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NO. 20.

HOPE FOR CIGAR INDUSTRY IN THE NORTH

Appointment of Tobacco Expert

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE IN THE NORTH IN 1937

DESPITE difficult in disposal of crops and poor prices cultivators stick to tobacco in preference to other crops. Much is hoped from the appointment of a Tobacco Expert which has now been approved by the State Council. If he can introduce a variety suitable for the local manufacture of cigarettes the continued success of this long prosperous branch of farming should be assured. This too might prove the salvation of these employed in the cigar industry, as the demand for cigars appears to be likely to diminish.

Thus observes the Government Agent, Northern Province in his Administration Report for 1937.

The Report further says:

The revenue during the financial year which ended on September 30, 1937, was Rs. 2,886,525.57 compared with Rs. 3,197,823.29 for the preceding year. The principal item of increase was:—

	Rs. c.
Head 3, Licenses, &c., Salt	45,264 13

The increase is due to the credit in this Kachcheri during the year 1936-37 of the value of Elephant Pass salt, the sale of which and the credit of its value were temporarily suspended during the previous year.

There were decreases under the following sub-heads of Heads 1, 2, and 3:—

	Rs. c.
Head 1, Customs Imports	258,606 39
Head 2, Dues leviable at ports	11,940 44
Head 3, Arrack Rent	20,829 99
Arrack value of	43,670 0

The decreases under Heads 1 and 2 were accounted for by the fall in the importation of grain and sugar due probably to the increased consumption of Ceylon paddy and to the surplus stock of sugar imported last year, while the decrease under Head 3 is due to the introduction of the tree-tax system throughout the Jaffna District. The financial depression

in the district is also one of the contributory causes of the fall in revenue under these heads.

Expenditure

The expenditure recorded in the Kachcheri rose from Rs. 1,577,723.39 in 1935-36 to Rs. 1,620,858.63 during the financial year 1936-37.

The expenditure under Head 31, Provincial Administration, during the financial year 1936-37 was Rs. 219,217.20 as against Rs. 222,163.84 in 1935-36.

Food Supply, Industry, and Condition of the People

The food supply of the district was normal though in Valigamam west and Valikamam north the paddy crop was reported to be somewhat below normal.

Figures of imports of paddy, rice, and other grains from beyond the sea and coastwise show a large decrease in paddy and a small increase in rice from overseas, the decrease in paddy import is counterbalanced by considerably increased coastwise imports and to some extent by the increased imports of rice from overseas.

	1936		1937.	
	Cwt.	qr. lb	Cwt.	qr. lb
<i>Beyond seas:—</i>				
Paddy	197,676	3 19	91,387	2 14
Rice	562,551	2 19	579,429	2 24
Other grains	34,835	2 8	33,064	1 6
<i>Coastwise:—</i>				
Paddy	90,005	3 6	138,601	3 26
Rice	7,835	2 22	4,167	2 20
Other grains	119	0 0	89	3 0

The cultivation of manioc was normal. This root forms a useful supplement to the food supply of the poorer classes. The harvest of dry grains in Delft where it is more important than paddy was good; elsewhere the yield was normal. Some increase in the use of palmyrah products is reported from Punakari. The palmyrah though far less used as a source of food supply than formerly

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ANCIENT TAMIL MUSIC

A Gift of Divine Beings to Humanity

By S. R. Muttukumar

MUSIC is a Science as well as an Art. As a Science it forms a part of Natural Philosophy, which by mathematical deductions explains the causes and properties of sound. As an Art it combines sounds in such a manner as to gratify our ears, or affect our imagination, or by uniting both to captivate the fancy, while it pleases the senses. It speaks the language of beautiful Nature, and raises corresponding ideas and emotions in the mind of the hearer. It then, and then only, becomes a fine art. It may also be stated that the great exponents of the divine Art of Music are the real aristocrats of Nature before whom the artificial aristocrats of convention fall into insignificance.

Powers in Music

There are powers in Music, of which very few even dream. Sound is a creator of form. The Hindus, therefore, say that from *நாதம்* (Natham-Sound) was produced *விந்து* (Vindu-Sperm cells); and that from Vindu came *உலகு* (Ulaku-created beings). God and Sound are inseparable, and He is therefore, known as *நாதன்* (Nathan). The Holy Bible also conveys the same idea, when it says: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God" (1) "God said: Let there be light and there was light" (2). Sound was thus the cause of all creation.

It, therefore, follows that with a good and developed sense of hearing, in other words, with a true understanding of Music, we may utilize Sound for the purpose of helping on the evolution of man along any line of progress. We may rouse the emotional nature of man; we may eradicate disease; we may create a desire for virtue; we may, in short, bring out any power of man that it is desirable to cultivate. Into the details of these, which have been proved by the personal experience of many, I need not

enter here. Suffice it to say that Plato has aptly said: "Gymnastics for the body, and Music for the soul."

Along these lines the Hindu Science of Music reached in the past a very high level of perfection, and the chanting of the *mantras* in the Sama Veda was a very powerful means of rousing and strengthening the *devas* for the benefit of *devas* for the benefit of mankind. But this is now practically forgotten, and the *devas* themselves have gone to sleep. We have allowed the pleasure of Music to chain us to a particular stage of development, and thus have become the slaves of Sound, rather than its masters. It is this Art aspect of Tamil Music that forms the subject of this essay.

Among the musical systems of the world, Tamil Music occupies a place of its own. For beauty, charm and melody, nicety and sublimity of technique, for its variety and richness of expression, Tamil Music can hardly be surpassed. This may be understood from the fact that, while there are many Tamils who have mastered the intricacies of many a foreign kind of Music, there is not a single foreigner who can be said to be conversant with the rudiments of Tamil Music. It is so very intricate.

Its Eminence

The Tamil Music emanated from the soul of divine beings and holy sages who saw the vision divine and reached the final goal of human evolution through its instrumentality, and who gave it to humanity as a gift, by virtue of which the frail suffering mankind may hold communion with the Deity, and secure emancipation from the relentless and ever-revolving wheel of birth and death. Our Music is ingrained in our very religion. We make our very Gods sing. We have no Sarasvati without her lute, we have no Krishna without his flute, no Siva without his drum.

Among the sages, who were

(Continued on Page 7)

(1) John, I, 1.
(2) Genesis, I, 2.

DEVELOPMENT OF LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY IN CEYLON

THREE MAIN LINES OF IMPROVING LIVESTOCK

WEEDING, FEEDING AND BREEDING

FOLLOWING are extracts from the Report of the Livestock Industry Special Committee of the Central Board of Agriculture on the proposals for the development of the livestock industry of Ceylon:—

The Livestock Industry Committee fully endorses the view, implied in the memorandum of the Director of Agriculture, that the development of animal husbandry in Ceylon requires improving and re-establishing on a basis which will make it more remunerative both to the individual and to the Island as a whole.

