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AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AT PERADENIYA

The School of Agriculture: Its Scope and Aim

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Principal, Farm School, Peradeniya

THE School of Agriculture, more popularly known as the Farm School, Peradeniya, was opened in January, 1916. The purpose of the school was to teach the principles and practice of agriculture to the sons of landowners and to others who intended to adopt agriculture for their livelihood. Two courses of instruction were instituted, each of one year's duration, the one in English for the certificate of the school, and the other in Sinhalese. In the first year 67 students joined the English class, while six teachers from Government schools received instruction in the vernacular. In 1917 the course for the certificate of the school was extended to two years. 271 students had passed through the certificate course up to March, 1937. Of these, 67 students have entered the public service in the Department of Agriculture as agricultural instructors. Some have returned to develop their own lands, a small number have been employed by owners of estates, while a certain number seem to have made little use of their agricultural training and are employed in commercial firms or in other vocations of life.

The school has undergone considerable changes since the early years. The courses of instruction have been steadily improved. But the most far-reaching changes in the reorganization of the school date from the inception of the Ministry of Agriculture in 1931.

Soon after the first Ministry of Agriculture began to function it was decided that the Experiment Station at Peradeniya should be worked more as the practising farm of the school and less exclusively for purposes of experiment. This

station had been the chief experiment station of the Department of Agriculture before the three research institutes for major crops were founded. After the organization of those institutes this necessity did not exist except in a modified form. This change of the character of the experiment station was an important step in the further development of the school.

In Sessional Paper III. of 1935 the purpose of the Farm School is stated to be a three-fold one: firstly, the training of those who would eventually take charge of the management and development of their own lands; secondly, the training of such as would seek salaried agricultural employment either under Government or under private individuals or companies; and, thirdly, the training of a sufficient supply of students who would at the end of their course be qualified to impart in other schools the instruction they have themselves received.

I shall now proceed to state in some detail the method of training adopted at the school in order to fulfil this three-fold object.

There are at present three courses of instruction; the two-year course for the certificate of the school, a special two-year course for the training of agricultural learners, and a one-year course for vernacular teachers who are selected by the Department of Education. Admission to the general or certificate course of the school requires a minimum standard of education which is the Junior School Certificate examination. In the past our work has suffered by admitting men of a lower standard. The agricultural learners' class was formed for the first time in

(Continued on Page 7)

EFFECT OF QUOTA SYSTEM ON TEXTILE TRADE

India Largest Supplier for 1937

THE Principal Collector of Customs Mr. H. E. Newham, in his Administration Report for 1937, makes the following observation with respect to Cotton and Artificial Piece Goods:

"BRITISH India supplied in 1937 the largest yardage of any single supplying country, displacing the United Kingdom, whose share has now diminished from 51 per cent. in 1935 and 47 per cent. in 1936 to 40 per cent. in 1937. There was a slight increase in value of imports from the United Kingdom, but her share nevertheless revealed a loss of 3 per cent. of the value of total imports, corresponding to the gain accruing to British India. Imports from Japan were steady owing to the operation of the Quota Order in Council. It may be observed that the percentage of the quantities of Japanese imports almost exactly coincides with the percentage of their value; but this indicates not that the landed cost of Japanese textiles strikes a balance between those of the United Kingdom and British India goods but that their market value (which is that entered for Customs purposes) has been maintained at the nearest level to Empire products at which they can compete.

Increase in Value

"As compared with 1936, imports of bleached United Kingdom cotton piece goods showed a slight diminution in quantity but a 10 per cent. increase in value. Indian bleached cotton piece goods increased appreciably in quantity and value. In the dyed class United Kingdom imports fell away and Indian imports increased both in quantity and value. In grey piece goods Japanese imports increased and both United Kingdom and British India imports fell away. In this class total imports diminished both in quantity and value. In printed goods there was not very much change, but the percentage of imports from the United Kingdom fell slightly in both quantity and value, while that of im-

ports from Japan correspondingly increased.

"A feature of the earlier part of the year was the apparent reluctance of importers who held licences to import stocks of Japanese cotton textile, due, it was stated, to uncertainty about the trend of prices. This difficulty appears to have been resolved later in the year. All Japanese quotas were practically filled eventually, an outcome which, however, was apparently influenced by the determination of licence-holders that no part of their holding should lapse and fall to others in 1938.

"Generally speaking however the most remarkable feature of the trend of the cotton piece goods import trade was the continued increase in imports of British India's share in the dyed and bleached classes.

"This increase has been steadily progressing since 1933. It will be interesting to see how it will ultimately be affected by the 50 per cent. increase in the Japanese quota especially in the bleached class.

Operation of Quota System

"As a result of valid representations, the basis for the issue of licences during 1937 was varied for countries affected by special conditions, and importers were permitted to revert in part to their trade figures for earlier years. Traders who used to have a genuine business with Holland were thus no longer penalized on account of the impossibility of maintaining it owing to the retention of the gold standard there but not in competing countries. When the abandonment of the gold standard by Holland, the general basis of the merchants' imports during 1937 has again been adopted for all countries in the issue of licences for 1938.

"Despite repeated warnings a number of traders continued to import Japanese textiles towards the end of the year in excess of their licences and the quota, on the naive excuse that this was the means of pre-

(Continued on Page 2)

OUR IDEALS IN LIFE

By K. Chinnappah

LIFE without high ideals is like a ship without rudder and is absolutely not worth speaking about. The greatest and the most dynamic personalities in the world have been unanimously regarded as such by their contemporaries and by others who followed them only on account of the very high ideals that characterise their noble lives. Whatever the physical fitness and intellectual capacities and endowments of a person may be, he will not be able to achieve anything profitable or praiseworthy in the world, unless his life is influenced and directed by really noble and elevating ideals.

How shall we be able to realise what high ideals really are? This is possible only by watching or studying the lives of inspiring individuals who have been universally recognised and admitted to be good and great persons on account of their spotless character and selfless actions. The lives of millions of people living in different parts of the world have certainly been shaped and controlled to a considerable extent by what persons like Mahatma Gandhi, Ramakrishna, Paramahansa and Buddha have been and done in the world. What is the mysterious force that enabled these millions of people to imitate with advantage the lives of the above-mentioned divine personalities and others like them? It is undoubtedly nothing but their high ideals. How were these godly persons able to realise the beneficial results of their imitably high ideals? It is by their knowing all about the lives and actions of some other divine personalities who had graced this world before them. The truth of the lines,

"Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime."
can by no means be over-estimated.

The Hindus, will, during their New Year activities, do well to resolve firmly that they would make a new start in life, so that during the year whose threshold they are just now approaching, they may be guided to do something noble as the result of the high ideals which they may practice, in whatever circumstances they may be placed. Circumstances should, on no account, be allowed to shape and control our lives. We should learn to adjust our lives to the circumstances, whatever they may happen to be. Men of high learning and vast experience sincerely believe that one can even overcome the baneful influence of certain hereditary and environmental factors if one would act in conformity to some high ideals. Our main object in life should be to live in such a manner as to lead a happy, successful and useful life ourselves and be of immense service to all others with whom we may come into contact. We should every one of us try our best to be a power for good and contribute our mite in our humble way to the sum total of the happiness of this world.

