hospital on the sole ground that the buildings erected by the military authorities are available for the purpose. We have examined the evidence of Dr. S. F. Chellappah and Dr. Geo. Ranawake, who submitted their views before the committee in the more enlightened atmosphere of Colombo, and we find that these shining lights of the medical profession have added little to the information already ladled out by their colleagues. We are yet to learn that, because the buildings are available, the Government should utilise these buildings for the establishment of a tuberculosis hospital on a site which has certain religious associations for the Hindus and which will effectually close a very important section of the Keerimalai area to members of the public who visit it to perform religious ceremonies, as well as to benefit their health. The question before the Minister is not merely a question of medical science. It is also a question that seriously affects Hindu opinion on the one hand and public opinion on the other. We would advise the medical witnesses and the 'Times of Ceylon' to inspect the coast line from the Vallipara Temple on the north to Pannalai on the south and say whether the proposed site is in any way superior to any other section of this coast line. Because the site of the military hospital has caught the fancy of the doctors, it is unfair to brush aside public opinion and establish what would in effect be a plague-spot between Keerimalai and Kankesanturai. The doctors, of course, have told the 'Times' and the committee of inquiry just as they tell their patients that scientific precautions will prevent all danger to the public, but we know what these precautions are in practice. Has Dr. Wilson at the Myliddy Sanatorium been able to prevent his patients from swilling toddy under the palm trees in neighbouring compounds and from wondering about the place in search of amenities not avail-

able at the sanatorium premises? Is the chest ward attached to the Jaffna Hospital so ideally managed that there is not the slightest risk of infection to the public? Any one who knows the limitations of medical science will realise that the doctors are talking with their tongues in their cheeks, and they have the impudence to think, after the manner of their tribe, that nobody else knows anything about tuberculosis except themselves. They forget that they come in at a very late stage of the disease and that the best method of combating it is to deal with it in its earliest stages by raising the standard of living, by educating people in healthful habits, and by teaching them to take certain elementary precautions. This need not be done at the sanatorium for, very few patients suffering from incipient tuberculosis would care to enter a sanatorium. The great majority of tuberculosis cases in Ceylon, or, for that matter, anywhere else, consists of patients in the earlier stage of the disease. Those who suffer from acute tuberculosis and consequently require hospital as well as sanatorium treatment are an insignificant minority. By suppressing this fact the doctors have tried to stampede public opinion into the belief that with the establishment of tuberculosis hospitals, the progress of the disease will be automatically arrested. Nothing of the sort is going to happen. It is a pose and a pretence on the part of the doctors to suggest that they are more interested in the campaign against tuberculosis than members of the public. Dr. Ranawake himself had to admit that no tuberculosis survey has been made, and yet, instead of attacking the disease at its root, he proposes to deal with it at its last stage by establishing a hospital near Keerimalai or all places. We think it high time that the representatives of the Northern Province expressed themselves in unmistakable terms as to the nature of the agitation engineered by interested medical men who, for some reason best known to themselves, prefer the area between Keerimalai and Kankesanturai to any other. Many of them have developed, since the controversy started, a sudden interest in tuberculosis. It would be interesting to know who gave them the hint. It seems to us that the public of this country is faced with a conspiracy of the medical profession which, oblivious of its many own shortcomings, is trying to teach the laymen how to combat tuberculosis. If a sanatorium is needed there is one at Myliddy on the same coast line which can be adequately extended to meet the needs of patients. This aspect of the matter has been studiously avoided by the doctor.

