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SIXTY-EIGHT LAKHS MORE REVENUE FROM CEYLON PORTS

Decrease in Revenue from Northern Ports

EXPORT AND IMPORT FIGURES FOR NORTHERN PROVINCE

THE following are extracts from the Administration Report on the Customs and Shipping for 1937:—

The total sum collected in the ports of Ceylon in 1937 amounted to Rs. 64,255,748 04, about Rs. 6,800,000 more than in 1936, an increase of 10½ per cent. Revenue from import duty exceeded the corresponding collection in 1936 by no less than Rs. 5,800,000, the more important increases being 2½ millions on kerosene and motor spirit, 2½ millions on "other goods," and 6½ lakhs on tobacco. There was not much variation under the other import items or under export duties. There was a slight off-fall of duty on grain. The increase in the receipts under kerosene and petrol is rather remarkable, amounting to 33 per cent. and cannot be attributed to the increase of duty on petrol by 10 cents which became operative on July 28, since this represents a percentage increase of 15½ per cent. only on the former duty and was in force for only 5 months of the calendar year. In actual fact the additional duty brought in Rs. 530,000 in the last five months of the year, or about 5½ per cent. of the total revenue from import duties on petroleum. The increase in the revenue from tobacco is mainly attributable to increased imports of unmanufactured tobacco, which paid an additional 4 lakhs or so, owing partly to the opening in the course of the year of a new cigarette factory in Colombo and partly to an improvement in the general prosperity of the Island, which also accounts for the increased revenue from petrol. The increase in revenue from "Other goods" was due to inflated

values of certain articles imported, especially iron and steel goods, a rush of imports for the Coronation and not least a greater measure of general prosperity.

NORTHERN PROVINCE

Preventive Service

One Assistant Preventive Officer and the launch "Lynx" are on duty in the Jaffna peninsula. The combined efforts of the Police, Excise, and Customs resulted in the Customs seizing 10,051 pounds of beedi tobacco on which Rs. 20,102 would have been payable as duty had it been legally imported. The Police and Excise closely co-operated with the Preventive Staff and their assistance is gratefully acknowledged.

The following seizures merit particular note:—

During February, 1937, the Customs Officers at Talaimannar seized 48 bags of beedi tobacco on the shore near Pesalai: the was confiscated and sold for Rs. 2,756.

On July 4, 1937, whilst patrolling the sea in the Lynx, the Kankasanturai Customs officers came across an Indian raft. The crew of the raft jettisoned 10 bundles which were recovered and found to contain Japanese silk and artificial silk piece goods. The silk was sold for Rs. 739, but only part of the artificial silk proved saleable, owing to the difficulty of securing a quota licence.

It is gratifying to record that on July 16, 1937, the Madras Customs and Police seized 300 lb. of opium which had been buried in six zinc boxes. Four Jaffna men were charged before the Sub-divisional Magis-

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THE KAYAKALPA TREATMENT

Pandit Malaviya's Experiences

Pandit Malaviya writes:—

My Kayakalp treatment has been much talked about. After I came out of my cottage, I was sorry to learn that the treatment had been too much advertised and very exaggerated hopes created about its results. I learn that enquiries have been made from many foreign countries also. There seems to be a widespread desire to know the facts relating to this treatment and its effects. I will try to meet this desire to some extent in this note. This is also necessary both in order that good may result from the attention which has been drawn to the subject and that no harm may be done to anybody by a misapplication of the treatment.

The Kayakalp treatment for rejuvenation is an integral part of the Hindu system of medicine. Charak which is the most ancient Hindu book on medicine has devoted several chapters to it. So have Sushrut, Vagbhat and other medical writers. The medicines which are prescribed for this purpose are called *Rasayanas*. A number of specific preparations for rejuvenation are given in the books mentioned above.

In its origin, the Rasayan treatment was a course prescribed for the rejuvenation of great sages. In describing the advantages of the Rasayan treatment Charak says:

Rasayan Treatment

"In ancient days Chyavan and other great rishies who had become broken and decayed with old age and who desired to have renewed vigour of life lived numberless years by undergoing treatment with these beneficent *rasayanas*. Thereby they obtained the knowledge of the Supreme, ascetic fervour, continence, spiritual contemplation, long life and, having enjoyed them to their satisfaction, attained salvation. Therefore those who desire to have their lives extended and to obtain happiness should undergo treatment with the *rasayanas* according to

the prescribed rules with due care and caution."

In another place Charak says:

"By using these *rasayanas*, a man gets long life, good memory, right judgment, health, youth, good complexion, rich voice, strength of body and of senses, as also efficacy of speech, ability and brightness."

On the point as to what persons will derive the best benefit by the Rasayan treatment, Charak says:

Persons Fit for the Treatment

"A man who is truthful, is free from anger, avoids meat and sexual intercourse, avoids killing and also tiresome work, uses agreeable speech, practises *jap* (recitation of God's name and mantras), maintains purity of mind and body, practices good conduct, possesses patience, gives something daily in charity, leads an austere life, is devoted to the service of gods, cows, Brahmins, preceptors and teachers, respects old age, avoids doing anything which will expose him to shame, is kind-hearted, possesses knowledge, sleeps and wakes at regular hours, uses milk and butter in his daily food, appreciates the importance of time, authority and reason, is free from pride, keeps up a praiseworthy attitude, is firm in his faith, understands matters spiritual, has acquired control over his senses and applies them to a knowledge of the Supreme, believes in God, has conquered his self and follows the Dharma Shastras, such a person gets benefit of the Rasayan treatment even without using it. But if a man possessing the above qualities uses the *rasayanas*, he gets the full benefit of the treatment."

Charak further says:

"Unless one is free from the combined effects of the impurities of mind and body, he can never obtain the benefits of the Rasayan treatment. Hence it follows that those whose body and mind are pure, and who have acquired control over themselves, they alone can get the full benefit of the *rasayanas*

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ENCOURAGING CULTIVATION OF KURAKKAN

The Dietetic Value of the Grain

Negombo, Thursday.

A PUBLIC meeting for encouraging cultivation of kurakkan and meneri was held yesterday afternoon at the Wennapuwa Roman Catholic School with Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, in the chair.

Dr. S. F. Chellappah congratulated Veda Mudaliyar W. Daniel Fernando on his public spiritedness in going round the country attempting to improve the growth of two highly nutritious cereals.

It was of the utmost importance to a nation to have food with a nutritious value. On that depended the progress of a nation—the prevention of diseases.

It was well known that hook-worm and malaria were rampant in some villages of the Island. They knew how people died during the last epidemic from bad nutrition.

The League of Nations was devoting a good deal of its time to the problem and Ceylon was taking its part in the progress of the world in analysing the value of various kinds of food.

A good deal had already been done to analyse the constituents of the foodstuffs and they now had information of food values.

What weighed most with the poor people was not so much the nutritious value of the food as the finding of their next meal. They should eat not to live but to live well, that was the idea of this kurakkan drive.

Dire Ignorance

There was dire ignorance among the people about the food they ate. That statement held good for the well-to-do as well as poor people.

Their food should contain certain ingredients which were necessary to develop the system; for instance proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals, vitamins and a certain quantity of water. Vitamin A was the chief source of nutrition.