This contention is put forward and supported by the two papers on animal husbandry in Ceylon which were read by the Government Veterinary Surgeon at the third and sixth meetings of the Central Board of Agriculture in January, 1935, and January, 1936, respectively.

The Committee also desires to emphasize very strongly that, if progress is to be made, a full recognition of the importance of quality as well as quantity is imperative as regards all types of livestock. As the Director of Agriculture has indicated in his memorandum, no person has the right to possess any livestock in excess of the number which he can suitably accommodate on his land (or on land provided communally) and can properly feed on crops either grown on his land or purchased.

The number of animals, especially cattle, must be reduced to bear a reasonable relation both to the food supply available for rearing them in good condition and to the economic requirements of the people. This is considered the only safe foundation upon which can be based the three main lines of approach to improved types of livestock, weeding, feeding, and breeding.

Weeding Out

The weeding-out and elimination of the more undesirable types of livestock is considered the primary line of approach to the improvement of stock, a reduction in numbers being gradually attained in two ways: by reducing the number of existing animals through either purchase or barter and slaughter, and also by reducing the number of prospective animals through castration and segregation.

The reduction in the number of animals which can be effected in these ways, provided such a scheme is progressively and continuously pursued, will inevitably result in more food, and probably also in better food, per animal. It will mean less animals to look after and thus each animal will have a greater value and will receive more care and attention. In this way stall-feeding and grass-growing will be encouraged, leading in turn to improvement in the quality of the animal and

its progeny, and to their better control.

This in turn will pave the way to the production of a healthier and more docile type of animal. To controlled breeding, a recognition of the value of the stud services to be provided and an increasing demand for these services. By this means an improved grade and type of animal will be produced, capable either of performing more work, of an increased breeding or meat value, or of yielding an improved and larger milk supply. This should lead to an enlarged milk consumption, a greater demand for milk and a corresponding increase in its value and quality; consequent on these there should be a general improvement in the health of the population as a whole.

Feeding and Breeding

The two latter lines of improvement, namely, feeding and breeding, if properly stimulated and guided, should follow a cyclic path of development. Improved feeding and better breeding will produce a more economic type of animal, and its closer control, more individual attention and watching. This should result in fewer thefts, an improved knowledge of animal husbandry, better control of disease and breeding, and an increasing appreciation of the value of manure. The latter should stimulate the output either of farmyard manure or some form of compost, a wider knowledge of its manufacture, an improved product and more intensive cultivation. The better and more nutritive crops so derived would lead to an increased output per acre, and the higher valued product would make possible a higher grade of feeding. Only if the number of animals are controlled by the reduction of indiscriminate and uncontrolled breeding, and the necessary facilities, propaganda and demonstrations are provided, can effective progress and improvement follow.

Weeding remains the primary essential for progress and, to be effective, it must be thorough and complete. To accomplish it efficiently and economically, it will probably be found necessary to carry it out piecemeal, area after area, and legislation will be required to effect it.

The Committee recommends that, as a general procedure in the elimination of surplus and undesirable animals (except in the case of cattle for which special provisions were proposed), the principle of barter or exchange should be adopted. Any system of free distribution is deprecated but it is considered that livestock, particularly poultry, might be given as prizes in livestock shows.

The Committee desires to point out the great need that exists for the passing and enforcement of laws to effect the strictest prohibition of the straying and trespass-

(Continued on Page 7.)

Mr. K. Somasundram

Justice of the Peace for the Northern Province



MR. K. SOMASUNDARAM, the newly appointed Justice of the Peace for the Northern Province arrived by car from Colombo after the investiture, on Monday night.

Mr. Somasundram, was welcomed on arrival by the leading residents of Nallur. On the following two days Mr. Somasundram was At Home to his many friends.

Brief Sketch of his Career

Mr. Somasundram is a Proctor S. C. and Notary Public Jaffna. He was educated at St. Thomas College. He has been a member of the Local Board and the Jaffna Urban District Council for over two decades. On retirement in December 1937, the Urban Council in recognition of his services named the road by the side of the Kandaswamy Temple, Nallur, after him.

Mr. Somasundram was also Organising Secretary, King George V Jubilee Home for the Aged, Jaffna, and was mainly instrumental in collecting over Rs. 50,000 towards the establishment of that institution. He is a member of the Provincial Road Committee.

The new Justice of the Peace was a keen sportsman in his early days and was one of the founders of the Jaffna United Club, of which institution he was for several years the Secretary.

Hope for Cigar Industry in the North

(Continued from page 1)

would provide an invaluable reserve in any emergency.

Large quantities of grafted mangoes are supplied yearly both by Tirunelveli school farm and by private growers. There is a considerable amount of plantain cultivation. Other fruits receive comparatively little attention though very fine oranges can be grown.

There is an increasing demand for English vegetables which are brought in large quantities to the Jaffna market from Up-country. During the cool season English vegetables are also cultivated with success. The usual Low-country vegetables are extensively grown—in sufficient quantity for supplies to be sent to Colombo.

Despite difficulty in disposal of crops and poor prices cultivators stick to tobacco in preference to other crops. Much is hoped from the appointment of a Tobacco Expert which has now been approved by the State Council. If he can introduce a variety suitable for the local manufacture of cigarettes the continued success of this long prosperous branch of farming should be assured. This too might prove the salvation of those employed in the cigar industry, as the demand for cigars appears to be likely to diminish.

The number of chanks exported fell below last year's figure: but was well above the general average. A total of 1,669,565 live, dead, and inferior chanks were exported paying a total export duty of Rs. 14,647.28.

The introduction of the Tree Tax has led to increased prosperity among the tappers who are no longer dependent on renters for employment.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1897. Head Office: Bombay.

A few features of 41st Annual Report.

Income	Rs. 84,62,000
New Assurances	Rs. 1,87,28,000
Assurances in force	Rs. 14,03,93,000
Assets	Rs. 5,06,87,000

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCY INVITED.

Branch Office: IMPERIAL BANK BUILDING, COLOMBO.

ANNUAL RENEWAL OF CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCE

Provisions of the New Motor Car Ordinance

COMMITTEES EFFECT MATERIAL CHANGES IN ORDINANCE

MATERIAL changes to the draft of the proposed ordinance to amend and consolidate the Motor Car Ordinance were made at a Joint Sitting of the Executive Committee of Home Affairs and the Executive Committee of Local Administration yesterday.

These changes, however, will not be incorporated in the draft which will be published in the Government Gazette tomorrow, but the Minister of Local Administration (Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike) will explain them to the State Council when he introduces the Bill next Wednesday (June 22nd).

When the Bill is discussed by the Council in Committee the amendments accepted by the joint sitting of the two Executive Committees may be incorporated in it.

The Bill reproduces many of the provisions of the existing law, but substantial changes are made in order to give effect to certain of the recommendations of the Transport Commission, the adoption of which has been approved by the State Council.

The opportunity is also taken to remove various difficulties experienced in the administration of the Motor Car Ordinance of 1927 and to clarify certain provisions of that Ordinance which have from time to time been criticised by Courts of Law.