V. C. CHAIRMAN**PENALTY FOR INTEREST
IN CONTRACT**

In May, 1945, Dr. K. Cathiravelu of Manipay charged Mr. C. Thiagarajah, Chairman, Manipay Village Committee, in the Magistrate's Court, Jaffna, that the latter was directly or indirectly interested in a contract of tenancy entered into between the Village Committee and the accused, and the Magistrate, Mr. O. L. de Kretser (Jnr), after trial, fined the accused Rs. 25.00. The complainant appealed from that order to the Supreme Court and Messrs. N. Nadarajah, K. C., with Mr. H. W. Thambiah appeared for the complainant-appellant, while Mr. H. V. Perera, K. C., with Messrs. S. Nadesan and N. Nadarasa appeared for the accused-respondent. His Lordship Mr. Justice Soeritsz, after hearing the arguments, imposed a nominal fine of Rs. 5.00 on the accused and directed him to pay Rs. 250.00 as Crown costs. Following is the text of the judgment delivered on the 12th inst.—

It would appear that the respondent to this application has been hoist with his own petard. He is the Chairman of the Village Committee of Manipay which among other worthy enterprises of social welfare conducted a Maternity Home on the premises known as "Sangarapillai House" on the 18th of May, 1942 the owner of these premises served the Chairman, that is the respondent, with a written notice to vacate his premises on the 30th of the following month. Those were the days, not yet departed, when houses were far to seek and those elders of the village confronted with the possibility of being deprived of their local habitation and even of their name, met in solemn conclave, and the respondent, as Chairman, rose to the full stature of his public spiritedness and offered "Page House" of which he was a part owner, to the Maternity Home for its new abode "pending permanent arrangement". But unluckily, there was a fly in this beautiful ointment of generosity. The Maternity Home had to pay a monthly rent of five rupees, later raised to ten rupees. In those days the present petitioner was an ardent supporter and enthusiastic admirer of the respondent but the respondent, to use the words of the learned Magistrate "had with the passage of time fallen foul of some persons including Dr. Cathiravelu (i.e. the petitioner who wished to have a new President elected for 1945. They failed to oust the respondent from the chairmanship in the elections held in 1945, and inflamed with emotions similar to those of Virgil's goddess—*neque incepta desistere vicia*—sat down to plot and plan. They soon discovered that the respondent had brought himself liable under Section 19(6) as amended by Ordinance 54 of 1942 of the Village Committees Ordinance in that he was directly or indirectly interested in a contract with the Village Committee of Manipay. This prosecution was then launched. The Magistrate found that the respondent was guilty of a violation of the law and convicted him and fined him but refused to disqualify him. The petitioner now contends before me that the Magistrate had no alternative but to disqualify the respondent once he found him guilty of a breach of that provision of the relevant section. It enacts that a person in the position of the respondent found to be interested directly or indirectly in a contract with the Village Committee "shall be punishable by a Police Court with fine not exceeding one hundred rupees and with disqualification for a period of four years." The Magistrate has interpreted this as follows:—
"In my opinion the word punishable must be read as meaning 'can be punished' or 'liable to be punished with', and, therefore a per-

son found guilty can be punished (1) with a fine not exceeding a hundred rupees and (2) disqualification for a period of four years or (3) with both in any combination"

I assume that the Magistrate intended to use the word "or" instead of the word "and" before the word "disqualification" and to say (3) "both in any proportion" when he said "both in any combination" Examining the Magistrate's interpretation as amended by me, I am unable to agree with that interpretation. He has been led to it mainly by the fact that in the preceding section of the Ordinance it is enacted that "shall in addition to the said fine... be disqualified by order of Court for a period of four years". It must be conceded that these words of Section 18 are clearer and more forceful than those employed in Section 18. But, I cannot accede to the submission that it must be presumed that a change of language is an indication of a change of intention on the part of the Legislature. As Blackburn J. observed in the case of *Hadley vs. Perks*, 1866, (L. R.) 1 Q. B. 413 at 417 the Legislature "to improve the graces of style and to avoid using the same words over and over again" employs different words without any intention to change the meaning. In my opinion this is one such instance. In regard to the observation of the Magistrate that "punishable" means "can be punished" and not "shall be punished", it is true that in the Penal Code in nearly every instance, the words used are "shall be punished", but it seems to me that the word "punishable" had been substituted here because the purpose of the Legislature was *in sita* to confer jurisdiction on Police Courts to punish with disqualification, jurisdiction that had not antecedently existed, and secondly to impose the penalty, and for this two-fold purpose the word "punishable" was more appropriate. If the Legislature had enacted "shall be punished by a Police Court" the consequence would have been to confer exclusive jurisdiction on the Police Court, and presumably that was not the intention of the Legislature. But, I do not think it necessary to go into this matter with elaboration for by saying "punishable with fine.... and with disqualification for four years" the Legislature made it imperative that there should be disqualification. The interpretation of the Magistrate would fit a case in which it is enacted "shall be punishable by a Police Court with a fine or with disqualification or with both."