Kurakkan and meneri possessed much or more food value than country rice.

The imported rice obtained for daily consumption certainly lacked the nutritious value of kurakkan and even country rice.

As the staple food of the country was rice he thought that if they could cultivate the habit of having kurakkan for one principal meal, it would greatly improve the health of the nation.

Even Richer

Meneri in fact was even a richer nutritious food than kurakkan and if both these could be taken very regularly he thought there would be a marked improvement in the health of the people.

He did not, however, want them to go away with the idea rice was no food and kurakkan was the thing, but the matter was a food which they must eat as often as possible.

Veda Mudaliyar W. Daniel Fernando said that as an ayurveda authority he was in total agreement with Dr. Chellappah. He thought it his duty as a citizen of this country to revive the interest in food possessed of such rich qualities. It was the food of kings, and they

knew how such giant kings like Parakrama Bahu the Great, Rajasinghe II and Dutugemunu in their day compelled the growing of kurakkan and meneri.

No Wonder

And it was no wonder that in these years the people of this country were healthier, more prosperous and more intelligent. He mentioned that "The Times of Ceylon" had written that kurakkan was a "food of the gods." He therefore exhorted them to do their bit in the upliftment of the nation.

It was no secret now that nine hundred and ninety out of a thousand people were stricken with such a deadly disease as diabetes. And what was the cure?—eat kurakkan for one meal.

Then why not cultivate it as a habit and pass it down to the children so that they might escape the scourge the present generation was subject to?

Between coconut trees they could sow kurakkan or meneri and reap a harvest enough to eat one good meal a day. That would thus keep them healthy.

Divorce Threat

In the good old days it was the custom to have the morning meal of *cunji* but today he thought that if a husband suggested a *cunji* for the morning the wife would seek a divorce. They had forgotten that the kings of old appreciated most a drink of *cunji* and boiled yams for the morning meal.

Mr. J. C. W. Rock, Registrar-General and Food Controller, said he wished to tell them that Government too was prepared to help those who were enterprising.

Government was making an attempt to create prosperous peasants and was now promoting peasant colonies. He regretted that the peasant colonies were not doing as well as they should. The indigenous population should rise up to the occasion and show some enterprise.

He would call the Veda Mudaliyar the father of societies. The commendable drive he had taken upon himself to push forward deserved laudable greetings. For was he not spending his money in driving it home to the people that kurakkan and meneri were health-giving foods?

He exhorted them to make an early start and do everything in their power to grow these nutritious foods. That would build for them a healthy nation.

One-Third Only

Mr. Corea praised the Veda Mudaliyar for devoting so much of his time and money to a good cause. He was a man known not only throughout this island but outside as well coming to help them, and they must pay heed.

A Food Control Department had been formed, because, he regretted to state, the country did not produce more than one-third of its consumption. With the drive he thought a larger food supply would result.

Perhaps it was known to every-one of them that of recent years

THE KAYAKALPA TREATMENT

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which promote health and destroy old age and disease."

Farther on he says:

"Those who have no self-control, who are not masters of their mind, those who do not appreciate the importance of health and have no faith in Bramanas, they should not even talk of the rasayan treatment."

The Methods

The Rasayan treatment is had in two ways. (1) The cottage entry method and (2) the open air method. Under the first the patient confines himself in a cottage, specially erected for the purpose according to the directions given in the books, and is not to stir out of it during the period of his treatment. The *kuti* is so constructed as to keep out drafts of wind and light and dust and noise, etc. This is no doubt the better of the two systems, but it is very hard for ordinary people to submit themselves to the rigorous restrictions which have to be followed. Charak has therefore laid it down:

"That only such people as are well off in all respects, are free from disease, are intelligent, who have acquired control over self, are of a forgiving nature and can command the necessary requirements, should undergo treatment by this method."

For others he prescribes the use of *rasayanas* by the open air method.

The cottage entry method is distinctly forbidden in the case of rulers of men and administrators whose duty is to protect and serve the people. The open air or *astatabic* method is approved for them as it does not come in the way of the discharge of their administrative duties.

But in any case Charak says that it is essential that the treatment by *rasayanas* should be conducted under the guidance of a competent Vaidya who should regard the patient like his own child and the patient should also

respect the Vaidya and be grateful to him. Charak has very clearly said that a man should practise Ayurveda as a matter of compassion for the suffering humanity. Those who are to guide the Rasayan treatment should, therefore, be free from avarice and from the desire for money. Charak says: "Vaidyas who practise Ayurveda for making a living only give up the heap of gold and run after the heap of dust."

I have drawn attention to the points mentioned above in order that the full importance of the Rasayan treatment of Ayurveda should be more widely and correctly known; that it may be made clear that this treatment is a treatment for general rejuvenation, though sometimes it is used for getting rid of specific diseases also, that everybody is not fit to undergo the treatment by the *rasayanas* by the cottage method, that in addition to the guidance of an expert who may have a personal knowledge and experience of the Kayakalp treatment, where one may be available, the guidance of a competent Vaidya should be obtained for carrying out the Rasayan treatment and that incompetent or unqualified persons should not be encouraged to guide or direct the Rasayan treatment.

How I Agreed to Undergo Treatment

Some people have from time to time had recourse to the Kayakalp treatment. But it seems that the first or the Cottage treatment has been practically confined to sadhus and ascetics and very few householders have taken advantage of it. Two and a half years ago, an udasi Sadhu named Baba Bishnu Das alias Tapsi Babu, who for a number of years had been living at Kotban, in the district of Muttra, performed Kayakalp for himself by the cottage entry method under arrangements made by Sri Indra Narayan of Sakeet in the Etah district. The experiment was remarkably successful. A lot of people had seen the Tapsi Baba as a decrepit old man, the most sober estimate of his age being between 65 and 70 years,

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ALL CEYLON INDUSTRIAL RALLY AND CARNIVAL

THE MESSAGE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

MINISTER DECLARES RALLY AND CARNIVAL OPEN

"I hope this Rally will be the means of pushing this message of industrialization throughout the length and breadth of the Island so that what you started in Jaffna might be of benefit not only to the Peninsula but the rest of the Island."

THUS observed Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce, who declared open the All Ceylon Industrial Rally and Carnival in Jaffna on Saturday.

St. Martin's ground, the venue of the Rally and Carnival has been converted into a miniature city. There are a large number of stalls beautifully laid out in the spacious grounds, occupied by the various industries of Ceylon, business-houses and Government Departments. The Railway, the Tourist Bureau, the Commerce Department, the Tea Propaganda Board, the Coconut Board and the Health Department are drawing the attention of the visitors.

Practical demonstrations in spinning, weaving and coir-rope making arouse the interest of the visitors.

The many uses of the Soya bean are displayed by Mr. Cosmas W. D. Alwines, a joint-Secretary of the show.

Palmyrah products of the North are exhibited in a special hut constructed entirely of palmyrah timber and olas. A large variety of products from fans to sweets catch the eye of the visitor.

As night fell, the ground changed into a fairy land, full of colour and light and there was revelry all round.

The Opening Ceremony

At 3-30 p.m. Mr. Corea arrived and was taken in procession. He declared the show open by cutting a ribbon stretched across the entrance to the main Hall.