* * *

There are, unfortunately, some individuals living in our midst who will not only not do anything good to themselves or others, but will have no rest, unless they do some positive harm to as many innocent people as possible. This ignoble

and shameless class of people should be shunned by everybody, and made to realise as early as possible their true station in life, so that they may either put forth their best efforts to improve themselves or at least not serve as a stumbling block in the way of those who strive to achieve something worthy in their lives. It is a matter of common knowledge that there exist in this world a much larger number of wicked persons who do something injurious to themselves and others than good persons who are intent on making themselves and others happy, even though they are obliged to undergo a certain amount of sacrifice on that account.

A class of individuals have recently sprung up in our land who pretend to feel that they know more of politics than their superiors in age, experience and ability and are bent on misleading a number of well-meaning young men to whom anything novel and out of the way possesses a strange fascination without caring in the least for its intrinsic worth. Young men should resolve firmly not to participate in any movement set on foot by interested individuals who are notorious for their low ambitions and ideals and objectionable traits of character. Persons of real ability, sound judgment, vast experience and true political vision are unfortunately considered to be out of date, unfashionable and incapable of organising anything constructive or useful by certain young men whose only redeeming feature is that they have some new fangled ideas on matters political borrowed from a type of dangerous politicians who are not at all practical and whose only ambition in life seems to be to originate and give currency to something which will unsettle the existing conditions and lead careless people astray.

Even in matters pertaining to an all important subject like religion, there are some types of persons in these days who give strange interpretations to what has been bequeathed to the world by godly persons who were leading exemplary lives and whose only object in life was to save themselves and as many others as possible by making them also realise the truth. It is no exaggeration of the actual state of affairs, when I say that there are not wanting in the world of today some so-called swamies who misinterpret some of the most fundamental principles underlying our glorious religion. We should always be on the alert, so that we may not fall victims to this class of dangerous individuals who ruin themselves without redemption and are instrumental in ruining others who are otherwise sure to work for their salvation.

"Service and Sacrifice" should be the golden motto observed and practised in the life of every person, and he should have, while young, a thorough preparation for life making full use of all the opportunities at his disposal. He should make it a point to sit at the feet of those whose ideals in life are really high and noble and whose lives are a true index of the ideals practised by them. No young man should have anything to do with those who have a false enthusiasm and a peculiar gift of the gab with which they manage to shake the settled views of persons who have a real desire to make a mark in the world by doing something good and useful. All kinds of associations are started in our

(Continued on Page 6.)

EFFECT OF QUOTA SYSTEM ON TEXTILE TRADE

(Continued from page 1)

venting the remotest possibility of a shortfall on their allocation, any unimported balance on which would accrue to others. These deliberate attempts at evasion were suitably dealt with, although the offenders claimed as of right the repetition of a possibly misplaced latitude during previous quota periods.

Relaxation of Japan Quotas

"The Ceylon trade delegation which visited England about the middle of the year secured a considerable expansion in the quota, which were abolished for grey cotton piece goods and increased by 50 per cent. in all other regulated classes. This relaxation produced a spate of more or less plausible applications for import licences some based on trade with Japan in such commodities as groceries or jewels, some on genuine textile business and one (particularly candid) on a plea to partake in the "licence-selling business." One licensee further had the ingenuity to request an increase in his allocation for other classes, because his licence for grey cotton piece goods (a negotiable document of value) would not be renewed.

"Some ill-founded hopes were therefore shattered when, after consultation with the Ministry and Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce, the decision was made to restrict the distribution of the 50 per cent. increase to applicants (other than past licensees) who could prove a certain volume of import trade in the genus (cotton or artificial silk) concerned, with the concession to past licensees that they should not be precluded, if otherwise qualified, from an equal yardage with newcomers in each class, instead of the exact volume of their 1937 imports.

Effects of Regulation

"A brief review of some of the

less obvious effects of textile regulations during three years with quotas at their original figure may be of interest.

"From 1932 to 1934, Japan had cornered the Ceylon market in cheap piece goods, and had a well-defined share of the trade in materials of higher quality, particularly in the artificial silk class. The popularity of the cheaper lines was, and is still, based not wholly on poverty, but also and perhaps equally on the fascination of novelty. Lasting quality is less in demand than initial smartness: and all but perhaps the poorest prefer a conspicuously new garment at intervals (e.g. for the various festivals in the year), even if the total cost exceeds a good material which would outlast them all.

"Japan was quick to meet this desire, which had never been genuinely catered for by British manufacturers. It was thus the get-up, rather than the quality or the price of even the cheapest Japanese piece goods, which made and still makes their main attraction.

"With the limitation of Japanese imports, it was no longer so profitable to import the cheaper qualities, profits on which had been competitively cut so fine that they depended on a huge turnover if they were to be appreciable. The tendency has been, therefore, to import better materials on which a larger profit is obtainable. This is particularly observable in the artificial silk class, and most licence-holders have concentrated on well-established admixtures with real silk which used to be the monopoly of comparatively few traders with central show-rooms catering for the richer and the passenger classes. The change is clearly reflected in the increase of the average price of Japanese artificial silk imports from below 12 cents a yard in 1933, to over 70 cents (representing a c.i.f. value of from 30 to 40 cents per yard) in 1937.

"Ill-Informed Outcry"

"These last figures illustrated the exorbitant profits obtainable in a restricted market, about which

(Continued on Page 7)

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THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE HINDUS

A Survey from the Very Dawn of History

By K. N.

"SPIRITUAL life is the true genius of India. Those who make the greatest appeal to the Indian Mind are not the military conquerors, not the rich merchants or the great diplomats, but the holy sages, the rishis who embody spirituality at its finest and purest. India's pride is that almost in every generation and in every part of the country, from the time of her recorded history, she has produced these holy men, who embody for her all that the country holds most dear and sacred. Though they generally remain away from the main stream of life, kings and commoners pay reverent homage to them and take their advice in the problems of their personal lives as well as in public affairs."—Radhakrishnan.

The aspiration and endeavours of the Indian soul in its quest after the Infinite through Music, Art and Literature, through Science, Philosophy and Religion constitute the main threads of the web of Indian Culture. Vedic rishis of Ancient India who lived in unsophisticated simplicity, in contentment and in harmony with nature, felt and perceived with a rare intuitive spiritual insight, the throb of the Divine pulsating in the diverse forms of life. They gave various names to the Divine as associated with the multifarious aspects of Nature and thus created and worshipped a number of Nature Gods—Indra, Varuna, Mitra, Agni etc. The songs of adoration which they poured forth in their sublime moments of spiritual exaltation to these Deities constitute the saubhitas of the Rig and other Vedas. The Brahmanas dealing with the ritualistic part of the Vedas, describe the ceremonies that had to be performed for the invocation of these Deities. The Upanishads contain the philosophy based on the deeper experience of the Absolute and forms the background of all metaphysical speculation of later times. The Vedas as a whole is the basis of all Hindu religio-philosophic thought and experience.