In the view that the Magistrate took of the offence, once he found the respondent guilty and fined him, he was bound by the law to disqualify the respondent for four years. But, in my view, in the special circumstances of this case, Chapter 26 of the Criminal Procedure Code arises for consideration. The respondent has been a popular and efficient Chairman. His primary motive in letting his premises to the Village Committee for the Maternity Home was to help the people of the village, but his altruism was not altogether satisfactory. He could not resist the lure of the rent offered and so came to be *intere* in a contract of tenancy with the Village Committee. For that reason, this is not a case for discharging him with a warning, I would, therefore, under Section 325 (2) impose a nominal punishment and direct the respondent to pay five rupees by way of a fine. Under Section 325 (3) I direct the respondent to pay as Crown costs Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250.00). In this way all the rent recovered by the respondent will return to the public revenue. Under Section 324 (2) I direct the respondent to enter into a recognition binding himself to terminate the tenancy of "Page House" within three months, that is to say, on or before 31st of May, 1946.

If the respondent fails to comply with these requirements on or before

MALAYAN RELIEF FUND

List of Contributions up to 15-2-46 in Rupees

Amount received and acknowledged previously 4923-54.

Per Mr. C. Muthavelu Chairman, Kokuvil

S. Sinnadurai 2-50; T. Rajaratnam 1; V. Sandirasgaya Iyer 1; E. Manikkan 1; S. Selvadurai 1; M. Shanmugam 1; V. Vallipuram 1; S. P. Velauthapillai 1; V. Somasunbaram 1; T. Sellathurai 1; C. Muthavelu 10.

Per Mr. J. Lewis Subramaniam

Staff of the J. C. C. Bank 70; N. Sangarappillai, Eluvaitivu 5; Canon S. S. Somasundaram, Nallore 10; S. Selvadurai, Araly West 5; Saint James Church, Nallore 10-40; Per Mrs. Subramaniam 70; C. Coomaraswamy G. A., N. P. 25; Muthuthamby, Kachechi 5; T. P. Aruliah 5; A. Friend 5; V. Nalliah 2; Chagarasinghe 2; S. S. Sinnan 2; V. Thuraiajah 2; Chinniah 2; J. Nicholas 2; H. M. Ponniah 2; G. Kumaraswami 2; M. S. Ponniah 2; R. A. Samarakone 2; R. Kasinather 5.

Flag day Collections Per Mrs. C. Coomaraswamy of Old Park Rs. 26 9-18

Per Mrs. Philip, Kayts 73; Per Mrs. M. C. Fonseka 75; The Holy Family, Convent, Jaffna 50; Per K. Krishnar of Point Pedro 25; Per R. Narayanasamy of Point Pedro 25; Per The Divisional Revenue Officer, Vadamarachchi 361.