Transport Authority

Under the new Ordinance the chief administrative functions will be vested in a Commission of Motor Transport, who will act in matters where questions of policy are invited, in consultation with a Motor Traffic Advisory Board appointed by the Governor.

A new system designed to achieve some measure of centralization in the issue of licences for omnibuses and lorries will be brought into operation, and a Tribunal of Appeal established by the Governor will be empowered to give the final decision on any contested matter connected with the issue of such licences.

Provision is made for greater measure of control over the use of motor cars kept for sale or undergoing repairs.

The principal change from the existing practice regarding certificates of competence to drive motor cars will be that under the new law such certificates will have to be renewed annually.

This requirement will apply not only to new applicants for certificates but also to holders of certificates under the present law.

Provisions relating to the use of motor cars on highways are contained in Part VII of the Bill which deals, among other matters, with speed limits, the weight of motor car which may be used on highways and the driving and halting of motor cars on highways.

A new provision restricts the

hours of work of drivers of hiring cars and lorries.

The last part of the Bill (Part VIII) deals generally with offences and penalties.

When the two Executive Committees met yesterday they had before them the suggestions of the Inspector-General of Police and the recommendations of the Registrar of Motor Cars. The discussion was mainly on clauses relating to police control.

For the purpose of ascertaining the mechanical condition of any motor car or the condition of its tyres the draft provides that an examiner, or an authorised officer when accompanied by an examiner, may at any time enter, test and inspect any motor car while it is on a highway and may for that purpose require the motor car to be stopped.

In Couples

The police, I understand, suggested that it was desirable to authorise a police officer, not below the rank of sub-Inspector to take action under this section even though not accompanied by an examiner.

The suggestion was adopted by the Conference with the stipulation that the sub-Inspector should, after taking the name and address of the driver, order the production of the vehicle within 24 hours at the office of the motor examiner most convenient to the driver of the vehicle.

The necessity for an examiner to accompany a sub-Inspector was not favoured as it was feared that the pair might "hunt in couples" and the existing corrupt practices might continue.

A suggestion of the I. G. P. that a dealer's licence should be carried in a weather-proof holder was rejected.

Section 42 of the draft deals with restrictions on the use of motor cars in contravention of the licence.

The main idea of this provision is to prevent the hiring of private cars, the licence fee for which at present is lower than that for the hiring cars.

The police suggested an amendment making it incumbent on the driver of a car to prove that he was not plying for hire when evidence was produced that he was constantly plying on certain roads and carrying persons from different villages and of different families.

The Home Minister pointed out that statistics proved that the number of hiring cars had decreased annually for the past four or five years and some members even expressed the fear that the time would come when there would be no hiring car licences taken out.

Eventually the meeting agreed that there should be no difference in the licence fee between a hiring car and a private car.

It was also agreed that there should be no restriction as regards

(Continued on Page 5)

EBB AND FLOW

The Scene of Reforms Shifts

By S. A. N.

IT is now believed that the Governor's despatch on reforms has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Beyond a broad surmise it is not possible to anticipate His Excellency. The surmise may be based on the little streaks of light which His Excellency's cross questions to deputationists and his passing comments on their submissions revealed. The various political groups let slip one opportunity for an agreed solution. The one saving grace of democratic politics, says Lord James Bryce, is the spirit of compromise. Where that spirit is not sought and cultivated real democracy and responsible self-rule will ever be a baseless vision. Having missed this opportunity, or having not so much as thought of it, the shadow-chasers think of appearing before the very Caesar himself in the Colonial Office and carrying on the hackling as if to say that the British official will hand over the thing they clamour for to avoid the strain on his nerves of shameless importunities. What politicians are these who think of settling the constitutional problem not in its very field but in the home of the absentee landlord! The communal politicians of Ceylon will not even benefit by the sad experience of India. The Communal Award of the British Government does yet prove the bugbear to India's unity of front. Now whose fault is it that no unity conference or talks were held to arrive at a *modus vivendi*? The all-party conference held in the Council Chambers some months ago was rather weighted on the side of the majority and there was no open mind for discussion and compromise. The Sinhalese leaders went to the Conference with a ready made plan of theirs and tried to canvass the minorities to its support. It is a thousand pities that the majority leadership does not realise the value of magnanimous concessions to win the confidence of the minorities. They seem to pin their faith on getting what they demand from the Colonial office if the Governor refuses to place the minorities at their mercies. No Governor, much less a Governor of the type of Sir Andrew Caldecott, will be a party to any scheme under which the minorities will not get a fair deal. The Sinhalese leaders seem to think of a back-garden approach to Sinhalese democracy (autocracy) in the event of the Governor and the Secretary of State not giving in to their uncompromising politics. That approach they think of is this. If posts in the Government service are increasingly filled with persons from their community, the Government will gradually become their own, for the bulk of the revenue will be distributed in their areas. This as a matter of fact is gradually taking place. Public competitive examinations are becoming a farce. His Excellency is a very intelligent man of even handed justice. We are sure he will have put in a strong plea for a Public Service Commission beyond the avarice of the politicians. Mr. D. S. Senanayake

is going on a health holiday to England. It is clear that he has timed his holiday so that he may be in England when the reform despatch of the Governor has been received in the Colonial office. Other Sinhalese leaders are about to go. It is all a matter of scheme to try and steal a march on the minorities. What are the minorities doing beyond holding meetings? Are they arranging for a deputation of their own? So far no news is available of any preparation. The Jaffna Tamils—people think that though there are men of money among them—they are slow to offer sacrifices for the good of the community. To implement proposals taken at meetings money too is necessary. In a moment of the utmost importance to the welfare of the community will leaders and men of money be found wanting?

The Lactometre and the Like

The scientist in the Rev. Father Le Goc is not always convincing. For didn't he refuse to own the soul-centre in plant life in an interesting controversy with the late Sir J. C. Bose the revelations of whose crescograph took the conventional Christian world of science by a storm? And didn't he show disinclination to admit the disputability, not to say falsity, of certain Christian dogmas in the light of research carried out and made known to the world by Dr. Evans-Wentz, the great American authority on religion and folk-lore? But Fr. Le Goc may be taken seriously when he contends that the lactometre does not tell the whole truth in regard to milk. He says that he has two metres and his test with them has convinced him that they are incapable of telling the truth. Now this is a matter where what is at stake is not of consequence to the Christian church. Therefore the discovery of the Father discloses the unlimited possibility of mischief the lactometre is capable of creating. The Municipal control of pure milk supply in the city of Colombo and in other towns where such control is exercised can and may inflict injury and damage on dairy owners and milk vendors. Just imagine how many milk vendors who are honest men of business may have been penalised simply because of the vagaries of the lactometre! Often terrible undeserved misery is brought upon the innocent man by metres and methods which look pompous and impressive but are really agents of affliction. To give a bit of rein to day-dreaming as Elia would have said, I am disposed to think that like the peccant lactometre other mechanised methods of grading and sorting of man and his affairs are far from accuracy. Men of third rate ability often get into positions of trust and responsibility, for some blundering system has put the hall-mark on them. It was the regret of Herbert Spencer that the mass of mankind possessed no machinery which could level down to their proper stations men who have by a fluke ascended or been thrust into positions of control. We know men of no capacity for

(Continued on Page 6)

Re-sale of Arrack Rent of Puliyadi Irakkam

ARRACK TAVERN, MANNAR DISTRICT, 1938

Tenders are hereby invited for the purchase of the exclusive privilege of selling arrack by retail for the period 5th July, 1938 to 30th September, 1938 at the Puliyadi Irakkam Arrack Tavern, Mannar District. Tenders should reach the Assistant Government Agent, Mannar, not later than 11 a.m. on Monday, June 27, 1938.