Next to the Vedas the greatest educative force that moulded the moral and ethical ideals of the Indian people are the two celebrated epics the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. The heroes and heroines of these epics are the embodiments of valour and virtue; and poets from all parts of India have sung and glorified their doughty deeds and noble achievements to such an extent that the Indian men and women look upon these as the chronicles of the aspirations and achievements of perfect human beings. The philosophy propounded in the Bhagavad Gita—an interlude in the Maha Bharata, containing the admonitions of Sree Krishna to Arjuna on the eve of the battle of Kurukshetra—is one of the grandest contributions to the religio-philosophic thought of the world.



It is an exhibition for the fearless performance of one's Swadharma, regarding it not as means for gaining worldly honour or glory but as a sacred ritual for the attainment of Moksha.

The philosophic concepts and religious truths that were given to the world as having been derived from the inner experience of the illuminated consciousness of the sages and saints constitute the Sritis—Absolute Truths, Eternal and Inviolable; while the Dharma Shastras, of Manu and other law-givers, wherein are codified certain rules of conduct and laws to regulate the socio-economic life of the people, are called the Smritis. These are adaptable to changing conditions of environment and age.

The Poets and Prophets of Ancient India composed allegorical stories called the Puranas. They depicted the lives and deeds of gods and goddesses and made religious truths and philosophic ideas intelligible to the masses. The stories, in poetry and prose, of Gods who always protected the Devas against the malevolent designs of the Asuras, form the main source of inspiration in the daily religious life of the masses.

Maha Vira and Buddha appeared in an age when religion had deteriorated into acceptance of dogma and performance of rituals. Maha Vira preached the Gospel of Ahimsa—the practice of non-killing—as a sadhana for spiritual liberation. He organised a religious order for the propagation of the faith; and Jainist Monks traversed the length and breadth of India preaching the doctrine of Ahimsa and carrying on a crusade against animal sacrifice. Prince Sidharatha's divine discontent led to the most supreme act of Renunciation in the annals of Indian History. His spirit rebelled against the sham sophistries of his age and he evolved a rational and a priori approach to the solution of human misery and suffering. He preached the Middle Path, avoiding the two extremes of ascetic mortification and indulgence in worldly pleasures, exhorted mankind to perform noble deeds and practise medita-

(Continued on Page 5)

EBB AND FLOW

All Ceylon Industrial Rally and Carnival—Deputations to Governor

By S. A. N.

"The real worth of anything is just as much as it will bring".

THOUSANDS upon thousands of people of all ages and stations in life poured in to see the All-Ceylon "Industrial Rally" and Carnival at Jaffna. It has been a big Show for Jaffna and the claim by the organisers that it has been the biggest Show ever held in Jaffna may not be disputed. But beyond being a Show that provided entertainment and amusement to all manner of Jaffna folk the so-called "Industrial Rally" had no significance and purpose in the sense of promoting the industrialisation of the country. Comments on this subject last week in these columns were offered without a visit to the Show. They were drawn upon past experience of Shows, big and small, held in other parts of Ceylon. These notes are written after a look round. We may agree, and it is the view of many who visited the Show, that it is best, and most aptly, described as a carnival but it certainly was not an Industrial Rally either representing any industries in Ceylon or aiming at industrialisation of Ceylon. It was at best a propaganda for European-made goods combining with it some side attractions relieving visitors of cash for a bit of excitement and entertainment. Of about three score of stalls crammed with exhibits, a few and just a few had the distant hint of some industrial possibility in Ceylon. The others were shops displaying the industries of Europe and Japan. How far the samples of industries of foreign lands would stimulate thought and activity in Ceylon is for the organisers and the Minister for Industry to say. The chief of the organisers and the Minister made such a big claim at the opening of this show that one who has seen Industrial Rallies organised by Indian nationalists is tempted to think that in Ceylon leaders talk big and do little. The Minister who said in his speech at the opening that people of Ceylon keep on sending money out of the country for products that could be made here, could not restrain his praise for an effort that was more a carnival, an entertainment, than a serious step taken to beat up interest and enthusiasm, for an industrial regeneration of the country. A week of excitement over trifles has given one more proof that people who have no self-government do develop a false perspective and a vain sense of values, and can be easily imposed upon.

Why not State subsidised Industries?

The Economic History of self-governing countries will show that the Government goes on and off to the aid of industries. Either industries are fully subsidised by the Government or grants-in-aid are made to keep them from collapse when they are badly off. The idea behind the Government interests in industries is national self-sufficiency, and the consequent prosperity and solidarity. The British textile and iron industries and protected by the Government. In times of difficulty they are subsidised. It has been

so in other countries. Holland and Belgium have a net-work of cottage industries besides mass-production factories which are all state-aided and guarded. The Government of the United States gives an annual subsidy of about fifty million sterling pounds to the cotton growers of the country. Why shouldn't the Government of Ceylon organise a scheme of at least a few state-aided industries? There is already a campaign for agricultural settlements in tank areas and increased food production. Yet another scheme for growing cotton and turning it into cloth both by the hand loom in the cottage and by the power loom may be thought out. Weaving Schools may replace several village schools both Vernacular and English. A teaching staff may be recruited from India and elsewhere. The Minister of Education and the Minister of Industry may and ought to cooperate in evolving such a scheme. The Wardia Education Scheme of Gandhiji in the elaboration of which some of the foremost Indian educationists and industrialists collaborated, may be copied with necessary changes to suit local conditions. It is futile to organise imitation industrial rallies and to heap praises on them in the fond hope that they would industrialise the country. It is only a wisely planned system of industrial education that would enable the people to retain their money within the country but not a merry-go-round of rallies and carnivals. The money that is spent on the Marketing Department may be enough to make a wise beginning. Just imagine a couple of civil servants and a staff of other hands being employed to buy and sell Ceylon products within the country. To buy kurakkan at Anuradhapura and to sell it at Mannar or Point Pedro civil servants and motor vans are employed! What Mr Basset and assistants are doing has been done for ages by the natural economic laws governing trade without the charge of a copper cent on the revenue of the country. Economics in several directions can be effected for the supreme need of the industrialisation of the country by a carefully prepared scheme of practical industrial education and by the State organising some industries and subsidising others. There is no other royal road to the realisation of the dream of the Minister for Industry.

At it Yet

His Excellency the Governor who is supposed to be holidaying at Nuwara Eliya is doing nothing of the kind. He is busy, rather kept busy with the ponderous task of listening to the rignaroles of deputations on the reform of the constitution. A number of deputations have waited on him and delivered their methods of approach to the problem made difficult of solution by the guise and pose of the majority community leaders whose conception of democratic government borders, in the words of Bryce, on the undiluted autocracy of one sec-

(Continued on Page 6)

THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

Playground Fund

The playground is being cleared and made ready for use when the College reopens on Wednesday, the 18th instant. Subscribers to this Fund will greatly oblige us if they will pay up their dues without delay.