Rev. Dr. T. Isaac Tambyah, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming Mr. Corea and the large gathering present said:—

This is a very memorable day with Jaffna. We have for the first time an All Ceylon undertaking and it means that it is possible for Jaffna to draw to it diversity of arts, diversity of industries, diversity of every economic activity and unite them in enterprise and that is what this All Ceylon Trade and Industries Rally has done. It means it can do much more. Jaffna can unite all shades and forms of thinking into one unity and yet maintain the diversity.

It is a pleasure to my committee that Mr. Corea has been able to come here to declare this Rally open. It means that we are agreed upon some of the fundamentals that make life worth living and one is glad at all times to have this kind of co-operation of interests and collaboration in activities as we have had this afternoon.

On behalf of the Reception Committee of the All-Ceylon Industrial Rally and Carnival I give

you all a very hearty welcome.

Mr. E. T. Dyson speaking next said:

Father Long asked me the other day whether I would speak a few winged words. They will not be winged but certainly few.

The idea of a hive of industries originated in Fr. Long's brain and it is a matter of great interest to see it in real material form. I hope it will be the great success it deserves to be. I should like to add my thanks to those of Dr. Tambyah to the Minister for sparing the time to come all this way to open the show and give it his encouragement.

A Brave Show

Mr. A. Mahadeva said:

As member for the constituency where this Rally is held I should in the first place wish to offer my congratulations for the courage of Fr. Long in attempting a show such as this. We all know what a brave show he has made of it and we feel that this effort to exhibit the various resources of Jaffna as well as of other parts of the island would drive the already large number of educated unemployed from quill-driving to other walks of life which will be more profitable than clerical work or even the professions.

With the presence of our Minister who is guiding industries so capably we look forward to an era of prosperity when the time comes for him to lay down the reins of office.

Rev. Fr. T. M. F. Long, the Chief Executive Officer of the Exhibition, said:—

May I inform you for your consolation that I am the last of the speakers before the Minister. I can only express my sense of amazement at the support which this idea had got from every section of the community, from the Board of Ministers, from His Excellency the Governor and last but not the least from the Colombo Tamils who have shown the greatest interest in the work.

An Attempt to Industrialize

It is not for me to outline the details of our scheme, but briefly we are attempting to industrialise this part of the country so that we should supply all our needs. We are sending from the Jaffna Peninsula Rs. 18 millions every year and getting only Rs. 2 millions. We are making an effort if we can to keep some of those 18 millions for our needs.

Although the workers have been amazingly good in their co-operation some of them have reached

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EBB AND FLOW

Cry for Social Justice — Municipal Commissionership — Exhibitions

By S. A. N.

Tennyson yearned

"Ah! when shall all men's good
Be each man's rule, and universal
Lie like a shaft of light across the
And like a lane of beams athwart
Thro' all the circle of the golden

peace
land
the sea
year?"

But the poet's compassionate longing is far from fulfilment for the complex structure of modern human society of which the basic factor is snobbishness not only inhibits such fulfilment but tends to further estrange man from fellow man. The cry for social justice which is echoed in this land is a European political creed canvassed by those who seek to secure the direction of affairs from those others who are in authority. It is not an appeal for the elevation of the misery-stricken on the purely altruistic grounds. It is simply a lever in the political gamble. Social justice there was when man's guiding ideal was a simple natural life in harmony with all creation. It was the arcadian life of the agriculturist. It was the life of pastoral simplicity. Such a life was lived in all countries of the world before the industrialised European began pushing his wares. Such a life is lived even today in those so-called backward regions of the world unaffected by the European conqueror. What we wish to review here is the incongruity of Roman Catholicism taking up the cry of social justice in India and Ceylon. The Catholic priest who talks in his "drive" for social justice of the importance of human personality, does seem to be a Catholic reformer, for seldom have people associated the majesty and independence of human personality with the direction of affairs by the Catholic priesthood. Communism may try to do the right thing by the wrong way. It may even have failed to achieve something of its main purpose. But Communism has at least threatened and compelled Catholicism to recognise in theory at least the majesty of human personality and its inherent right to freedom of thought and action. We are not aware if the Roman Church in the countries of the west has launched a similar movement. Roman Catholic modernism was a subject dear to the heart of the late Anglican Bishop Gore. But this new phase of Roman Catholicism would have fluttered more the cockles of his heart. May we wish all success to Father Peter Pillai's propaganda!

European Globe-trotter's Grime

It was Oscar Wilde who bemoaned after a bitter experience that the average European mentality was irreverent to the spiritual and callous to the sacred. But the average European mentality out of home on tour in non-European countries, is not only irreverent and callous but also impertinent and insolent. Many have been the instances of Europeans on travel in India wounding the religious and moral susceptibilities of Indians. I well

remember a scene of a party of travellers unceremoniously entering a Hindu temple in South India with their shoes on. They saw the temple doors open and nonchalantly walked in. They did not care to ask if they could go in and look for curiosity. They took it for granted, for were they not whites, God's chosen? Their ill-considered action brought down on their heads the wrath of the entire village. They were man-handled so severely that it would have been their last day on earth but for the timely arrival of the Police who coaxed the crowd to let the silly fellows go. Such similar acts of wantonness have been committed by tourists in Ceylon. The better class of European tourists are scrupulous and cautious but most of those who come over sightseeing are industrial and commercial "swells" who have only money but not manners. They are not even haunted by the thought that they might ignorantly do things objectionable to the people of the country which they are "doing". A few years ago a group of children from a Catholic school in charge of a teacher "sporting" with an image of the Lord Buddha and the incident convulsed the country with indignation, and the Government assured the people that any repetition of such folly would be guarded against. But the folly of the European tourist persists. A silly, vain woman in the company of a brute of a man took delight in sitting on the "lap" of a statue of the great Bodhi-Satva, and wanted to retain that stupid delight by having her photographed in that pose. Europeans who go into their places of worship and into their homes on shodden feet, can never realise the sanctity of the two places. It is true that in their country footwear is part of dress. But they ought to beware of what they may or may not do in Asiatic lands. The Home Ministry should indeed adopt measures whereby the images of the Great Enlightened may not be touched by the hand of the thoughtless tourist.

Municipal Commissionership and Jobbery

The Colombo Municipal Commissionership is a high, responsible and arduous office. It is the chief executive post dealing with works involving heavy expenditure. The efficiency of municipal service will solely hinge on the competence and the integrity of the man who will be chosen for the post. The emoluments attached to it are so high that almost every other man has been tempted to cast anxious glances. Several have been the applicants one of whom stated in his application that he hoped to keep the wolf from his door by applying for it. This applicant has poked fun at the high salary of the post. The fact remains, however exacting the nature of the office may be, that the salary of the post is an unfair drain on the rate-payers' money. All the jobbery by candidates and their friends has been called into play by this one factor. The starting salary of a Class II,

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Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1938.