2. The Conditions of Sale and any other particulars can be obtained on application at the Mannar Kachcheri.

C. SITTAMPALAM,

Assistant Government Agent.

The Kachcheri,
Mannar, 15th June, 1938.
[G. 9 20-6-38]

The Anthiaddy

of the late Mr. S. Sabapathy, Retired Post Master, Kandarmadam, Jaffna, will take place on the 2nd June 1938; and the Krithiam will be held on the following day. Friends and relations kindly take this as an invitation.

20-6-38 P. KANAGARETNAM
[Mis. 73. 20-6-38]



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1938.

THE NEW EDUCATION ORDINANCE

THE NEW EDUCATION ORDINANCE which has just been published for public information and criticism proposes to make such far-reaching changes in educational policy and administration that it is bound to give rise to a good deal of misgiving and apprehension in the minds of educationists and the public. We will for the present confine ourselves to a consideration of the administrative changes at the centre which the Bill envisages and postpone to a subsequent issue the financial implications and the devolution of educational authority on the various local bodies. The changes under this head are broadly the following. The Board of Education which under the existing Ordinance is vested with the power to make regulations known as the Code and to deal with many aspects of educational policy is to be abolished. The Executive Committee of Education will hereafter be responsible for the framing of the Code and for all educational matters. The Director will administer education under the direction and control of the Executive Committee. In all matters in which the Director is vested with discretionary power, it shall be lawful for the Executive Committee to revise, alter, or amend any order or decision of the Director, who shall give effect to the decision. The Board of Education shall be replaced by a Central Advisory Committee, also to be called the Board of Education, which will be a purely advisory body, giving its advice on such matters as the Committee may refer to it. Municipal and District Councils will be compelled to con-

tribute a portion of the cost of education within their areas and will exercise some control over these schools in proportion to their contribution. It is optional for the Village Committees to enter the scheme.

The Minister defines the objects and reasons of the Bill as follows. "The Central Government which provides the funds for education should be responsible for all educational matters, thereby ensuring a unity of policy for the progressive development and comprehensive organisation of a national system of education". While accepting the objective as laudable, we do not think that the Executive Committee should interfere with the day-to-day administration. As we have often urged in these columns, the Committee's efforts at re-orientation must wait on the findings of an expert Education Commission. We are afraid that without the help of such a Commission, the Committee will only be tinkering with our educational problems and adding to the chaos already existing. Besides, the Executive Committee being primarily a political body cannot be expected to view educational questions from a detached and broad angle. There is always the danger that their decisions may be vitiated by political and sectional motives, of funds being frittered away on unfruitful, fanciful schemes. Some section of the people which by its solidarity can turn the scale at an election may be favoured at the expense of another which does not count. Another objection is that the members of the Committee have been brought together by mere accident and not for their expert acquaintance with educational problems. In Britain the day-to-day administration is removed from the influence of politicians. The power claimed by the Executive Committee is something unprecedented and does not forebode much good to education.

The new Board of Education being purely advisory in its capacity will not attract competent men or exercise any influence on educational policy. Few men will care to sit in a body whose advice the Executive Committee is not bound to seek or to carry out. We do not much regret the abolition of the present Board, for although many of them are estimable men in their own way, and a few are great educationists, yet the Director and the Executive Committee have almost always been able to carry their will through the Board. Their decisions have not been uniformly governed by a scrupulous regard for the highest interests of education.

But why all this haste to bring education entirely under the control of the Committee when the life of the Committee itself is to be so short? The first thing to be scrapped by the new Order-in-Coun-

cil will be the Committee System and with it will go the power of politicians to interfere with the administrative machinery. The Minister and the Executive Committee may well leave the task of reorganisation to the future Cabinet and, for the present, can carry on with the existing system. The way in which the Committee has been handling the University and other questions of education is not such as to create much confidence either in their capacity or in their unbiassed judgment.

Employment Bureau

It is gratifying to note that the suggestion of the Rev. R. S. de Saram, Warden of St. Thomas College, made in March last and highly commended by us, for the establishment of an Employment Bureau is at last materialising. The Department of Labour has submitted a memorandum to the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce outlining the objects of the newly created Employment Bureau which will be opened next month. The chief aim of the Bureau is to gather information about the unemployed and the employments available and help bring together the employer and the employee. The Bureau's services will cover all classes of employment, skilled and unskilled, and educated and uneducated. While the Bureau cannot itself create openings for work, it will endeavour to direct attention to the necessity of new measures and avenues to utilise unemployed labour productively. It is a welcome provision that no fee will be charged for use of the Bureau from employers or from applicants for employment. We are certain that this Bureau, which will serve as a clearing house of all information in regard to employment and the unemployed, would prove a great boon to the large number of the unemployed, educated as well as uneducated. It is a very necessary institution in a country where there is so much unemployment. We congratulate the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and the Labour Department on the expeditious manner in which they have attended to this urgent question.

WINS SANSKRIT EXHIBITION AT CAMBRIDGE

Ceylon Student's Success

London, June 17.

The Bendall Sanskrit Exhibition at the University of Cambridge has been awarded to Mr. P. Kandiah, formerly of the University College, Colombo.

Mr. Kandiah won the Government Scholarship offered at the Ceylon University College for Oriental Languages in 1935.

He has now been in England for two years and his scholarship will be extended for another year.

VARNASHRAMA DHARMA

By S. A. P.

I AM glad that "Panfalantus" and I are agreed at least about one point and that is we both dislike controversy. He is interested in the Hindu public and I am interested in Hinduism, and therefore we can carry on our arguments without creating bad blood. My burden has been considerably lightened by his accepting that Vivekananda and Gandhi are competent to expound Hinduism. I shall be glad to know whether he accepts their interpretation. The following quotations are from the complete works of Vivekananda and not from memory. This is what he says:—

(a) "The Hindu must not give up his religion but must keep religion within its proper limits and give freedom to society to grow. All the reformers in India made the serious mistake of holding religion accountable for all the horrors of degeneration and went forth to pull down the indestructible structure and what was the result? Failure! Beginning from Buddha down to Ram Mohan Roy everyone made the mistake of holding caste to be a religious institution and tried to pull down religion and caste all together and failed. But in spite of all the ravings of the priests, caste is simply a crystallised social institution which after doing its service is now filling the atmosphere of India with its stench and it can only be removed by giving back to the people their individuality. Every man here (i.e. in U.S.A.) knows that he is a man. Every man born in India knows that he is a slave of society. Now, freedom is the only condition of growth; take that off, the result is degeneration." (Vol. V., P. 19.)