S. ADCHALINGAM,
Hony. Treasurer.

Jaffna,
12-5-38.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1938.

THE SACRIFICE OF ABYSSINIA

THE LEAGUE COUNCIL WHICH met last week to consider among other things the question of Abyssinia broke up without coming to a decision in regard to the recognition of the Italian conquest. As is well-known the question will come up again in September before the Assembly where, one may safely presume, Italy's conquest of Abyssinia will be recognised by the big Powers following Great Britain's lead in this respect. It is a matter for gratification that there are still four member States, such as the Soviet Union, China, New Zealand and Bolivia, which would take their stand on international morality and justice and refuse to recognise the Italian conquest. The British Foreign Secretary LORD HALIFAX in his opening speech at the League session only exposed the hollowness of his argument, when he said that it was far from Britain's purpose to suggest condonation of the action by which the Italian Government acquired its present position which the League had thought right to condemn. He further sympathised but disagreed with those who deplored any action calculated to facilitate the recognition of the Italian conquest on the ground that it impinged on principles. "Here," he adroitly observed, "two ideals are in conflict—the first, an ideal of devotion, unflinching but unpracticable to some high purpose; the second, an ideal of some practical use for peace". We would rather not comment on his plausible utterance except to say that it is all an instance of diplomatic dishonesty best designed to serve his ends.

Students of current history are painfully aware of the fact that it paid Britain at the

time of the Abyssinian campaign to pin her faith on the principle of collective security, and she therefore rallied round it powers, big and small, in the hope that the Dictator States could be intimidated by such means. But when the bubble of collective security was pricked by the aggression of the totalitarian Powers, Britain deems it prudent to remove the "danger-spots" in Europe by mutual accommodation, throwing to the winds all her time-honoured devotion to the cause of international morality and justice. That accounts for the Anglo-Italian agreement which prompted Britain to take the lead in the matter of the recognition of the Italian conquest. The fact is that the British Premier MR. CHAMBERLAIN, who is supposed to be a realist in politics, has not hesitated to use Abyssinia as an effective means of propitiating Italy and securing thereby the interests of Britain in the Mediterranean. The action of the British Government in this matter may be politically expedient but certainly it is morally unsound. What guarantee is there that the Duce will respect the terms of the Anglo-Italian agreement any more than his antecedents warrant?

The Negus, who is still regarded by the League as the *de jure* ruler of Abyssinia, made out a strong case to shew that his country still remains to be conquered and offers unbending resistance to the conqueror. Recent reports in the British and the continental press conclusively prove that Italy's hold on Abyssinia is anything but secure. No wonder that in these circumstances the statement of the Negus in this connection is indeed heart-rending. It shows clearly how Abyssinia stands betrayed by the very powers which were never weary of rendering lip-service to the basic principles of the League. The recognition of the Italian conquest is bound to give a rude shaking to the sense of security of smaller and weaker states by tearing up without any formality the League Covenant. Well may the Negus lament that Britain favoured the appeasement of Europe by "sacrificing a people!"

Practising Lawyers as Acting Judges

The motion of Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardene seeking the discontinuance of the practice of appointing Proctors or Advocates as acting judges in an honorary capacity in the Courts in which they practise has the support of the Legal Secretary in regard to the principle underlying it. He nevertheless opposes the motion and advises against its adoption in view of

the financial implications involved in it. We fully appreciate the difficulties the Legal Secretary has in view. The purposes for which lawyers are appointed as honorary judges are enumerated in a note, by the Legal Secretary, appended to the motion. His reasons notwithstanding, we are of opinion that to permit practising lawyers to act as judges, when the permanent officer is on leave or unable to attend to his duties, is undesirable; for such practice places these lawyers in an unduly advantageous position over the rest of the practitioners. The mass mind begins to see some imaginary or ill-founded advantage in securing the services of such lawyers, in view of the occasional privileges these lawyers have of occupying the bench. This should consequently affect the less privileged, though professionally equally, if not more, capable lawyers. This practice, even the lawyers would agree, is on principle highly objectionable and should therefore be given up. The authorities should make better and less objectionable arrangements for selecting acting judges. We commend Mr. Gunawardene's motion to the acceptance of the State Council.

Jinnah-Bose Talks

Leaders Consult Gandhiji

Bombay, May 14.

CONGRESS leaders including Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Acharya Kripalani were engaged in confidential consultation with Gandhiji this morning probably in connection with the forthcoming meeting of Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Bose to-day.

"The position is not hopeless. That is all I can tell you," remarked a Congress leader to the Special Correspondent of the United Press at Jubu. It appears that the Mahatma's formula, will be communicated to Mr. Jinnah this evening and the future of the discussions will depend on the Muslim League's President's reaction thereto.

It is stated that Mr. Jinnah is keeping himself in touch with Muslim leaders in the Punjab and Bengal over the telephone. It is understood that when once agreement on fundamental issues has been arrived at, both the Congress and Muslim League leaders may agree to the appointment of a small representative committee to fill in the details. That stage does not appear to have been reached.

The Jaffna Hindu College.

The Jaffna Hindu College re-opens on Wednesday, after the New Year Holidays.

Salaries of Class III Clerks

New Scale Approved by Ministers

Colombo, May 14.

IT is learned that the Board of Ministers has given instructions to the Financial Secretary to introduce a motion in the State Council to give effect to the proposed new scale of salaries for III. clerks in the Government Clerical Service.

The new scale is likely to be put into operation from the commencement of the next financial year on October 1.

The new scale which is to be recommended to the State Council by the Board of Ministers provides for an initial salary of Rs. 600 per annum and a maximum of Rs. 2,100 per annum. The existing scale starts at Rs. 480 per annum and leads up to a maximum of Rs. 1,800.

To Make the Telephone Popular

Proposals before Committee

PROPOSALS for the introduction of a message rate system of telephone tariffs on the establishment of the Automatic Exchange will be considered shortly by the Executive Committee of Communications and Works.

A memorandum on the subject by the Minister of Communications and Works has been examined by a departmental committee of the Post Office which included the Postmaster-General, and its recommendations will shortly be placed before the Executive Committee.

Under the new scheme it is proposed that the rental charge for non-business residential subscribers should be reduced and the rental charge for business houses increased.

Both will be charged a call rate of five cents for each call in excess of a maximum number of calls to be decided upon.

The Post Office departmental committee has recommended that fifty calls per month represent a fair average calling rate for residential subscribers, and that in excess of that number of calls they should be charged the rate of five cents per call.

Personal

Mr. M. Vythialingam, Proctor, acted as Police Magistrate, Mallakam, from 7th to 9th May during the absence of the permanent Magistrate.