Per Mr. A. T. Vethaparanam

Vaddu-East Village Headman, 40; Vaddu-West Village Headman 10; Araly-West Village Headman, 20; Araly-South Village Headman, 10; Araly Hindu English School 14-55; Carpenter Street, A. M. School 6; Thiruganasampantha Vidiyasalai, Vaddu 10; Vaddu-West A. M. School 140; Jaffna College 73-76; Araly West Co-operative Stores 24-50; J. M. Sabaratnam, Changanai 568-05; Changanai A. M. Tamil School 12; Pannakam A. M. Tamil School 2; Chandilipay A. M. Tamil 7 50; Koolavadi A. M. School 5; Manipay A. M. Station School 10-50; Kokuvil Hindu College 16; V. Navaratnarajah, Uduvil 227-15; Chillalai Co-operative Stores 15; C. Rajah, H. M. Mann's School 10; T. Murugesapillai, Kopay 93-50; Stanley Central School 20; Colombogam, Hindu Private School 20; Jaffna Hindu Ladies College 25-18; S. Srinivasan Pallai 113-12; Vaitheaspara Vidiyalayam 24-50; U. C. Training College, Nallore 13; Skanthavarothaiya, College 15; C. Naganather, Kodigamam 115-55; S. Nalliah, Thunnalai 100; Vetharaniya, Secyone, Pooneryn 27; P. Ampikaipakar 20; Karainagar A. M. English School 17-50; Delt A. M. English School 47-05; S. Kanagaratnam, Kayts 120-50; S. Mahesan 50 etc. A. M. School, Thangodai 8; A. M. School, Valanthalai 5; Subramaniya Vidiyasalai, Karainagar 5; H. P. Pillainayagam Kayts 55-71; A. M. Station School, Karainagar 7-50; Viyavil, Tamil School 10; S. Ariyaratnam, Kayts 111; A. T. Vethaparanam 5. Total Rs. 10,557-64.

R. SIVAGURUNATHAR, A. ARULAMBALAM

Treasurers, Malayan Relief Committee.

Jaffna, 15-2-46.

the 31st of May, the Magistrate will call the case on the 1st of June, 1946, and amend the sentence imposed by him by adding to the sentence, disqualification of the respondent for four years.

Mechanised Farming And The Small Paddy Cultivator

(Continued from page 1)

tion "can any such system be equally successful in India? If for the word 'collectivisation' the gentler and 'easier' term 'co-operative farming' is substituted; if no attempt is made slavishly to follow Russian ways and means because they are Russian; if too, co-operative principles are adopted with elasticity to suit the circumstances of climate and it may be, particular conveniences of race or religion; it would seem that a system could be devised. The experience of responsible officers connected with Agriculture in Ceylon also lies in the same direction. Mr. J. L. Johnpulle, B. Sc., Agricultural Officer, Tangalla, in his article on 'Tractor Cultivation of Paddy fields in Eastern Province' in the 'Tropical Agriculturist' Vol. 51 No. 4 says "If Tractor Cultivation is to be adopted on a large scale it should of necessity be on Co-operative lines and Co-operative farmers' Societies should be formed in each tract..... It will be seen that, there is a very strong case for the immediate introduction on a large scale of tractor machinery for agricultural operations on organised lines. If this is done it would be possible to make the land self-supporting in the matter of food-stuffs within a comparatively short period." In the same number of the 'Tropical Agriculturist' Dr. B. S. Baptist, Entomologist, in an article on 'The Control of Insect Pests by Agricultural Methods' has come to the conclusion thus:—

"In countries like Ceylon, however where not merely are agricultural holdings generally fragmentary but where progressive change is held up by poverty in knowledge of modern facilities in possession of working capital in enjoyment of physical health little can be achieved except through some form of collectivisation through which alone can action be properly organised and facilities made readily available. It is only under such conditions that it will be possible to introduce in Ceylon agriculture the modern process of mechanisation which not only solves the hitherto insurmountable problem of uncertain weather by enabling agricultural activities to quicken their tempo to keep pace with the physical change of the tropics, but makes also agricultural expansion possible by bringing health control in agriculture fully exploitable areas within the realm of practical politics. It is only by virtue of these changes, which can be achieved by modern mechanisation, that agriculture would be raised in this or any country from the economic level of a casual migrant to that of a self-respecting and responsible citizen."