(b) "The caste system is opposed to the religion of Vedanta. Caste is a social custom, and all our great teachers have tried to break it down". (Vol. 5 P. 285.)

(c) Modern caste distinction is a barrier to India's progress. It narrows, restricts, separates. It will crumble before the advance of ideas."

As regards Gandhi his conception of Varnashrama differs in very essential points from the traditional conception. I shall point out in what respects his conception differs from the traditional stand point.

a. He is against untouchability. He has gone so far as to say that if untouchability lives, Hinduism dies.

b. He is not against inter-marriage. The fact that he sanctioned and blessed the marriage of his son, Devadas, with Rajagopalachariar's daughter conclusively proves this.

(c) He is not against inter-dining.
(d) According to him, the son need not necessarily follow the occupation of his father. If the son feels that he can serve humanity better by following another occupation, he is at liberty to do so.

"Panfalantus" admits that 'Smritis have been compiled from age to age to suit time, place and circumstance'. And he must also admit that the existing Smritis have become out of date. As long as no new Smritis are codified, we have to depend on the guidance of modern Rishis, and we cannot find better guides than Vive-

(Continued on Page 5)

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

An Intermediary Between Employers and Unemployed

LABOUR DEPARTMENT'S SCHEME

A Memorandum outlining a scheme for the working of the Government Employment Bureau, which is to be opened early in July, has been drawn up.

The chief aim of the Bureau, according to the memorandum, is to place with the least possible delay those seeking work in touch with those seeking labour. It is to act as an intermediary by means of which the employers more easily find workers they require and those in search of employment occupations best suited to their qualifications and experience.

The memorandum mentions four major types of unemployment: Firstly, that of the man who is able to work and who is genuinely seeking employment. Secondly, there are those who were formerly employed but whose services have been discontinued due to the necessity for retrenchment. Their names still remain on the lists of those whose services will be re-engaged if prosperity return. The third category includes the employees temporarily without work because of illness or some other disability; and lastly, there is the skilled or unskilled worker who is unemployed for the sole reason that he does not seek work.

What Bureau Will Do

The activities of the Employment Bureau will be mainly confined to those of the first and second types. Its scope will cover all classes of employment, skilled and unskilled, and educated and uneducated—in fact every kind of occupation which affords an opportunity for employment.

Applicants for employment will be required to apply for registration at the Bureau and supply details of their age, races, address, previous experience, special qualifications, testimonials from previous employers, employment required, etc. No guarantee will be given that employment will be provided to those whose names are registered but every effort will be made to secure for applicants permanent or temporary employment as it occurs.

It is pointed out that the Employment Bureau cannot itself create openings for work that does not exist. It will endeavour to increase the mobility of labour and direct attention to the necessity of new measures and avenues to utilise unemployed labour productively.

No Fee to be Charged

No fee to be charged for use of the Bureau either from employers or from applicants for employment.

Government will invite the co-operation of the employers of labour in making the Bureau a success and in notifying the Manager when a suitable vacancy occurs which can be filled by a person registered at the Bureau.

The employer who desires to utilise the services of the Bureau may communicate with the Manager

or his assistants.

On receipt of an application from an employer the names of a number of applicants will be settled who are regarded as being suitable for filling the post which is vacant. These will be notified of the vacancy and requested to call for an interview with the employer either at the Bureau or at his place of business together with a card of introduction to show that they have been forwarded from the Bureau.

If no suitable candidates are forthcoming from among those selected by the Manager others will be dispatched if so desired. It is hoped however that a personal contact established between the employer and the Bureau will enable the requirements of the former to be estimated accurately.

It is learned that Mr. J. Vincent Mendis, the Manager of the Bureau, has now nearly completed the arrangements for the establishment of the Bureau and quarters to house it will in a few days be selected either in the Fort or in Slave Island.

Annual Renewal of Certificates of Competence

(Continued from page 3)

accommodation in the rear seat of a hiring car, but that the seat next to the driver should be occupied by only one person, whether in a hiring car or in a private car.

The Registrar of Motor Cars agreed with the police that a bus for passenger traffic should be primarily devoted to the carrying of passengers and that a bus should be licensed only for conveyance of passengers, not for alternatively carrying goods.

The Executive Committee of Home Affairs too upheld this view but the Executive Committee of Local Administration thought that no harm was done if a bus carrying a load of passengers to a particular destination while returning empty conveyed goods.

Noise Nuisance

The suggestions of the police and the Motor Car Department were not accepted, but the conference decided to leave it to the Council to decide the policy.

The police pressed an addition to prevent the unnecessary or wanton use of horns or other mechanical devices to cause annoyance to the public. The conference felt that they could depend on no criterion and rejected the proposal.

The police suggestion to fix the responsibility for overloading a lorry on either the driver or the owner, or both of them, was accepted.

Although the police and the motor department both suggested the raising of the speed limit, the meeting did not interfere with the provisions in the draft.

Today there is no power for the police to arrest a drunken driver of a vehicle although they do so with

Varnashrama Dharma

(Continued from page 4)

kananda, Gandhi and Malaviya. These saints can 'make the necessary alterations in the laws according to the needs of the time'.

(3) As regards Swadharma he says, "Now Swadharma means one's own Dharma, and one's own Dharma depends on one's Varna." He would have been nearer the truth, had he said that it depends on one's Guna. "The son of a Brahmana is not necessarily a Brahmana, though there is every possibility of his being one, he may not become so.... The Brahmana Caste and Brahmanya qualities are two distinct things... As there are three Gunas, Sattva, Rajas and Tamas, so there are Gunas which show a man to be Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaisya or Sudra. Naturally it is possible for one man to be changed from one caste to another, otherwise how did Vishwamitra become a Brahmin and Parasurama a Kshatriya." [Vivekananda Vol V, P. 292]

(4) What Vivekananda means by freedom in the spiritual field is that Hinduism allows its votaries to follow paths best suited to their nature. It does not insist, as some other religions do, that there is only one path to God. Certainly Hinduism is not against our assimilating what is good in other religions. Sri Ramakrishna by following the sadhanas prescribed by the various religions showed that they all lead to the same goal.

(5) "Hinduism is still a vital force today" not because of the orthodox people in the villages but because of men like Vivekananda and Gandhi, Tagore and Radhakrishnan. If the orthodox people in the villages do not wake up to a sense of duty, then they will be digging their own graves. The national movement has carried the message of freedom to the distant villages and the Harijans will not tolerate to be treated as worse than beasts anymore. This is what Vivekananda expects the Brahmins to do. "It is the duty of the Brahmin therefore to work for the salvation of the rest of mankind in India. If he does that, so long as he does that, he is a Brahmin but he is no Brahmin when he goes about making money. To the Brahmins I appeal that they must work for the Indian people by teaching them what they know, by giving out the culture they have accumulated for centuries" [Vol. III, p. 295.]