IMPENDING CABINET CHANGES IN BRITAIN

Minister for Air Resigning

OTHER CHANGES IN CABINET LIKELY

London, May 14.

LORD SWINTON is reported to have resigned the Air Secretaryship, though this at present cannot be confirmed.

The fact would not create surprise in view of the severe criticism of the Air Ministry's inefficient handling of its branch of the re-armament question in which the Opposition are engaging, and with which a number on the Government benches are disposed to agree.

Political circles are buzzing with reports of impending Cabinet changes among which the position of Lord Swinton, Secretary of State for Air, is chiefly canvassed.

It is freely reported today that Lord Swinton who has long been the butt of attack is resigning.

Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Hoare-Belisha are the names being mentioned as providing a successor in case of a vacancy.

Other ministerial changes are likely in consequence of Lord Harlech (Mr. Ormsby-Gore) and the Duke of Devonshire (Lord Hartington) going to the House of Lords where there are now eight Cabinet Ministers, apart from other Ministers, which is regarded as an undue proportion, compared with the representation in the House of Commons.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT

Mishap to a Family at Nandavil

A serious motor accident in which a woman died on the spot and two others sustained grave injuries, occurred at Nandavil, last week.

It appears that S. Vairamuttu, S. Muttukumar, S. Duraiswamy, Mrs. Sivasambu, Mrs. Vyrarnuttu and two daughters of Vyrarnuttu, all of one family from Chunnakani, were travelling in a Chevrolet car X 1142, driven by one N. Sinrathambay, to Araly. At Nandavil the driver is said to have attempted to overtake a car, and in doing so, dashed against a tree by the side of the Munniappar temple. The car was very badly damaged. Visaladchi, wife of Vyrarnuttu died on the spot. Maheswari, her daughter and another who were seriously injured were removed to the Jaffna Hospital. The driver is said to have run away after the accident but surrendered later at the Police Station. He also sustained injuries and was therefore sent to the hospital.

The Cultural Heritage of the Hindus

(Continued from page 3)

tion and thereby strive for the attainment of Nirvana—freedom from the fetters of worldly consciousness. Buddha also founded an order called the Sangha for the preaching and practising of the Dhamma—the Gospel of Buddha. Buddhist Missionaries travelled far and wide to the furthest corners of Greater India—to Borneo, Java, Sumatra and Bali, to Tibet, China and Japan, and the reign of the Emperor-Saint Asoka is universally acclaimed as the Golden Age of Buddhism.

India is unique for its rich variety of religious experience and for its multiplicity of philosophic systems and metaphysical speculations. The commentaries on the Vedanta Sutras by Sankara—Advaita, by Ramana—Visistadvaita, by Madhavachariya—Dvaita, by Nimbarka—Bhedha-abedha by Sri Nilakanta-Sivadwaita and by Vallabhachariya and others are almost exhaustive of the possible diversities of philosophic interpretations of the nature and content of the Absolute. The philosophic systems of Sankhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaisishika, Purva-Mimamsa and Uttara-Mimamsa bear testimony to the Indian genius for its aptitude for analytical speculation in the realms of Nature, Mind and God.

Hindu religious worship may be said to have evolved along three main streams namely Saivism, Vaishnavism and Saktism. The philosophy, ritualism and religion associated with these three cults have come down to us from the very dim dawn of Indian History and have been enriched from age to age by the metaphysical excursions of numerous philosophers and the lives and literature of long and unbroken lineage of mystic-saints. The philosophy and mysticism of the Saiva Acharyas, the Bakti-cult of the Vaishnava Alvares, the romantic mysticism of the Chaitanya movement, the occultism of the Tantric Yogis and Sakta Saints and the teachings of a long line of saints and mystics who hailed from Maharashtra, Bengal and other parts of North India, form the beauty spots of a panoramic picture of nation wide and epoch making religious upheavals.

Hindu India, noted for its time-honoured tradition of tolerance, always offered a hospitable asylum for religious movements and faiths that were outside her geographical boundaries. Christianity, Mohamedanism, Zoroastrianism and the mystic cult of Sufism penetrated and established themselves in various

GERMAN MEDIATION IN CHINA?

Ambassadors Meeting

Hongkong May 13

A meeting here of the German Ambassadors in China and Japan, Dr. Trautmann and Dr. Ott respectively, has aroused speculation as to the possibility of a new move for German mediation.

Dr. Ott afterwards left by air for Germany.

parts of the country. The growth and evolution of Sikhism—a synthesis of Hindu and Mohamedan tenets and practices, inaugurated in Punjab by Guru Nanak and his disciples, is a significant example of the capacity of Hinduism to assimilate all that is good and noble in other faiths and adapt itself to suit the conditions and needs of the times. The impact of Western civilization gave birth to reformist movements which sought to give a modern orientation to the methods of propaganda and practice of religion. The Brhmo Samaj, Arya Samaj and Theosophic movements have each in their own way made valuable contribution towards the resuscitation of national culture and religion.

Sri Ramakrishna, the Man-God of Dakshineswar, heralded the dawn of Indian Spiritual Renaissance. His testimony, borne of deep inner realization, to the Truth of the experience of the Absolute as perceived and testified by the Prophets of all the Great Faiths of the World, and his re-statement of the abiding reality of the ancient Hindu spiritual heritage, stirred the innermost recesses of Modern India's soul. His great disciple Swami Vivekananda the patriot-saint, who may be described as a spiritual Napoleon, proclaimed the message of a synthetic and universal religion in a whirlwind campaign which extended far and wide into Europe, America and Japan. He ushered in a new era of dynamic religion, the bedrock on which was erected the multi-structured edifice of Modern Indian Renaissance. The Ramakrishna Mission, founded by this spiritual giant and reformer, though modern in outlook and organisation, preserves and presents all that is great and noble in the religious and cultural heritage of India.

The Fine Arts in India have always been hand-maidens of religion. Song and symbology, dance and music, all were harnessed to attune the soul to the rhythm of the Divine Harmony. The ecstatic thrill of Krishna's flute and the entrancing tranquility of the Natarajah Dance are as exquisitely aesthetic as they are sublime and religious. The subtle melodies of Indian Music hushes the tumult of the flesh, calms the tempest of the mind and transports one to that region of Blissful Silence, wherein is heard the intonations of the Voice of God. Dance was utilized as a medium for the expression of subtle ideas and sublime themes through gestures and poses (mudras and abhinayas). The painter portrayed in colour and the sculptor cast in bronze and chiselled in stone their visions in

PRACTISING LAWYERS AS ACTING JUDGES

MOTION OBJECTS TO PRESENT PRACTICE

LEGAL SECRETARY OPPOSES MOTION ON FINANCIAL GROUNDS

IN view of the financial implications involved, the Legal Secretary does not advise the termination of the arrangement whereby Proctors and Advocates act as Judges in an honorary capacity in the Courts in which they practise.

This question arose in connection with the following motion in the State Council by Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardana:—

This Council is of opinion that Proctors and Advocates should not be permitted to act as Judges in an honorary capacity in the Courts in which they practise.