CEYLON COCONUT PRODUCTS AND INDIA

IT WAS REPORTED A FEW days back that a deputation of coconut producers of Travancore had gone to Simla to wait on the Commerce Member of the Central Government with a view to representing their grievance in regard to the "dumping" of Ceylon coconut products into India. It is a well-known fact that for some years Travancore coconut producers have been carrying on effective propaganda in the country to shut out the competition of Ceylon products in this matter so that they may enjoy virtual monopoly of this trade. It is obvious that their interested representations have failed so far to convince the Government of India of the need for additional tariff in respect of coconut imports from Ceylon. The Central Government have rightly taken a statesmanlike and wider view on the question in the best interests of the consumer no less than those of the producer. It is surprising how the Commerce Member of the Government of India who has shown a consistent attitude in this matter was prevailed upon to receive this deputation. It is perhaps a politic step taken by that astute statesman SIR C. P. RAMASWAMY IYER, the Dewan of Travancore, to humour the clamorous coconut planters in the State.

Fears were entertained at the time in this country that Ceylon's case might go unrepresented in this instance. We are therefore gratified to learn that several prominent coconut producers interviewed on Friday the Minister for Labour, Industry and Commerce and submitted him a statement which makes out a convincing case for Ceylon. It shows clearly by means of facts and figures how the charge of "dumping" made against our coconut exports to India is a frivolous one bolstered up by self-seeking producers to satisfy their own ends, regardless of the economic needs of India. The statement pertinently refutes the charge of "dumping" as follows: "Nor is the word dumping used with any appreciation of its meaning. There cannot be any dumping unless there is underselling, nor can there be dumping unless protection is given for such underselling by any organization in the producing country". Neither of these attributes is applicable to Ceylon coconut products.

The fact is that Travancore producers are out to create a monopoly to their own advantage and to the prejudice of the economic development of the country.

The fact is well-known that the balance of trade is overwhelmingly in favour of India. Indian exports to Ceylon amount to about Rs. 50,000,000, while our exports to India work up to about Rs. 14,000,000. Even as Ceylon buys rice from India to meet her needs, so does India buy coconut products from Ceylon to satisfy her requirements. In fact the trade between the two countries in the matter of coconut products is wholly governed by the law of demand and supply. Indian coconut producers should have therefore the commonsense to know that, by doing anything calculated to affect adversely our coconut exports to India, they would but injure India's trade with Ceylon. Apart from this consideration, Indian mills as well as the soap and other industries badly need our coconut products to supply them with the necessary raw materials which they cannot have in sufficient quantities in India. It is therefore to the advantage of these nascent industries no less than that of the people that India should be free to buy coconut products from Ceylon without being called upon to pay any additional import duty. The Indian Government, we trust, will consider these aspects of the question most carefully before coming to any decision in the matter.

A Harbour for Jaffna

The Tondaimannar Harbour Committee has made out a very strong case for a harbour at Tondaimannar and has put forward an admirable scheme. The deepening of the mouth of the lagoon at Tondaimannar will provide a safe anchorage for sailing vessels engaged in the Indo-Ceylon trade. All the Jaffna vessels engaged in this trade are either owned or manned by the people of Tondaimannar, Valvettiturai or Pt. Pedro; and a small harbour at Tondaimannar will therefore serve the schooners engaged in the Indo-Ceylon trade. Fortunately for Jaffna the mouth of the Tondaimannar lagoon can be deepened at a very small cost. There was a time when the Tondaimannar, Valvettiturai and Pt. Pedro vessels used to enter this lagoon in the North East monsoon for shelter and also during the cyclonic weather in May. The burst of the South West monsoon is usually preceded in the Bay of Bengal by cyclones. The mouth of this lagoon has now silted up and entry into the lagoon is difficult. There

is in spite of the silting even now about 9 feet of water near the road bridge in the dry season. In the wet season in high tide there is about 15 feet of water. The sea near Tondaimannar is deep and even big ocean steamers can anchor within about 300 yards of the shore. If this narrow lagoon is dredged and deepened, not only schooners but even small steamers of the type of Lady Blake and Lady MacCallum can draw up along the jetty for passengers to land and to discharge cargo direct into warehouses. The deepening of the portion of the lagoon between the sea and the road bridge, a distance of about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile, to a depth of 15 feet, should not cost more than Rs. 50,000. That it should be possible to construct for this small sum a harbour where ships can draw alongside wharves and jetties is indeed Jaffna's good fortune. The Government should not hesitate to spend this small sum which will have the effect of stimulating Indo-Ceylon traffic. This matter was mentioned in an address to His Excellency the Governor, when he visited Jaffna and later, an influential deputation waited on the Minister for Communication and Works to support the proposal. We trust that, when the question of northern ports comes up for active consideration by the Government, the claims of Tondaimannar will receive the attention they deserve.

Local Govt Estimates for Next Year

Proposed Grants to Village Committees

Colombo, Friday.

THE Executive Committee of Local Administration considered its estimates of expenditure for the next financial year at a meeting held yesterday.

The sum provided annually as a grant-in-aid to Village Committees for construction of village works and for repairs to existing works is proposed to be increased from Rs. 200,000 in the present financial year to Rs. 300,000 in the next financial year.

A sum of Rs. 60,000 is to be granted for constructing new village wells and for repairing old ones.

Housing Schemes

It is proposed to give Rs. 150,000 to local bodies for slum clearance and housing schemes and Rs. 50,000 for maternity and child welfare centres.

Grants to local bodies in lieu of abolished local revenues is estimated to amount to Rs. 1,497,239 and grants in lieu of rates on crown properties to Rs. 692,000.

Women's Row ends in Man's Death

Serious Stabbing at Kokuvil West

A row among women folk of two families at Kokuvil West has, it is alleged, ended in the murder of a man and knife injuries to his son.

It is said that owing to a row between one Nagamuttus's daughter, a dumb girl, and the wife of one Sundaram, a neighbour, Nagamuttu and his son assaulted Sundaram's wife. This led to a serious encounter between Sundaram and the alleged assailants, in which Nagamuttu received a fatal knife injury, to which he succumbed instantaneously, and his son Ratnam sustained a knife injury. The son is lying in the Jaffna Hospital.

Village Committee Vote

Proposal to Amend Ordinance

Colombo, Friday.

The proposal to amend the provisions of the Village Communities Ordinance, affecting Indian immigrant estate labourers, was mentioned at yesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee of Local Administration. Under the provisions of the Ordinance, Indians who own land and pay the new Village Committee land tax, have the right of voting at Village Committee elections, but Indian estate labourers are denied the privilege of voting at these elections.

It is now proposed that the Ordinance should be amended, before it receives the Governor's assent, barring all estate labourers, who live in estate lines, from exercising the vote.

Ceylonese on Estates

There is considerable indigenous labour resident on estates and this would be entitled to the Village Committee vote.

If the proposed amendment is carried all estate labour, both Indian and indigenous, would be deprived of the Village Committee vote, irrespective of racial considerations.

The Executive Committee has, however, not yet arrived at a decision in the matter.

It will be remembered that the Minister of Local Administration recently interviewed the Governor on the subject.

The adoption of the proposed amendment will, however, not exempt the estates from the operation of the new land tax.

Estates will pay the land tax and the manager of an estate will have the right of voting at village elections.

Death of Prof. K. Sundararaman

The death occurred on the 5th instant at Kumbakonam of Prof. K. Sundararaman, a great South Indian scholar and savant. He leaves behind his only son, Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, retired District Judge, and a daughter.