"We have only considered the middle peasant in relation to mechanised farming. With the success of middle peasant collectivised farming, the small peasant must undergo a metamorphosis and throw in his lot as a collective farmer. This process must be made as painless as possible by State intervention. The big absentee landlords with no real interest in the land, except that of

PIER FOR COLUMBUTHURAI

DEMAND FOR REMOVAL OF T. B. WARDS

D.D.T For Jaffna Town

Mr. C. Ponnambalam, Chairman of the Jaffna Urban Council, in the course of a statement read out at this month's meeting of the Council, expressed his thanks to Col. Kotelawala, Minister of Communications and Works, for the interest he had evinced in the matter of constructing a pier at Colombuthurai.

In the statement referred to above Mr. Ponnambalam further mentions that in pursuance of the decisions arrived at the special meeting, the Council had with the Minister for Local Administration and the Commissioner of Local Government, he submitted memoranda on the various subjects to the authorities concerned through the Commissioner of Local Government and the Minister for Local Administration, but no reply had been received in regard to two of the items—drainage of the town and the Karaiyur Reclamation Scheme.

As regards motions adopted by the Council Mr. Ponnambalam said that Mr. Manmatharayan's resolution that the T. B. ward attached to the Jaffna Civil Hospital should be removed from the town was forwarded to the Minister for Health, who replied that it would be removed after a new T. B. hospital was opened at Kankasanturai. In this connexion it should be mentioned that, later in the course of the day's proceedings on a motion by the Chairman, the Council unanimously reiterated the demand that the T. B. ward attached to the Government Civil Hospital be removed forthwith.

To Mr. S. A. Sabapathy's motion that steps be taken to commence the spraying of D.D.T throughout the town as the malaria season which usually took a heavy toll of the Jaffna population will commence in January, 1946, the Minister has replied that he has prepared the programme of D. D. T-spraying operations dividing the vulnerable areas of the Island into 18 and they will be taken according to the order of priority as supply becomes available.

Mr. P. Casipillai's move to have a jetty constructed at Colombuthurai Port or Harbour has been a complete success in that the Minister for Communications and Works, after inspecting the site, instructed Mr. S. Mahadeva to include in the estimates for 1946-1947 a sum of Rs. 53,000 for constructing the pier.

The demand for a railway siding at Pungankulam road with a ticket agency was, the General Manager said, receiving attention, while the request to have the lagoon opposite Passaiyur deepened elicited the reply that prison labour could not be engaged simultaneously for deepening the Fishery Harbour at Karaiyur and the lagoon opposite Passaiyur.

exploitation of the middle peasant and the small peasant, would either take a new interest in mechanised farming or would continue to think of their vast *latifundias* as emblems of social prestige. In the latter case the State should actively intervene, and under the Village Expansion scheme acquire these lands and settle the most sturdy peasant class on these lands. I trust that our unified labour will fructify in ushering a new era in the agricultural history of Ceylon.

FOR SALE

EXCELLENT COCONUT ESTATE known as Chellam Thotam, the property of the late Dr. S. Thuraiappah, in extent 85 acres. Sixty acres well planted and fully bearing situated in Veddukadu in Jaffna District. Fine situation. Good transport facilities—Apply—S. Aiyampillai, Retired Udayar, Ayanarkovilady, Vannarpannai, 12-2-46.
(Mis. 221, 12 15 & 19)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testametary Jurisdiction No. 515. In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Rathinammal wife of Arumugam Murugesu of Sandilipay Deceased. Arumugam Murugesu of Sandilipay Vs. Petitioner

1. Murugesu Harichandra of 42, Katsheena Street, Colombo. 2. Murugesu Ramachandran of Naval Office, Colombo. 3. Sathiyadevi daughter of Arumugam Murugesu of 42, Katsheena Street, Colombo. 4. Vasughevi daughter of Arumugam Murugesu of Sandilipay. 5. Arumugam Suvilva of Sandilipay. Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 10th day of January 1946 in the presence of Mr. R. Kanapalay Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavits and petition of the petitioner dated 24th December 1945 and 10th January 1946 respectively having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the abovenamed 3rd and 4th Respondents minors for the purpose of representing them in this Testametary proceedings and of protecting their interests and the Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person shall on or before the 28th day of February 1946 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 10th day of January 1946
(Sgd.) R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

(O 126 19 & 22)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testametary Jurisdiction No. 514. In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Kanapa Lippillai Eliathamby of Kadduvan Deceased.