The Legal Secretary states in his Report:—

"The purposes for which lawyers are appointed to act without remuneration as judicial officers in the Courts in which they practise are:—

(1) to enable a judicial officer to absent himself from his duties or from his station for short periods;

(2) to record the evidence of a judicial officer in proceedings in which it becomes necessary for the latter to give evidence though he is the inquiring Magistrate;

(3) to hear a case which the permanent officer is for some reason unable to hear.

As few as Possible

"In order to reduce the number of such appointments as far as possible, applications from judicial officers for short periods of leave are now not entertained except when made on the ground of illness or other grounds of unavoidable necessity. If the practice is to be abandoned altogether, it will be necessary to provide a sufficient number of supernumerary officers and a considerable travelling vote because competent lawyers would not be willing to accept at short notice temporary appointments for short periods outside the towns in which they reside. Salaried acting appointments from outside the local Bar are made whenever the period of appointment and the notice received are long enough to enable the Legal Secretary to take the necessary steps for making such an appointment.

"Whilst the Legal Secretary is not opposed to the principle of the motion, he does not advise its adoption in view of the financial implications involved."

forms and symbols of beauty. The serenity and peace proclaimed by the stone images of Buddha at Borabhadur and Anuradhapura, the joy and ecstasy radiant in the bronzes of Sundaramurthi and other Saiva Saints, rescued from the ruins of Polanaruwa, the subtlety and expressiveness of the celestial forms depicted in gorgeous colour on the walls of Ajanta and Syciriya, and the Romantic Mysticism and

(Continued on page 6)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

PANAI RAJAN NADAGAM

—An Appreciation

Sir,—Mr. S. D. Tampoe's 'Panai Rajan Nadagam' is intended to revive Palmyrah tree cultivation and to recommend the use of its products to the people. Messrs. S. K. Chelliah and P. W. Thambirajah are to be congratulated on the brilliant manner in which they brought home to the audience in song and action the blessings of the palmyrah. But their parts put into a couple of scenes at a variety entertainment would have achieved Mr. Tampoe's prime purpose in writing this play without taxing the audience for four hours. Of course efficient stage-managing would have eliminated the unnecessary and irritating delay between the scenes and shortened the play by an hour and a half. And J. T. S. should not have rushed in as he did in the Marriage Scene when even T. C. H. did not know what to do!

Apart from the Palmyrah interest, Mr. Tampoe seizing a sorry caricature of the fourth century B. C. Pandyan Royalty by the scruff of its neck and pushing it into the twentieth century A. D. does violence both to the Past and the Present. By far the most dignified figure in the Tamil Court was—Mr. Gunam Spencer! for his portrayal of the Sinhalese Excise Inspector was not very convincing. It is a pity that in Mr. Tampoe's scheme of Swaraj the only contact with the Sinhalese is by way of the Excise Department! Or is it merely a hit back at 'He comes from Jaffna'? 'Well Mudalyar' has shown that a people who can appreciate a laugh at their own expense deserve our friendship and admiration, not a senseless caricature. If we must drag in other races into our 'plays' the least we can do is to be fair to them. The tailor's dummy of a Barrister chooses a wooden-faced and gawky English wife—and that under Swaraj! Perhaps one should not blame the playwright for the fault of the Actors, but the Producer cannot be commended on the choice of his cast.

This play is typical of most amateur productions in Jaffna. The play, if original, is ill-conceived and hastily written, the playwright putting all his trust on the lily flute and the tabla to make up in sound what the play lacks in sense; it is badly produced, for apart from one or two talented men, the cast is recruited from a host of people whose only qualification is hardly more than a thirst for fame on the local amateur stage; it is deplorably stage-managed by persons whose only contact with the play is at the one and only dress-rehearsal; and the promoters' slogan is "Take the cash in hand and waive the rest!"

And the audience? They feel they have got their money's worth when they have seen Mr. Tampoe's brilliant action as Neelakandan and laughed at Vadalmuthali's inimitable clowning!

I am, Yours &c,
One who was there.

12, May 1938.

"Decide for Yourself"

Sir,—Why should the 'Times of Ceylon' shed crocodile tears, and Messrs. Natesan, Mahadeva, the

Swaminathans and others cry for the poor Lamb and the Director of Education be sought to give his verdict, when there are 456 teachers under the Hindu Board of Education alive and kicking to give their own verdict?

A referendum may be taken at a very short notice presided by a staff Officer of the Education Department to find out whom they would like to have as their Manager, whether it be Messrs. Rajaratnam, Natesan, Mahadeva, the Swaminathans, or any other names that may be suggested by either sides, before the Hindu Board of Education holds its General Meeting. Some may say that Mr. Rajaratnam has his hold over the teachers yet. But how is it possible? A man who has been terrorising them, shifting from pillar to post, and screwing out as much money as possible. How is it possible? Oh he must have lost the hold long ago. He is neither a Manager now nor is it likely that he would be made a Manager, if he be the real truant, as long as the teachers have a real majority in the electorate.

So I would strongly advise those concerned to take a vote on this matter at an early date to decide the issues once for all.

V. SANMUGALINGAM,
Licensed Surveyor &
Leveller.

Front Street,
Jaffna, 13-5-38.

OUR IDEALS IN LIFE

(Continued from page 2)

country with a certain amount of enthusiasm at the commencement but they die out gradually till they are heard of no more, as the persons who are elected to be at the helm of affairs very often happen to be the wrong persons who contrive to get to the right places by some foul or underhand means. It is a lasting disgrace to our community that other communities look down upon us as wanting in the power of organisation necessary for true success.

I fervently hope that the "Hindu Organ" will, as usual, will instil into the minds of the readers some new life-giving thoughts that will stand them in good stead at this most important juncture in the history of the world, when strange and dangerous ideas pertaining to politics, religion, etc. are trying to find favour with people who do not bestow any thought on matters of vital importance that ought to claim their exclusive attention at a critical time like this. It is hoped that the editor of the "Hindu Organ" will leave no stone unturned in his worthy attempt to collect and insert in his valuable paper the highest, the noblest and the most stimulating and thought-provoking ideas and thoughts of the best thinkers available in this country as well as India, with which country we have much in common. This noble service of the Editor is one which deserves to be praised and appreciated by all right-minded persons.

The Cultural Heritage of the Hindus

(Continued from Page 5.)

splendour of the Rajput Paintings, all illustrate the ideology of Indian Art. The religio-aesthetic genius of the Indian painter and sculptor produced expressions in colour and form of subtle and sublime conceptions, wonderfully suggestive of the spirit that animates all forms and phenomena. The structure and architecture of the stupendous and magnificent temples, with elaborately sculptured gopurams towering into the spacious firmament, proclaim the immensity and awe-inspiring attributes of the Infinite.