MOMENTOUS LEAGUE SESSION TODAY

Abyssinian Question Likely to Arouse Conflict

CHINESE APPEAL ON THE AGENDA

Geneva, May 7

THE League Council which is opening on Monday is likely to be the most important.

The Agenda includes Abyssinia, Spain, China and the neutrality of Switzerland.

Abyssinia is likely to arouse an extremely sharp conflict. One of the most awkward points will be that of procedure.

The question now being asked is whether the Abyssinian delegates whom the Negus is sending will be allowed to attend.

The question of recognising the Italian conquest is likely to be submitted as a recommendation giving each country liberty of action as it would not command an unanimous vote.

The Spanish delegates are certain to strive very hard to induce the League to consider their appeal, realising that help from friends in the League must be now or never.

Senor Del Vayo is expected strenuously to fight any evasive tactics and may appeal to the Assembly.

The formula acceding to the Swiss request for complete neutrality within the framework of the League is anticipated to pass without serious opposition.

The Chinese appeal is upon the agenda but is not likely to be raised in an acute form during this session.

Two references to refugees are also on the agenda. The Zionist organisation is expected to mobilise all their resources to secure help for refugees and also to aid Jews from Rumania and Hungary.

FAREWELL TO RETIRING JUDGE

Function at Trincomalee

Mr. A. R. Subramaniam, District Judge, Trincomalee, and Mrs. Subramaniam were entertained at a farewell function by the public of Trincomalee on the 30th, April, on the eve of Mr. Subramaniam's retirement from office. The lawn by the side of the Court-House where the function was held was illuminated and decorated beautifully. A representative gathering of prominent people of the town was present. Mr. and Mrs. Subramaniam were garlanded on arrival and a group photograph was taken.

Mr. M. M. Subramaniam, Senior member of the bar and Crown Proctor, spoke of the good qualities of the Judge and wished him and Mrs. Subramaniam God-speed in their life of retirement. Mr. D.

Rajaretnam, Chairman of the U. D. C., paid glowing tribute to the D. J. for his excellent qualities and the good work he had done. Mr. A. Canagasasingam, Vanniah of Tanglegam, spoke on behalf of the Chief and Minor Headmen of the District. Mr. P. Nadesan, Sanitary Inspector, also spoke on the sterling qualities of Mr. A. R. Subramaniam as a Judicial Officer and made special reference to the fact that his judgments gave such satisfaction to the people that they used to remark of him "O Noble Judge, O wonderful Judge, a Daniel come to judgment." He concluded by making special reference to the splendid social and philanthropic work done by Mrs. Subramaniam in the uplift of the poor and down-trodden members of humanity.

Mr. A. R. Subramaniam in the course of his reply thanked the organisers of the function and remarked that during his long stay of 10 years at Trincomalee he had experienced nothing but kindness and courtesy at the hands of the people and that though he was retiring and going away to Jaffna, he would endeavour to keep in touch with his friends at Trincomalee. (Cor.)

MATRIMONIAL

VIJAYARATNAM—

SAVUNTHARAM

A very large gathering was present at the wedding of Mr. S. Vijayarathnam, son of Mr. and Mrs. V. Sathasivampillai of Nallur, and Miss Savuntharam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Candiah of 'Cottage Villa', Kopy, which took place on Monday the 2nd instant.

The bridegroom and party arrived at the bride's residence at 10 a.m. and were led to a spacious 'pandal' of unique design where the religious ceremonies according to Hindu rites were conducted by Sri Thambiah Kurukkal.

Later at about 4 p.m. the couple left in procession for Nallur in a car specially designed and decorated in the form of a 'peacock'.

KANDIAH—THILLYAMPALAM

"Molamure Welauwa", Ratnapura the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. Thillyampalam was the scene of a pretty wedding on Thursday the 28th ultimo at 9 a.m. on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Thanalakshmy, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thillyampalam, with Mr. A. Kandiah of the P. W. D. Head Office, Colombo. The ceremony was according to Hindu rites and there was a large gathering of relatives and friends present.

All Ceylon Industrial Rally and Carnival

(Continued from page 3)

heights of superlative excellence,—the two Secretaries, Messrs Nalliah and Alwiler—Mr. Ratnagopal whose plan has been passed by some of the most competent critics and Mr. Motha who is responsible for the ground arrangements and members of different committees.

I also thank the Minister for the amazing concession we have got for free transport in the railway for all the material for the Rally.

Charity begins at home, by supporting the local producer you are performing the noblest functions of charity and social justice.

"To give money to the poor is to enable the poor to buy. To enable the poor to buy is to improve the market. To improve the market is to help business. To help business is to reduce unemployment. To reduce unemployment is to reduce crime. To reduce crime is to improve the general wellbeing of the community. So why not give to the poor for business' sake, for humanity's sake, for God's sake?"

Wonderful Exhibition

Mr. G. C. S. Corea, Minister of Industries and Commerce said:

I must first of all thank most sincerely your committee for the high honour it had paid me in asking me to declare this Exhibition open. When I received that invitation the idea I had in mind was that you were getting up an industrial rally. Coming here I find that it has become an All-Ceylon Industrial, Agricultural and Art Exhibition.

Looking around I can see the large proportions this exhibition has assumed.

I think the people of this part of the island must be heartily congratulated, particularly Fr. Long and all those closely associated with him for this wonderful exhibition which has been got up in rather a very short period of time. We have hitherto in this country stressed the importance of agriculture. That it occupies a very important place, almost a vital place in the life of the country need not be asserted but I feel it has been at the expense of the development of the industrial side of the country and I feel sure that the idea which originated with Fr. Long in a co-ordinated and a consistent and persistent effort to develop the industrial side of the life of the people of the country is one which must be supported by every section of the community.

I feel that it will be important that the agricultural and industrial development should go hand in hand. There cannot be true and proper development unless these two go hand in hand.

If we are out to improve the standard of life of the people we cannot do without taking steps to enable the people to make more money and we cannot do that if we keep on sending all our money outside the island without making an effort to manufacture those produce from our raw material which we can.

Industrialised Country

I think it is time we began to feel that Ceylon can become an industrialised country. Whether

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY'S LEAD

TRAINING IN THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE

A SCHEME TO HELP STUDENTS

Calcutta, May 6.

THE University of Calcutta has decided to start an institution where thorough training in the science and practice of agriculture and some cottage industries will be imparted in such a way that the students, on completion of training, might be able to earn an independent living in villages.

For this purpose an extensive plot measuring 110 bighas of land in Barrackpore about 10 miles from Calcutta adjoining the race course has been lent to the University authorities by the Royal Turf Club for ten years, which may be extended to a further period. The work of construction will commence from next week. The initial expenditure, it is estimated, will amount to Rs 50,000 and the recurring expenditure to Rs. 20,000 a year.

The course will consist of theoretical and practical training in agriculture along with primary carpentry and smithy and dairy farming and poultry keeping. There would be an additional course comprising training in bakery, toy-making or repair of domestic machinery like cycles, gramophones, stoves etc.

It be large or small industries I am thoroughly convinced there is ample or full scope for it, and those who have the industrial welfare of the country at heart must owe a deep debt of gratitude to you in Jaffna who have organised this show.