(6) As regards coming into contact with original sources, I can only say that the rigid rules of Varna have denied this privilege to many. Again it is one thing to be a scholar and another to understand the spirit of a religion. "I am not a profound scholar of Sanskrit. I have read the Vedas and the Upanishads only in translations. Naturally mine is not a scholarly study of them. My knowledge of them is in no way profound, but I have studied them as I should do as a Hindu and I claim to have grasped the spirit" (Gandhi, Young India 1919-22, p. 473.)

I do not look for inspiration to Russia, Spain or Turkey but what I said was that the history of these countries should be a warning to us. Lastly, I do not claim to be a disciple of the Mahatma but only a humble admirer.

any other drunken man. Therefore it was agreed to introduce a new sub-section to section 88 to remedy the omission.

The meeting agreed to invest the Commissioner with power to refuse certificates of competence or conductors' licences to re-convicted criminals and not to "persons of lawless character or convicted of crime or misdemeanour" as suggested by the police.

PANDIT NEHRU IN SPAIN

VISITS WAR FRONT

HIS SYMPATHY WITH GOVERNMENT

Barcelona, June 16.

PANDIT Jawaharlal Nehru visited Senor Del Vayo, the Foreign Minister, and Senor Gonzalez Pena, the Minister of Justice, today. He also met various leading members of the Executive Committee of the General Workers' Union and visited the Children's Colony.

After interviewing Senor Del Vayo, Pandit Nehru proceeded to the front. He is expected to return here tonight. He expressed to Senor Del Vayo his sympathy for the Government cause.

Obituary

MRS. S. MYLVAGANAM

We regret to record the death which occurred last night at her residence at Aiyankovilady of Srimathy Parasakti, wife of Mr. S. Mylvaganam of the District Court, Jaffna.

She leaves behind, besides her husband, two sons and a host of relatives and friends to all of whom we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 583

In the matter of the intestate estate of Vaitilingam Kulantavelu alias Sinnatamby of Vannarponnai West. Deceased. Viyaladehy widow of Sinnatamby of Vannarponnai.

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Mangalamah daughter of Sinnatamby
2. Sinnatamby Balasingham
3. Sinnatamby Kalirajah
4. Chotiledumy daughter of Sinnatamby
5. Thilagavathy daughter of Sinnatamby
6. Vaitilingam Saravanamuttu all of Vannarponnai West.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esqr., District Judge of Jaffna on the 4th day of April 1938 in the presence of V. NavaratnaRajah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner abovenamed and the affidavit of the said Petitioner dated 28th day of March 1938 having been read.

It is ordered (a) that the 6th Respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian-ad-litem of the minors, the 1st to 5th Respondents to represent them for all the purposes of this action and (b) that the petitioner be and she is hereby declared entitled as widow of the abovenamed deceased to have letters of administration to this Estate issued to her unless the Respondents abovenamed or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 18th day of May 1938 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 7th day of April 1938.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.
Extended to 24th June 1938.
Intd. C. C.
D.J.

LETTERS

The Watson-- Rajaratnam Dispute

Sir,—Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C. is reported to have said at the 14th Annual General Meeting of the Hindu Board of Education that Mr. Watson might prosecute Mr. Rajaratnam for serious allegations against him and that the allegations made by Mr. Rajaratnam against Mr. Watson must have moved the Director of Education for the action he took against Mr. Rajaratnam.

Mr. Rajaratnam is reported to have said in reply that the wonder was that Mr. Watson was kept in Office even though he had not cleared his character. These are statements of serious import made by two responsible men at a Public Meeting of an incorporated institution of Education. What action does the Director or Minister of Education propose to take in a matter where the character of a staff Officer stands questioned? The Minister must in the interest of the Public Service take some action or other and lay to rest all gossip involving a Public Servant.

Yours etc.,

C. NADARAJAH.

Jaffna.

All-Ceylon Industries Rally and Carnival

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will allow me the courtesy of your esteemed journal to invite the Organisers of the All-Ceylon Industrial Rally and Carnival to publish the Accounts showing how much profit was made and to what cause it has been devoted. There is much dissatisfaction among a section of the Public to hear that the Committee has not gone into the Accounts and that all the profit has been devoted to the Building-Fund of a Catholic Institution. If the Organisers are slow to move, it is the duty of Mr. E. T. Dyson, who was the President of the General Committee, to see that steps are taken to satisfy the demands of the Public. We trust he will attend to this urgent matter before he leaves the Province.

It was also reported in the newspapers that a Committee has been appointed to hold another Rally in 1940. This Committee cannot claim to function in the name of the Public, because very few were aware of the meeting at which this Committee was appointed. It was presided over by the Principal of the same Catholic institution and the Committee is packed with the Teachers serving there.

May I suggest that a representative Public Meeting should be held in the Jaffna Town Hall to elect a fresh Committee, to decide the venue and date of the next Rally and to decide how the proceeds should be distributed.

Yours truly,
Pro Bono Publico.

EBB AND FLOW

(Continued from page 3)

judgment, of no settled principles and convictions, who sway and swagger like the weather-cock and afflict the fellow man, for a stupid system of grading has enabled them on to the saddle while their proper place should be that of liveried sweating footmen. Men of resourceful intellect have the misfortune of taking orders from inferior men, for while the former refused, or had no occasion, to submit to the grading hall-mark the latter had the fortune of passing the muster which at best could have or might have blundered as grievously as the lactometre which the Rev. Father Le Goc wishes to see buried lest it should inflict its fatal finding on honest stuff. What a fool is man, said Omar, to be wheedled by the glitter of tinsel! The hall-mark of a system of grading is often a label, another name for libel, on sterling merit which does not come in for grading. All talk of fairplay and justice is mask which the world has long worn to the advantage of the calculating and to the despair of the capable.