The Indian genius though essentially idealistic, was realistic and practical. The educational systems and institutions, the social and economic structure and the mechanism and methods of political administration, have all been evolved with a wonderful knowledge of human psychology and adapted to afford mankind the maximum assistance for a happy and contented life that leads ultimately to the goal of God-realization. Periodical pilgrimages and religious fairs provided opportunities for the lay man to forget and abandon temporarily the hum-drum of the work-a-day world. These pilgrimages also helped to develop a catholicity of mind and a sense of fundamental unity amidst all the diversities of caste, creed and religion.

The evolution of Indian culture as traced above forms the subject of a unique publication brought out by the Sri Ramakrishna Centenary Memorial Committee as a souvenir to commemorate the centenary of the Birth of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa. Every Hindu desirous of acquainting himself with the growth and development of Science, philosophy, religion and fine-arts in India will find in these volumes a storehouse of invaluable information. It is an excellent epitome of the cultural heritage of Mother India through the ages, containing valuable contributions from the pen of numerous scholars on a variety of themes and topics. The three sumptuous volumes are a foretaste of what an encyclopaedia of Indian Culture would contain.

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[Misc. 42. 16-5-38]

EBB AND FLOW

(Continued from page 3)

tion of the population over the rest. Bryce thought that if adequate testimony for good sense and concern of the majority for the welfare of all the component parts of the population were not forthcoming (he was convinced that no such good sense and concern was ever possible) it would be the height of unwisdom of the sovereign power to set up a system based on numbers only, for such a system would operate to the unhappiness and woe of the minorities. That is why he entered a strong plea for balance and close supervision by the sovereign Power. That the majority leaders are yet unrepentant of their high and dry attitude which has bred suspicion and ill-will, is further proven by the attitude of the Sinhalese Maha Sabha which went on a deputation to the Governor upcountry. Mr. Bandaranayake who led the deputation has emphasised that "the general advancement of the Sinhalese race" was the object of his association to promote which he and his associates would press for the reform of the constitution with all the energy they can command. In plain words he has asked the Governor to recommend a system that would place the other races in Ceylon at the mercy of the Sinhalese. His Excellency Sir Andrew Caldecott would be signing a warrant for the homicide of the minorities by the majority if he made his recommendations on the lines of the numerous low-country mushroom political bodies. By a chance combination of circumstances Mr. Bandaranayake and those others of his ways of thought find themselves in seats of authority. Elsewhere they would be assigned to their proper places and would not be heard. Men who cannot appreciate the one most essential condition of responsible government, namely, the sense of security and fairplay of the minorities cannot be and should not be entrusted with the destinies of others. The Muslim memorandum does, if it does anything, lay stress on the sense of insecurity which that community feels. That is why the Muslims oppose most of the changes the Sinhalese ask for. They go further in their opposition to changes than the Tamils do. His Excellency will certainly see that the Sinhalese leaders have not taken any step to reassure the minorities; their actions in the Council do reveal an attitude which does not square with democratic sentiments. Therefore His Excellency may be depended upon to secure a balanced constitution under which the majority may not be able to tyrannise over the minorities.

Personal

Mr. V. Visuwalingam has been appointed to be Extra Office Assistant to the Assistant Government Agent, Matara from May 2, 1938.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AT PERADENIYA

(Continued from page 1)

1937 in order to secure for the service of the department men of a higher standard of general education who could receive a proportionately advanced training on agriculture and the allied sciences. The present strength is 33 students in the two English courses and 12 in the Vernacular course.

Students of both first and second year classes leave their school hostel at 6-30 in the morning and devote their morning hours up to 10 o'clock entirely to practical work on the Experiment Station or School Farm, and on the Royal Botanic Gardens for horticulture. Lectures and laboratory instruction start at 11-45 A. M. and proceed till 4 P. M. with a short interval for tea.

The health of the students is well cared for, and the Union Society students has in its charge the conduct of outdoor and indoor games and literary and other activities.

The courses of instruction in the English classes are fully comprehensive and include the general principles of agriculture, crops, chemistry including soil science, botany, horticulture, climatology, agricultural engineering and surveying, animal husbandry, veterinary science, poultry, plant pathology, entomology, genetics or principles of plant breeding, farm and estate accounts, economics, and beekeeping. During the second year a full time vacation course is provided in dairying, while practice in carpentry and smithy work is supplied.

The Experiment Station situated at an elevation of 1,600 feet fulfils in an ideal manner the requirements of a School Farm. The main station is 270 acres in extent, while a special rubber division of 62 acres is planted with Ceylon and foreign clones, 23 acres of which have now been in tapping for six months.

The main station supports the chief plantation crops, tea, rubber, coconuts, cacao, coffee, and has large areas under fodder grasses. An area of 35 acres is devoted to annual crops where crop rotation is practised while the school has its own paddy fields. The first year students work their individual plots while all classes take part in all operations on the farm from the tracing of roads, drains, and contour terraces and implemental tillage up to harvesting and the preparation of the products for the market. Farm classes are conducted and a diary of farm operations is kept. Ample practice is supplied throughout the two years in all field operations connected with tea, and in all field and factory operations on rubber, cacao, coffee, and coconuts. Tours to the dry zone areas of the Island and visits to the research institutes are arranged.

In addition to the school staff the research officers of the department at Peradeniya and the Deputy Director (Animal Husbandry) conduct regular teaching in their special subjects. The school staff has been further

strengthened recently by the recruitment from India of an expert demonstrator in horticulture and plant propagation and of a cultivation officer experienced in the management of large acreages under annual crops.

This survey, necessarily brief, will indicate that it is the aim of the school to equip its students with a sound knowledge of the theory and practice of agriculture. There is one deficiency which no agricultural school can fully eliminate. The student completing the course of study has yet to gain experience under estate conditions. In European countries students at agricultural schools are enabled to work on private farms during the vacations. We hope to supply this in a very small way by arranging for the students of our final year course to work on suitable estates as 'creepers'. We hope that estate proprietors will respond to our appeal when it comes and enable our students these facilities.

The idea of a school of agriculture on its own School Farm is meanwhile rapidly nearing completion. Plans are now in preparation for two-storeyed buildings to replace the present very inadequate school buildings. The new buildings will be situated on a prominent site at one end of the Experiment Station and will provide for well equipped laboratories, lecture theatre and class rooms, and for a hostel for 50 students complete with dormitories, study hall, and recreation rooms. The school dairy with European and Indian breeds of cattle, and the poultry farm will soon be transferred to the Experiment Station. A separate ten-acre horticultural section is being opened on the station itself. We shall then be a fully equipped agricultural college standing on its own farm where the students will live and work. We may then look forward to further expansion and development which will depend on the demand from the public for more advanced training.

In addition to the courses of instruction already mentioned we conducted last year during eight months refresher courses for the agricultural instructors of this department. This year we expect to undertake either courses of training for certain groups of men whose daily duties bring them into contact with village agriculture, or to inaugurate short courses in poultry, horticulture and in beekeeping for which we receive requests from time to time.