I hope this Exhibition will encourage those whose efforts have run in that direction in the past. I hope it will give them fresh enthusiasm and new energy and that the people of the country will begin to feel that they must push on with industrialization.

It is a happy augury that the Government has set up a new department concerned with the development of industries. People should take advantage of that and of the definitely sympathetic attitude of the Government towards the development of industries, an attitude which must give the assistance without which it has been said it has not been possible in the past to undertake industrial development.

I hope this Rally will be the means of pushing this message of industrialization throughout the length and breadth of the island so that what you started in Jaffna might be of benefit not only to the Peninsula but the rest of the island".

Mr. Corea expressed his particular pleasure at meeting Dr. Tambyah, recalling the days when he was clerk to Dr. Tambyah when Dr. Tambyah was in the height of his profession in Colombo.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NEVINS SELVADURAI PILLAI
SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Sir,—The passing away of our beloved Principal, Mr. Nevins Selvadurai Pillai, has made those of us who had been his pupils realise how much we, in particular, and the Hindu community in general owe to him and to his illustrious father to whose efforts we owe the existence of our foremost national institution, the Jaffna Hindu College. It is, therefore, nothing but proper for us to commemorate the memory of that great educationalist by founding a scholarship in his name at the Jaffna Hindu College.

I would therefore suggest that you would open a column in your widely read paper inviting subscriptions from all old pupils of Mr. Nevins Selvadurai and well-wishers of the Jaffna Hindu College and invest the money so collected in an educational scholarship fund to be known as "The Nevins Selvadurai Pillai Scholarship Fund."

As a proof of my earnestness, I enclose herewith a cheque for Rs. 10.00 being my humble contribution towards the fund,

Yours truly,
A. Well-wisher.

[We shall comment editorially in our next issue.—Ed.]

The Hindu Board
Manager

Sir,—Your statement in your editorial of the 28th April that the Director of Education in asking for a change of management pronounced an ex parte judgment seems to be based on a misconception. The officer who conducted the inquiry was asked to go into all the circumstances connected with the dismissal of the Principal of the Saiva Training School by the General Manager of Schools even without a reference to the Committee. All the matters on which evidence was taken naturally arose during the course of the inquiry and the Administrative Officer could not overlook the serious irregularities revealed at the inquiry, which explained the course of events leading to the dismissal of the Principal. Mr. Rajaratnam was given every opportunity to rebut the charges made and establish his innocence. It is, therefore, wrong to say that he was refused an opportunity to defend his action and disprove the charges against him. You are advocating another sifting inquiry, but such an inquiry to be of any real use must go into the whole question of the Hindu Board, since Mr. Rajaratnam became General Manager of schools. There is a close connection between the dismissal of the Principal and the present condition of the Board which enabled Mr. Rajaratnam to use

dictatorial powers in dealing with him.

Yours etc.,
S. Swaminathan,
Director, Hindu Board.

Myildiy,
4-5-38.

[It appeared from the report of the proceedings of the Special General Meeting of the Directors that, being himself a lawyer, Mr. Rajaratnam had reason to presume that the Officer went beyond the terms of reference in recording evidence on matters irrelevant to the point at issue. He did not therefore take cognizance of the charges made against him. All that we pleaded for was a sifting inquiry into the matter. We see no reason why we should modify the comments we had to make in this connection.

Ed. "H. O."]

A Protest

Sir,—I understand that Daily Pujas were not performed at the Sivan and Kathiresan Temples at Vannarponnai from 6 p. m. on Thursday the 28th April till 4 p. m. on Saturday the 30th April on account of a funeral at the outer veethi. May I be permitted to enter a protest against the utterly indifferent attitude of the Managers of the respective temples in regard to a matter like this. Neither the distinguished personality of the deceased nor the sympathy extended by all towards the sorrowing relatives should blind us to the question of principle involved in being obliged to cancel the Pujas in a Hindu Temple for such a long period. I yield to none in my admiration for the deceased nor in my sympathy towards the sorrowing relatives. I have no doubt that if those who were responsible for the funeral arrangements had been informed of the necessity according to the Shastras to close the Temples till the funeral was over and the serious inconvenience that would be caused to the Hindu worshippers at the two Temples by such protracted delay in the funeral, they would have taken the necessary steps to have had the funeral earlier. It is a matter of great surprise to me that not even the Saiva Paripalana Sabha did not consider it necessary to take any steps to avoid an incident which could be viewed as an act of disrespect towards the Hindu Religion. I trust that the Hindu Public of Jaffna will take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the recurrence of such an incident in the future.

I am, yours etc.,
S Patanjali.

Vannarponnai,
4th May 1938.

A New Justice of the
Peace

Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam, Proctor, has been appointed to be a Justice of the Peace for the judicial district of Jaffna.

EBB AND FLOW

(Continued from page 3)

Grade II Civil Servant would be sufficient remuneration for a reasonably competent hand. But the members of the Municipal Council chosen on a very wide franchise have suddenly thought of their importance and therefore their chief employee should be magnificently fed, clothed and housed to fit in with their importance. The initial blunder has been the enfranchisement of city dwellers who do not make any reasonable or fair contribution to the city's revenue. The evil arising out of the wide franchise is the entry of a type of member who is daggled by catchwords and who can be swayed to register an opinion or verdict prejudicial to the best interests of the city. The decision to employ their own chief officer and not accept a tried Civil Servant seconded by the Central Government is the inevitable result of the system made possible by the new Municipal Ordinance which in its turn was made possible by a Legislature composed of men elected by the rabble of the country. All that goes in Ceylon in the name of democracy is dangerously hot stuff, for democracy in Ceylon is the untamed and therefore unintelligent, mob of village ruffians and ignoramuses. The last meeting of the Municipal Council has chosen three of the applicants to be submitted for final decision. Two of whom are already in its service. The other is a Civil Servant. The one that is strongly recommended is the Municipal Treasurer whose support is however one vote less than that of the Municipal Engineer Mr. Hallock Wejenathan himself a very capable officer.

Exhibitions and.....Excite-
ment

While we have our own Industrial Rally and Carnival run on the grounds of St. Patrick's College, opened last Saturday by the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, which is expected to stimulate industries in Ceylon, the Scots in the North of the British Isles are running one in Glasgow, the second big city in their country. The purpose of our show is to encourage local industries; the purpose of the show in Glasgow is to stimulate trade in the finished articles of their numerous factories and to secure through trade Empire unity. His Majesty the King said in his opening speech that the Exhibition testified to the willing co-operation which was the hall-mark of the British Commonwealth and would provide a meeting place for many nationalities where ideas and views could be exchanged. The exhibition was partly to lift Scottish manufactures out of the slump into which they had fallen as the result of the trade depression of the recent years. The size of the exhibition may be imagined from the fact that at the opening a hundred thousand people gathered and the exhibits are worth ten million pounds sterling, all facilities and amenities from the Post Office to the Sewage services are provided in the grounds. It appears to be a very big affair. Our own Show too will further a useful purpose if the country will gradually get industrial minded. But then this Show will not carry things far, for there is no well organised industrial education. The money that is wasted on the University College may profitably be spent on a College of Applied Science and Technology. Any industrial move-

ment that cannot commandeer the necessary scientific knowledge will not be productive. The University College has not, in spite of a quarter century of work, produced one research student of Science. The money that is spent in organising these shows will not produce any lasting fruit, if there is no scientific skill to carry on. The articles that are mustered for the show are in most cases products of unscientific hands. Industrialisation of the country cannot be brought about unless there is a body of scientists who can feed the movement. We do not wish to be uncharitable in criticism. We value the show for what it is worth. The local show cannot be very much better than a sort of child's play, the result of a pleasurable excitement at seeing others do something substantial and fruitful.