Honours and grovelling

Honours, home-spun and from beyond the seas, have been conferred upon men and women in the various parts of the British Commonwealth, the occasion for the conferment being His Britannic Majesty's birthday. We have nothing but the highest respect and reverence for His Majesty's wishes and doings. It is a system of Royal favour to attach distinction to persons who in the opinion of His Majesty and of his advisers have done some signal service in some field or other which has led to the greater happiness of His Majesty's subjects and to the solidarity of the Empire. What we wish to reflect upon is not the Royal Prerogative for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure but the ethics of honours and of conferring them and the manner in which they are sought rather than offered. Plato in his Republic scouts the idea of honours, for the Republic is conditioned by equality. No man is, as man, better than any other man. If a man is capable of a larger output of good work than any other man, it is nothing more than a return for the greater natural abilities gifted to him. No artificial distinction should be attached to him. He is entitled to the inherent distinction of possessing certain powers which another man does not. On this formula every man is the owner of some distinctive ability which every other man does not own or may own in equal measure. Hence Plato's contention that no artificial distinction should be attached to a man. Such distinction, he maintained, was a barrier between man and fellow man, which led to disharmony. In an ideal democracy there is no place for honours. In so far as this matter of honours is concerned, the United States of America is an ideal democracy after Plato's pattern. Honours are in the nature of a bribe. Bribe-giving and bribe-taking are anti-social habits, and corrupt human nature as deleteriously as giving and taking of money or an article. Honours set up classes and cleavages. Because of a sense of elevation contained in honours people seek them and in their search commit other anti-social acts. We know of petitions and prayers printed and patronised for some honour for some one man. One thirsts to be a Muhandiram; another,

a Mudaliar; a third, a Justice of the Peace, and yet another, a Knight. The story is told of a man who spent about half a lakh of rupees in the search for a Knighthood; of another who rifled his pocket of several thousands for a Muhandiramship. When honours have been conferred, there is a spate of receptions. It is all most silly and sickening. A race of people who betray a weakness for a piece of ribbon, for some tinsel, cannot have any greatness in them. People who hold meetings and junkettings for the sake of an "honour" to a man cannot have a sense of relative values. The truly great and capable have always held honours in contempt. The classic example of Carlyle asking a pound of good tobacco of Gladstone when the latter offered a Knighthood to the former is very impressive. Perhaps the second example in history is the return of the Knighthood by Tagore. But the grovelling of the mediocrity and of the "socially inferior" for honours is a spectacle repugnant to the sensible and the chivalrous.

Auction Sale

D. C. J. 13322

Thambiah Sivacolunthu of Manipay
Vs. Plaintiff
Meydeen Bawa Yoosuf Sahib of
Van-West as Legal Representative
to the estate of the late
Meera Sahib Mohideen Sahib of
Vannarponne West. Defendant.

In pursuance of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna, in the above case, I shall sell the below mentioned property by public auction on Saturday the 16th July 1938 commencing at 4 p. m. at the spot.

Property Referred to:

An undivided one fourth share of a piece of land called Punkady and marked Lot No 2 with stone built house, well and all other appurtenances belonging thereto, situated at Vannarponnai West and bounded on the East by lane, on the North by lot marked No. 1 in the survey plan hereinafter mentioned, on the West by the property of Mohamed Meera Nachchia alias Puthuveedupillai widow of Kattu Bawa Muhandiram and on the South by the property of Sultan Meera Nachchia widow of Ussanar and shareholders containing in extent 3 Lms. V.C. and 12²/₃ kulies as per survey plan No. 156/25 dated the 21st August 1925 and prepared by M. Selvadurai Licensed Surveyor.

S. MUTTUCUMARASWAMY
Commissioner of Sales.

"Siva Villa",
Manipay.
16-6-38.
[Mis. 70. 20-6-38]

COLLEGE OF INDIGENOUS MEDICINE

Examination Results

Following are the results of the Professional Examinations of the College of Indigenous Medicine, Colombo, held recently.

Final Examination

Passes:—K. Krishnar., M. K. Narayanapillai

The following candidate complete the examination:—A. P. Amerasinghe.

The above candidates have satisfied the requirements for the Diploma of the College.

Third Professional Examination

Honours:—F. K. Hewavitarne, M. D. Sebastian.

Passes:—K. Kengatherampillai, Miss. M. K. Wijesinghe, D. Nanayakkara, Miss. Kulantunga, Miss. A. Sittampalam, K. Nallasegarempillai, Miss. A. Thiedeman, E. M. S. Kaviratne, L. N. de Silva.

The following complete the Examination:—S.M. Jaward, D. P. L. W. Sirisena.

Second Professional Examination

Honours:—Miss. D. R. Bangsajayah

Passes:—S. P. Emmanuel, P. Sirisena, S. Muthukuda, A. P. N. Iberahi, M. Krishnapillai, A. Pakianathan, P. S. Thuraiappa, W. F. P. Wijewardene, D. P. Bolawatte R. M. G. Bandara, D. Jayasinghe, Miss. D. E. Senaratne, W. P. Deriniyagala, E. L. G. Sirisena, W. R. Silva, C. R. de Mel, G. D. C. Samarasinghe, C. Amerasinghe.

The following complete the Examination:—E. L. M. Dias, W. G. A. de Fernando.

First Professional Examination

Honours:—D. P. Ranasinghe.
Passes:—D. S. Geetharatne; T. N. Kurukula; W. Dassanayake; G. Lathpandura; M. R. D. David; H. P. S. Gunatilleke; W. H. Patbirana; D. J. Epasinghe; K. Sanmuganathan; C. P. Wittana; S. S. Samarasinghe; E. Wickramaratne; S. P. Ranasinghe; and W. A. Jindasa.

The following complete the examination:—
K. Thampi; E. P. Wickremasinghe.

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[Q. 72. 20-6-38 to 19-9-38.] M.

Development of Livestock Industry in Ceylon

(Continued from Page 2)

sing of livestock, particularly of cattle and goats. All the memoranda received agree that the straying of cattle is a serious matter and that through it much damage is done to crops. The straying of goats, particularly in drier parts of the Island, causes considerable damage and expedites the erosion of the soil. Goats graze much more closely than cattle and moreover have a wider feeding range and a less restricted range of food plants, since as well as grass, they eat bushy vegetation, leaves, bark, and roots, and often climb to reach the plants they favour.

It is strongly recommended that legislation be passed enforcing the strictest prohibition of stray cattle and goats, and that such prohibition be enforced progressively from the most densely to the most thinly populated parts of the Island.

The Committee agrees that a properly trained staff is essential for the improvement of animal husbandry in Ceylon and approves of the proposals of the Director of Agriculture to send the younger officers of the Veterinary branch to India for intensive training and to establish a training centre in Ceylon for the training of the necessary minor staff, enterprising village youths, and estate conductors.

The Committee fully endorses the proposal that the Animal Husbandry Training Centre be established at Bajjangoda, near Ambepussa, on the land which at present comprises the Ambepussa Government Farm. The main outline of the proposals of the Director of Agriculture regarding this training centre are approved. The Committee also recommends that the proposed General Manager of this training centre and farm should be a man imported from Europe, preferably a person with experience of the East, and that all matters of detail should be left in his hands.

The Committee wishes to stress generally the intimate connection that exists between soil erosion and the movement and grazing of large numbers of animals, especially goats and cattle, in the dry zone and also on steep areas where the soil is soft, spongy and liable to slip. Further comments in this connection are made in subsequent sections of the report.

Animal Breeding Centres

The Committee, as a whole, agrees with the proposals to establish three main animal-breeding centres, one at Ambepussa for the low-country wet zone, one for the low-country dry zone, and one up-country below an elevation of 5,000 feet.

The Committee recommends the establishment of the proposed main animal breeding centre at Ambepussa to be run in conjunction with the proposed Animal Husbandry Training Centre on the lines suggested by the Director of Agriculture.