In conclusion I would like to refer to the future of our students and to the part which they can fulfil in the agricultural development of the country. Frequent reference is made to-day in the press and by the public to the important problem of food production, and to the necessity of attracting more of the educated classes to agricultural careers. I am glad to be able to say that in recent years a large percentage of those who have passed through the school has been from the class of landowners. In admitting students we give special consideration to those who possess land to which they can return at the conclusion of their studies. It is the gentleman farmer who has the

best opportunities for contributing to the agricultural progress of the country. They have the land on which they can introduce more scientific and economical methods of cultivation, try out new crops and new systems of farming.

There are those who enter the school in the hope of employment under Government. Our experience in this respect has been the same as that of Indian schools of agriculture in their earlier years, namely, that a large number of men seek a training in agriculture for the express purpose of securing employment in the public service. Agricultural education was not sought for its own sake. The present system of recruiting into the agricultural service will greatly modify this.

Meanwhile we see to-day the excellent initiative taken by several of our secondary schools in introducing agriculture into their scheme of studies and in providing school farms. This will result in making agriculture as a career a greater reality to the growing generation than it has been hitherto. There will be an increasing number of boys who will seek a training in agriculture for its own sake, and we at Peradeniya hope to provide for that demand. But 'back to the land' should not be a mere slogan; we should realize its implications. As the Director of Agriculture has pointed out in his Administration Report for 1936, the producer of agricultural goods other than commercial products will remain at a marginal level of subsistence. Young men will not continue to turn to the land merely to discover that they have to eke out an existence at a level. To make 'back to the land' in its widest sense a reality there should be more paid employment for the men who shall seek an agricultural career. The solution lies to a large extent with those who own broad acres. It is for them to employ trained men in increasing numbers and to perform a patriotic duty which will not be without its reward. For, it will not be denied that trained men can do much more to develop the land, to work with truer economy, and to introduce new ideas than the type of estate conductor who is so often to-day in sole charge of valuable properties. The higher salaries paid should be more than recovered.

At a time when schemes of rural reconstruction are being conceived and when the Ministry of Agriculture is providing practical farm schools and other incentives to rural agriculture, such trained men employed through the country will act as useful units who will take an interest in the work of rural development. Food crops can be grown on the land for the benefit of the labourers. Cattle farming, poultry, breeding of goats and pigs, and dairying especially in proximity to towns, are industries which are yet to be developed. Mixed farming in some degree is a scheme which the landowner has to adopt. We hope that our school will be able to equip young men who seek an agricultural career with a sound practical training, and we look to the public to make use of that material.

(Continued.)

an actual decline in imports of dyed cotton piece goods from all countries, while both the United Kingdom and Japan have simultaneously advanced in artificial silk."

Effect of Quota System on Textile Trade

(Continued from page 2)

there has been a considerable ill-informed outcry on behalf of the "poor consumer." The person who is paying these prices is the rich consumer, and the poor consumer is no longer being catered for from Japan so much as from British India, and to a lesser extent, the United Kingdom. Thus, home-made dyed piece goods are procurable from India, which are certainly far less attractive but quite as serviceable, at prices almost identical with the cost of similar goods from Japan in 1933: while the U. K. can now supply at a duty-paid cost below that at which the similar article from Japan could be purchased before regulation. Moreover some artificial silk goods are now obtainable from the U. K. at a duty-paid price so close to that prevailing for Japanese goods of comparable quality that the British product can take their place. Generally, therefore, although Japan could today, if the market were unrestricted, still undoubtedly undersell other countries in all classes of cotton piece goods, the only consumers whose materials are definitely costing more than before the quotas are the well-to-do and their imitators. This is illustrated by the fact (to which however various influences contributed) that the total imports of cotton textiles in the regulated classes during 1936 and 1937, exceeded by 5 per cent those in the years 1932 and 1933, when Japanese competition was at its height.

It remains to be seen whether the admission in 1938 of a total yardage from Japan half as great again as during the past three years will compell importers to revert to their former trade in the cheaper lines, to the detriment in particular of British Indian village spinners and weavers. Developments should be interesting, since it is probable that the market cannot absorb much more of the higher quality goods, at least of cotton; whereas a return to the cheaper lines would presumably reintroduce competitive conditions difficult to reconcile with a restricted supply. At the moment the increase of quotas is certainly a contributing factor to a reported slackness in the market for other countries and the reduction of licence values from 45 cents per yard for artificial silk towards the end of 1937 and an average of about 6 cents per yard for the cotton classes, to 16 cents and 2 cents respectively. But other factors have also to be admitted, in particular the stocks accumulated towards the end of an unusually successful year in 1937, the uncertainty of conditions in Japan, and the possibly diminished purchasing power of Ceylon due to a drop in the prices of certain local products.

Up to the time of writing there has been in 1938 an increase of approximately 50 per cent, and 30 per cent in the rate of Japanese bleached and printed cotton imports. The volume of grey cotton imports within two months has exceeded by over 50 per cent the previous quota for a full year. No generalizations, can, however, be based on only two months' trade; for example, there has been

(Continued on previous column)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary No. 243.

In the matter of the estate of the late Nagamma wife of Nagamuttu Somasundaram of Nallore

Deceased.

Nagamuttu Somasundaram of Nallore

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Somasundaram Sanmuganayagee
2. Somasundaram Ananthaledchumi
3. Somasundaram Sanmugasundaram and
4. Visaladchippillai widow of K. Arunasalam all of do

The 1, 2 and 3 Respondents are minors by their Guardian-ad-litem the 4th Respondent Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 5th day of February 1937 in the presence of Mr. A. Jerumiah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read. It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as her lawful husband unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this court on the 21st day of April 1937 and state objection or show cause to the contrary.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

8-4-37

Drawn by

Sgd. A. Jerumiah,
Proctor for Petitioner.

Extended to 18-5-38.

[O. 5 12 & 16-5-38]

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

(held at Point Pedro)

Testamentary No. 50 P.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Wallipillai widow of N. Venasithamby of Puloly West

Deceased.

Nagappiar Alvarppillai of Puloly West

Vs.

1. Nagalosanai daughter of Venasithamby
2. Nagaratnam daughter of Venasithamby
3. Alagammah daughter of Venasithamby all of Puloly West

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before H. S. Roberts Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 30th day of March 1938 in the presence of Mr. A. Nadarajasundram, Proctor on the part of the petitioner having been read; it is ordered that the petitioner abovenamed be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as Brother-in-law of the deceased and as paternal uncle of the Respondents abovenamed unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this Court on the 5th day of May 1938 and state objection or show sufficient cause to the contrary.

The 1st day of April 1938

Sgd. H. S. Roberts,
Addl. District Judge.

Extended and Re-issued for 2nd
June 1938.

Sgd. C. E. A. Samarakoddy,
Addl. District Judge.

5th May 1938.

[O. 4. 12 & 16-5-38.]

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R. M. WEST,
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[Y. 134. 1-4-36 to 30-9-38]

(M)

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