Rome—Berlin Axis

The Anglo-French endeavour to isolate Italy from Germany has been decried by the Opposition in the House of Commons as an unmanly truckling to bluff of Italy. Lloyd George has characterised the Anglo-Italian Pact as an abject, dishonourable and cowardly surrender. One Labour leader has described the British part as morally repugnant and degrading and further remarked that it brought nearer the day when the British Empire and France would be faced directly with the issue of blackmail or war. The Premier's apology on behalf of Government is a stale statement that the restitution of cordiality between Italy and Britain has by a stroke dissipated the war clouds. Though the ready-made party strength of the Conservatives has approved of the Anglo-Italian agreement it is more than clear that the British people do feel the humiliation of the situation. Chamberlain may think it a diplomatic stroke to have "removed one of the danger spots in Europe which unchecked might have led to war." But does he realise that mighty Britain that faced the might of the old German Empire has let herself down before the Italy of Mussolini who in comparison with the Ex-Kaiser William, of Germany is a tyro whom Britain could have blown to nothingness? The abject surrender of Britain and France will reveal itself fully when they offer recognition through the League of Nations to the Abyssinian conquest. This effort of theirs to drive the wedge between Italy and Germany does not appear to be anything of a success for the warmth of reception accorded to Hitler who is visiting Rome is a positive proof of the Rome-Berlin axis being more than intact. The Anglo-French press indulges in a propaganda based on the absorption of Austria by Germany that the axis is gradually dissolving. The axis that led to the Anglo-French fright will not snap so easily for Mussolini must be lively conscious of his obligation to Hitler for the profitable turn. If he withdraws from his co-operation that brought so much victory, he should also be aware of the possibility that Hitler can now hit back more deadly for he is on Italy's northern border.

The Anglo-French imagination simply feeds on itself. The position in Europe will be more electrifying in the course of this week, for the League is to meet to consider its position towards Italian Abyssinia. The Ex-Emperor of Abyssinia for whose pitiable plight England and France are morally responsible has done a smart thing in sending his "country's" subscription to the League. The Poor man may have begged or borrowed the money for a last fling. What the League will do will be either an additional nail on its coffin or a dose of oxygen that will give it a fresh lease of life.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

(By A Disappointed Ceylon Tamil)

The natives of Ceylon are a subject race. In a sense they (the Tamils, Sinhalese, Burghers and others to whom Ceylon is the motherland) are no better than slaves because they are ruled by a foreign power. Do not the Tamils and the Sinhalese realise that they are in the same boat, and that the gulf between them, if there is any is very small indeed and can be filled up, while there is practically nothing in common between the Tamil and the white man, and the Sinhalese and the white man who holds them in subjection and in slavery? Has the Ceylon Tamil come to such a stage that he cannot think any better than a slave? The idea, unlike the one held by our Indian friends about themselves, that the Ceylonese will have to be a servile race for ever, seems to be predominant among a section of the Jaffnese. Shame on them! Give up something to the Sinhalese, if need be, but in the name of Ceylon do not play into the hands of Whitehall and strengthen the bonds with which an imperial power holds sway over you.

I learnt from the "Hindu Organ" of the 21st ultimo that the Tamils of Batticaloa offered their grateful thanks to their overlord for strengthening his hold over them by giving enlarged powers to the Governor. Anyway that was what it amounted to. This led me to think that a section of our Jaffna Tamils had lost their senses. There may be many others who share the same view of the Tamils of Batticaloa "But is it wise? Is it sensible?" I ask my countrymen.

I am living in a country where politics play no part in the life of the man in the street. But Ceylon is different. She is progressing towards self-government and one feels that nothing should hinder her progress. But what do we really see? Some of her own people want to go back to the days when she was only a Crown Colony.

I do not blame the Tamils entirely. The Sinhalese leaders should learn, they cannot do any better, from our neighbours in India and try to reconcile the minorities.

While the "White Australia Policy" is condemned, though it "protects" a white from a black, how much more should the policy of the Sinhalese (who emigrated from India itself) and others who drive out or place restrictions on men and women of their own colour be condemned! Of course the Ceylonese cannot keep out the whites from their own country because they are not masters of themselves. The next best thing to do, they thought, was to either drive out the Indians or to place difficulties on them. This they did. Whitehall chuckled. The rest of the world laughed at the Ceylonese.

Do not be deceived my countrymen. Terms like "British fairness and equality" are mere words. In truth they mean nothing. The restrictions placed on the Asiatics (that includes us British subjects also) by Africa, Australia and other parts of the British Empire occupied by the whites strikingly illustrate this. Have you not heard of the well-known contemptuous expres-

LOCAL FILM INDUSTRY

Tariff Concessions Proposed

With the object of encouraging the establishment of local film units in Ceylon, the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry, and Commerce, it is understood, has approved the recommendation of the Tariff Advisory Committee to remove the duty on equipment for 35 millimetre sound films from Empire countries.

The duty on sound film equipment from non-Empire countries is to be 2½ per cent.

This recommendation of the Tariff Advisory Committee is the result of an application made by a local firm. Their chief business will be to produce talkie films in Ceylon.

Encouraging Cultivation of Kurakkan

(Continued from page 2.)

large sums of monies were spent by the Minister of Agriculture in an attempt to make the country self-dependent in staple food. He had obtained good results.

To succeed they needed the co-operation of the people and he was asking it of them.

The Rev. Fr. Fernando Palles, parish priest of Wenappuwa, commended the Veda Mudaliyar for his laudable project and promised to do his best for the worthy cause.

A Committee was formed to give effect to the campaign.

sion of the Europeans—"These natives! What do they know?" A local paper, managed by Europeans, said recently in its editorial that Ceylon has shown that natives cannot carry on a government efficiently.

"Divide et impera" is the policy followed by Britain though many untruthfully deny it. The Ceylonese are not only clearly showing the British that they should stick to it but are also helping them to carry it out efficiently.

While there is a Ceylon "national" Congress in the South composed almost entirely of the Sinhalese, another congress, I suppose they will call themselves "national" too, has sprung up in Jaffna. Two different communities each setting up a "national" congress in a small island like Ceylon—that's news! I can imagine the whites in Ceylon chuckle among themselves. Whitehall rejoices. "These Natives! What do they know?" the white world seems to say.

Ye sons of Ceylon, halt and think. You are drifting in a wrong direction. Band together, unite, and make your demands with one voice. Do not be selfish and think of yourself or even your community. This may not sound well but you have to do it. You must do it to save Ceylon from the clutches of a foreigner. Find a way, (if you try you will surely succeed!) of getting complete independence and hence becoming a respectable nation.