The Committee also recommends the establishment of a main animal-breeding centre in the dry zone, but, after inspecting the proposed area, the Committee does not recommend the establishment of such a centre at Polonnaruwa until the problem of an adequate water supply is solved. The Committee recommends that no further

public funds be expended on the Polonnaruwa animal-breeding centre until this difficulty is overcome.

The Committee particularly recommends that a Red Scind herd should not be established at Polonnaruwa until an adequate water supply is available and they also recommend that the Red Scind herd at Peradeniya should remain there.

The Committee considers that the restoration and construction of the major irrigation works concerned in the supply of water to the Polonnaruwa area involve an expenditure of such magnitude that their adoption solely to provide an adequate water supply for the proposed Polonnaruwa animal breeding centre is not justified and cannot be recommended unless it is subsidiary to another major irrigation scheme.

The Committee is of the opinion that a most suitable alternative area to the proposed Polonnaruwa animal-breeding centre, with a perennial pasture supply, already exists in the Tamankaduwa area near the delta of the Mahaweli-ganja, and recommends that further investigations be made in this area by the competent authorities for the purpose of submitting recommendations regarding this alternative suggestion.

The Committee, as a whole, agrees with the proposal to establish a main animal-breeding centre for temperate zone cattle up country, but does not recommend its establishment in the Bopatalawa area. The Committee considers that its establishment in that area would cause serious soil erosion and adversely affect the existing water supplies which have their origin in this watershed.

The Committee considers that Government should be strongly recommended to adhere to the regulation, approved by the Secretary of State, "that no land over 5,000 feet in elevation shall be alienated by sale outright, by lease, or in any other manner," except for residential or afforestation purposes.

A minority of the Committee desire it recorded that they are definitely opposed to the establishment of a main animal-breeding

centre for temperate zone cattle; the majority of the Committee, however, are not opposed to the establishment of a centre for this purpose in an up-country area below 5 000 feet in elevation.

As alternatives to the Bopatalawa Scheme three suggestions have been put forward by different members of the Committee. Though these alternative suggestions are entirely separate, the third might be considered as complementary to either the first or the second. The Committee recommends that these three suggestions be considered by the Central Board of Agriculture. They are as follows:—

(a) That small (1- to 2-acre) scattered allotments be established at various suitable up-country centres, each with an imported stud bull kept for the purpose of improving the strain of neighbouring herds of the same type of stock.

(b) That town dairies (i.e., dairies within municipal limits) be prohibited, and concurrently that facilities be provided for the opening of small dairy farms in up-country districts, run on a co-operative collection basis, among interested private individuals who should be given facilities to send their milk to important consuming centres in refrigerating vans and containers. In order to encourage the establishment of such dairies, it is suggested that Government assistance be provided in the form of repayable loans, on the lines indicated in paragraph 4 of Sessional Paper XXXII. of 1928, but that the average daily output of milk required to qualify for assistance be reduced from 75 to 25 gallons.

(c) That town milk supplies be provided by the establishment of ten- or twelve-acre country dairy farms, which would provide adequate space for exercising the animals and that these farms be stocked with a regulated number of temperate zone types of cattle from up-country.

The Committee agrees with the proposals to establish subsidiary animal breeding centres at selected minor experiment stations or at fixed centres to which field officers would be attached, but recommends that the number of such breeding centres be limited. The Committee considers that the exact number of these minor breeding centres necessary is a matter of departmental policy, decisions on which should be left to the Director of Agriculture.

ANCIENT TAMIL MUSIC

(Continued from page 1)

masters of this Art, Narada with his lute in hand stands pre-eminent, and consequently he was ever welcome in every home, both celestial and terrestrial. In the epics we also find Sri Krishna enticing the Gopis to eternal bliss with his melodious flute.

The *Bhagavat Gita* assigns to Sama Veda the first place in the Vedas, presumably because it is so full of Music. Even the *Kama* (erotic) function of Music would seem to be pointed to by the *Suruti*, when it says: "Therefore women set their hearts on the man who bath music in himself".

We are also aware of the fact that the four reputed saints of the Thamil land made their God their personal friend by the soul stirring melody of their *Devarams*, *Tiruvacagam* and other devotional hymns.

(To be Continued.)

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[Mis. 71. 20-6-38]

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Saravanamuttu, son of Sinnadyyar of Madathuvasal Mathagal, Pandatteruppu but presently residing at Battu Pahat, Johore, has given notice to his wife, Madam S. Sinnapillay, daughter of Vyramuttu of Jathambai, Mathagal, Pandatteruppu, revoking the power of Attorney made in her favour by our client.

Notice is hereby further given that all acts or transactions by the said S. Sinnapillay will not be hereafter ratified by our client.

CHIA & Co.,
Solicitors for the said
S. Saravanamuttu,
Batu Pahat.
Johore.

[Mis. 65. 9-6-38-8-7-38.]

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[Q. 60. 6-6-38 to 5 9-38.]

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA
(held at Point Pedro)
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 51
P. T.

In the matter of the intestate Estate and effects of the late M. Saravanamuttu Cumarasooriar of Uduppiddy. Deceased
S. Mailvagana Coomasooriar of Uduppiddy. Petitioner.
1. S. Muttucumarasooriar
2. S. Arulampalacumarasooriar
3. Manganayagam daughter of Saravanamuttu Cumarasooriar
4. Meenadehippillai widow of C. Muttucumarasooriar all of Uduppiddy.

The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents are minors by their G. A. L. the 4th Respondent;

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before Herbert S. Roberts Esquire, Additional District Judge Jaffna on the 1st day of April 1938 in the presence of Mr. P. Kanapathipillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the 4th Respondent be appointed guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents.

The Petitioner as son of the deceased be declared entitled to take out letters of Administration to the above Estate and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 6th day of May 1938 shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. H. S. Roberts
Addl. District Judge

This 7th day of April 1938

Extended and reissued for 23-6-1938

Sgd. C. E. A. S.
Addl. D. J.

[O. 16. 16 & 20-6-38]

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 600.
In the matter of the estate of the late Samuel Porter Selvadurai of Uduvil. Deceased.

Sanmugam Sinnadurai of Uduvil
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Reni Selvamany daughter of Selvadurai
2. Elsi Manonmani daughter of Selvadurai
3. Daniel Sabaratnam Selvadurai
4. Walter Selvanayagam Selvadurai, all of Uduvil

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the minors the 2, 3 and 4 Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed Deceased be issued to the petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 17th day of May 1938 in the presence of Mr. S. V. Chinniah Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read. It is ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the minors the 2, 3 and 4 Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this case and that the petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed Deceased as the Son-in-law of the deceased and as one who looks after the affairs of the said heirs unless the abovenamed Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 29th day of June 1938 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 31st day of May 1938.
Sgd. C. Coomaswamy,
District Judge.

[O. 17. 20 & 27-6-38]

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[Y. 134. 1-4-38 to 30-9-38]

[M]

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