Parameswary widow of Kanapatri - Eliathamby of Kadduvan Vs. Petitioner

1. Eliathamby Balasubramaniam of Kadduvan
2. Eliathamby Balasathiyar of do
3. Eliathamby Balasaraswathi of do
4. Kanapa Lippillai Kaddithamby of do Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 10th day of January 1946 in the presence of Mr. S. Navatambi Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavits and petition of the petitioner dated 3rd day of December 1945 and 10th day of January 1946 respectively having been read:

It is ordered that the above-named 4th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the abovenamed 1st 2nd and 3rd Respondents minors for the purpose of representing them in this Testametary proceeding and of protecting their interests and that the petitioner be declared entitled to the grant of Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased and that letters of administration be granted to her accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents shall on or before the 28th day of February 1946 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 10th day of January 1946
(Sgd.) R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

(O 125, 19 & 22)

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ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testametary Jurisdiction No. 426

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Thamootherampillai Sinniah Kanagasabapathy of Vannarpannai East Deceased. Thamootherampillai Sinniah Kumarasamy of Vannarpannai East Vs. Petitioner.

1. Annappi widow of Kanagasabapathy of Kanderamadam
2. Meeraichy widow of Thamootherampillai Sinniah of do. Respondents

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that the last will dated 2nd May 1914 attested by V. Navaratnam Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, be declared proved and that the petitioner be as executor named therein declared entitled to probate, unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person shall show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on the 9th day of December 1945 at 10 a.m.

This 10th day of June, 1945,
Sgd. M. K. Sangarapillai
Actg. District Judge
Extended 13-3-46.
Id R. R. S.
(O 127, 15 & 19)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testametary Jurisdiction No. 517

In the matter of the estate of the late Arumugam Vinathamby of Karaitivu West Deceased. Arumugam Naranapillai of Karaitivu West Vs. Petitioner. Minor: 1. Virasitham y. Ramanathan 2. Sivakumary widow of Vinathamby both of Karaitivu West Respondents

This matter coming on for disposal before R. R. Selvadurai Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 6th day of January 1946 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavits of the abovenamed petitioner dated 11th January 1946 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 2nd respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to her unless the respondents or any other person in created shall appear before this Court on the 10th day of February 1946 and show cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of this Court.

The 5th day of February 1946.
Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

(O 127, 15 & 19)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testametary Jurisdiction No. 438

In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of the late Sinnappu Sithamparana Dasas of Kekuville East. Deceased.

Thillaiampalam Canagasabai of Vannarpannai East. Petitioner. Vs. Thillaiampalam Thamootherajah of Thirunelvely Respondent.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner praying that the Last Will dated 2nd February 1945 and filed of record in this case be declared proved and that the petitioner be as Executor named therein declared entitled to Probate, coming on for disposal

before S. J. C. Selckman Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 26th day of July 1945 in the presence of Mr. V. Navaratnam Esquire, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits and petition of the petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the Last Will dated 2nd February 1945 filed of record be declared proved and that the petitioner be as Executor named therein declared entitled to Probate unless the abovenamed respondent shall show sufficient cause to the contrary on the 24th day of September 1945 at 10 a.m.

This 26th day of July 1945

Sgd. R. R. Selvadurai,
District Judge.

Extended for 13-3-46.

Intd. D. J.

(O 123, 15 & 19)

Estd. 1944.

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(Misc. 196, 7/1-7/4/45.)

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(Mis. 171, 17-12—17-3-46)