Sixty-Eight Lakhs more Revenue From Ceylon Ports

(Continued from Page 1.)

trate, Devakottai, and admitted having been employed by R. A. Kandasamy to smuggle the opium from Patiala to Ceylon: they were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Kandasamy was later charged and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment. He appealed against the sentence, but the Sessions Judge recommended to the High Court an enhancement of it. The High Court's decision is not known.

Revenue of Northern Ports

The total revenue collected at the various ports in the Northern Province for the year 1937, which does not include the duty on goods consigned by rail via Talaimannar, amounted to Rs. 1,281,071.79, as against Rs. 1,437,114.45 for 1936, showing a decrease of Rs. 216,042.66.

The revenue under imports during the year was Rs. 1,193,629.86, as against Rs. 1,404,377.66 during the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 210,747.20 was mainly due to the decreased importation of sugar and grain.

The revenue collected on "Grain" during the year under review was Rs. 656,757.69 which shows a decrease of Rs. 54,422.15 from that of the previous year. The decrease is evidently due to increased importation of Ceylon paddy from the Eastern Province.

The duty collected on "Cotton Goods" during the year was Rs. 156.29, as against Rs. 256.27, in 1936. Piece goods are not ordinarily imported on any commercial scale into this province except through Talaimannar and duty on importations through Talaimannar is received by the Railway Department and paid to the Principal Collector of Customs direct. The above figures represent the duty recovered at these ports on casual importations.

The revenue on "Sugar" during the year was Rs. 384,203.89 as against Rs. 578,970.33 in 1936. The decrease of Rs. 194,766.44 is probably due to old stocks remaining unsold at the beginning of the year under review.

The revenue collected on "Other goods" amounted to Rs. 152,275.16 in 1937 showing an increase of Rs. 38,376.04 when compared with the previous year's collection. The increase is due to the increased importation of cement.

Port Dues

The revenue under this head for 1937 was Rs. 16,205.80 as against Rs. 16,474.82 in 1936. The decrease is accounted for by the lesser number of vessels that arrived with cargo in 1937 than in the preceding year.

Exports

The revenue on "Exports" during the year was Rs. 14,659.52 which shows a decrease of Rs. 3,282.69 compared with the pre-

vious year. The decrease is due to reduced exportation of chanks.

Shipping

The total number of vessels that entered the ports in this Province during 1937 was 772 with a total tonnage of 292,888 (including 366 ferry steamers that called at Talaimannar from Dhanushkodi) as against 884 vessels with a total tonnage of 321,619 (including 366 ferry steamers at Talaimannar) in 1936, thus showing a decrease of 112 vessels with a tonnage of 28,731. The importation of less grain and sugar during 1937 than in the previous years accounts for the decrease.

The number of vessels cleared during the year was 787 with a tonnage of 255,449 as against 830 vessels with a tonnage of 266,144 in 1936, which shows a decrease of 43 vessels with a tonnage of 10,695.

The principal imports were grain, sugar, cement, and earthenware. The principal exports were unmanufactured tobacco and chanks.

The total value of imports in 1937 was Rs. 5,185,891 as against Rs. 5,589,030.01 in 1936. The decrease is due to decreased importation of grain and sugar.

The total value of exports during the year was Rs. 1,186,717.51 as against Rs. 1,271,813.47 in 1936. The decrease of Rs. 85,095.96 is due to a reduction in the export of chanks and unmanufactured tobacco during 1937.

Preventive Work

The goods smuggled into this District are limited to opium, ganja, and beedy tobacco. There was however, a seizure of 10 bundles of Japanese piece goods by the Preventive Launch during 1937, but inquiries made reveal that it was a stray case and that piece goods are not ordinarily smuggled. 10,118 pounds of beedy tobacco involving a duty value of Rs. 20,235 were seized during the year as against 8,506 pounds of beedy tobacco involving a duty value of Rs. 17,212. The seizure of opium and ganja by use of the preventive launch is almost impossible, as these goods are invariably jettisoned on its approach. Several cases of such jettisoning have been reported during the year 1937.

The amount credited to revenue under seizures, fines, and forfeitures during 1937 was Rs. 5,361.49 as against Rs. 7,781.53 in the previous year. The amounts contributed by Talaimannar under this head, viz, Rs. 773.29 in 1937 and Rs. 1,035.40 in 1936, are included in these figures. The proceeds of 3 seizures of beedy tobacco effected in November, 1937, will be brought to account in 1938.

The activities of the preventive launch and the Excise-Police-Customs station at Valvettiturai have probably diverted smuggling to a considerable extent away from Valvettiturai, which has in the past been the stronghold of smugglers, to other more vulnerable spots, and thereby indirectly helped detection. The big hauls of opium at Valaipadu in Pooneyn District by Excise Officers and at Illuppaikadavai by the Police Headman and also the seizures of beedy tobacco at Mannar and Trincomalee during the year under review are cases in point.

The Kayakalpa Treatment

(Continued from page 2)

before he entered the cottage for his treatment. Others put his age much higher. But when he came out of the cottage after 40 days, he looked not more than 40 years. Two gentlemen from Muttra saw me about this treatment in May last and urged that I should undergo this treatment. I asked them to bring me the sadhu who had himself undergone the treatment as I could not arrive at a conclusion without talking to him. A few days later, Mr. Anand Swami of Ghaziabad came to see me with Pandit Har Datt Shastri of Tehri-Garhwal. They too urged me to put myself under this treatment. I told them also that before arriving at any decision, I must see the sadhu who had performed the Kayakalp for himself in the Etah district. A few days later, Mr. Anand Swami came to see me with the sadhu, the Tapsi Baba. The Babaji actually looked a young man of 35 to 40 years. From what I saw of him and from the talk I had with him and others regarding his own treatment, I came to the conclusion that it was a remarkable case of rejuvenation and that it was worthwhile for me to go through this treatment. I had great difficulty in persuading my nearest relatives and friends to waive the strong objection they had to exposing myself to such a rigorous treatment in my weak condition of health. But eventually, I decided to go through it. The Babaji advised Pandit Har Datt Shastri also to undergo the same treatment alongside of me and he agreed to do so.

There was not time enough to build a new cottage for the treatment during the current cold sea-

son. Lala Manmohan Das, the worthy grandson of my esteemed friend, the late Lal Ram Charan Das of Allahabad, placed the entire premises of his Rambagh at Shivakoti at our disposal and had the walls of the verandahs of the two main buildings walled up in order that it should approach as far as possible the description of a cottage given in Charak.

(To be Continued.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary No. 515

In the matter of the estate of the late Ramanathar Vaitilingam of Vannarponnai East late of Kayts Deceased.

Ramanathar Nagalingam of Vannarponnai East Petitioner
Vs.

1. Ramanathar Ponnampalam
2. Ramanathar Chinniah
3. Manickam Gnanambikai
4. Arumugam Aiyampillai
5. Murugar Ramanathar and
6. wife Annasothy all of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th day of October 1937 in the presence of S. Patanjali, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read. It is ordered that the 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 3rd Respondent and the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as one of his brothers unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 17th November 1937 and state objection or show sufficient cause to the contrary.

Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY,
District Judge,

6th November 1937.

Extended to 11-5-'38.

Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY,

D. J.

[O. 3. 5 & 9-5-38]

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