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SPEAKERS AND POLITICS

Duties and Responsibilities of Speakers

MUST BE ABLE, FEARLESS, JUST, TRUTHFUL AND NON-VIOLENT

By Mahatma Gandhi

SOME controversy has raged round the propriety of the Speakers of the various Provincial Assemblies taking an active part in politics. There has been the Speaker's ruling and a full debate and a resolution in the U. P. Assembly to the effect that the Speaker can consistently with the due discharge of the obligations of office take an active part in politics. Shri Sambamurti was with me for a few days and exhaustively discussed the question with me. He read to me copious extracts from authoritative treatises dealing with the Speaker's duties in the Parliaments of the world. And there has appeared an article in HARIJAN by Shri Satyamurti. I had a long discussion on the question with Shri Parashottamas Tandon during his recent visit to Wardha.

After all these discussions and study of the subject I seem to hold a view perhaps different from those I have heard and read. Mine is driven from my conception of the acceptance of office by Congressmen. When I advised the Working Committee to authorize acceptance of office, the idea was that whilst the letter of the Government of India Act should not be transgressed its interpretation should be stretched to the farthest limit so as to widen the liberty of the people and to strengthen the Congress. The Act was not to be worked in the manner conceived by its authors, but while it lasted should be fully used for the advancement of the Congress goal and therefore in a manner least expected by its authors. Such being my conception of office acceptance, British and foreign precedents are of little use to me. Moreover, in the nature of things, they can help us but

little for the simple reason that unlike ours the constitutions of the world's Parliaments are not imposed on the respective peoples but are their own creation.

A Congressman who is a member of an Assembly, no matter what office he occupies there, is subject to the discipline of the Congress and has to carry out its instructions from time to time. Therefore, so long as the Government of India Act does not in so many words prohibit Congressmen may, if it thinks it necessary, require Speakers in the Congress Provinces to take an active part in the politics of the country.

But the Congress, as far as I know, has not considered the question. In my opinion Congressmen who are members of Assemblies, whether as mere members or Ministers or Speakers, have in every act of theirs to bear in mind the fact that they have, in virtue of the the Congress constitution, to conform to truth and non-violence. Thus the conduct of a Congressman in an Assembly would have to be that of strictest honesty and courtesy in dealing with his opponents. He will not resort to shady politics, will not hit below the belt, will never take a mean advantage of his adversary. The greater his position in the Assembly, the greater is his responsibility in these matters. A member in the Assembly no doubt represents his constituency and his party but he also represents the whole of his province. A Minister no doubt advances his own party but never at the expense of the nation as a whole. Indeed he advances the Congress only so far as he advances the nation. For he knows that if he has no sword to give battle to the foreign ruler, he has it not to

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ANCIENT THAMIL THEATRE

Stage Performances

By S. R. Muttukumar

THE dancing of the ancient Tamils was of three kinds namely, 1. தாண்டவம் (Thandavam), dancing with gestures; 2. நாட்டியம் (Nattiyam), violent acting; and 3. நிருத்தம் (Nirutam), dancing on the stage.

The last one comprised 1. கண்ணுவி (Kankooduvai) histrionic gesticulations at the casual meeting of the hero with the heroine for the first time; 2. காணவரி (Kaanvairi), dances performed at frequent intervals by expert dancers on the stage; 3. உலவரி (Ulvairi), dancing in disguise or in the dress peculiar to the character represented; 4. பரவரி (Paravari), dancing at a distance from the hero; 5. கிலர்வரி (Kilarvairi), posture assumed by an offended lover or love, when an intermediary tries to conciliate; 6. தேரலிவரி (Theerolivairi), dramatic action in which a person expresses in detail all his sufferings to his relations; 7. காதலிவரி (Kadehivairi), dance exhibiting sorrow and distress; and 8. எடுத்துக் கொள்வரி (Eduttukkovairi), theatrical action of swooning in extreme anguish in order to be lifted up. (14)

Dramatic Gestures

The acting and dancing on the stage were accompanied by various gestures known as அவிநயம் (Avinayam), which was divided into 1. நித்தல் (Nittal), gestures made while standing; 2. இயங்கல் (Iyankal), gestures made while walking; 3. இருத்தல் (Iruttal), gestures made while sitting; and 4. கிடத்தல் (Kidattal), gestures made while lying. (15)

The gestures made with one hand, thirty - three

(14) "கண்ணுவி காணவரி யுண்வரி புறவரி கிளர்வரி மயந்தோடொன்ற வுரைப்பிற் காட்டி தேர்ச்சி யெடுத்தக் கோனென மாட்சியின் வருவ மெனவகை நெறித்தே." Silappadikaram, iii. 13 Com.

(15) "நிற்ற லியங்க லிருத்தல் கிடத்த லென நத்தரு காந்தே யலினயக் கண்ணே" Silappadikaram xiv 153 Com.

and those made with both the hands, fifteen in number, were known as இரட்டைக்கை Iraddaikai or இனக்கை (Inaikkai). (16)

From an emotional aspect, these gestures were known as 1. ஆன்கை (Ankai), gestures expressive of the emotions of men; 2. பென்கை (Penkai), gestures expressive of the emotions of women; 3. அலிக்கை (Alikkai), gestures by which the feelings of a hermaphrodite were expressed; and 4. பொதுக்கை (Potukkai), gestures expressive of the emotions common to all.

On account of the feelings roused by them, these gestures were also enumerated under twenty-four heads. (17)

The passions and emotions (இசை) expressed by the several gestures on the stage were 1. கிங்கரம் (Sinkaram), sexual love and joy; 2. நகை (Nakai), laughing contempt; 3. கருணை (Karunai), benevolence; 4. வீரியம் (Veeriyam), in number, were called ஒற்றைக்கை (Ottakkai) or இனையவினக்கை (Inayavinakkai); courage; 5. அற்புதம் (Atputham), wonder; 6. பயம் (Payam), fear; 7. ரௌத்திரம் (Ravuttiram), warlike fury; 8. குற்றசை (Kutsai), disgust; and 9. சரத்தம் (Chan-

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(16) "இனையா நியல்வ தினையா வினைக்கை யினைத் துடன் வருவ தினைக்கை யாசும்." Silappadikaram, iii. 18 Com.

(17) They were 1. வெகுண்டோனவியம், 2. ஐயமுற்றோனவியம், 3. சோர்பிடுனோனவியம், 4. களித்தோனவியம், 5. உவந்தோனவியம், 6. அழக்காறையோனவியம், 7. இன்பமுற்றோனவியம், 8. தெய்வமுற்றோனவியம், 9. ஒஞ்ஞையுற்றோனவியம், 10. உடன்பட்டோனவியம், 11. உறங்குனோனவியம், 12. துயிலுணர்ந்தோனவியம், 13. செத்தோனவியம், 14. மழையெய்யப்பட்டோனவியம், 15. பணித்தலைப்பட்டோனவியம், 16. வெய்யற்றலைப்பட்டோனவியம், 17. காணமுற்றோனவியம், 18. வருத்தமுற்றோனவியம், 19. கண்ணோவற்றோனவியம், 20. தலைகோவற்றோனவியம், 21. அழற்றிறம்பட்டோனவியம், 22. சீதமுற்றோனவியம், 23. வெப்பமுற்றோனவியம், and கஞ்சுண்டோனவியம்.

REFLECTIONS ON RACIAL REPRESENTATION

By T. Muttucumaru, B. A.

CEYLON has two and only two races. The one has Ceylon as its home and only home. The other holds Ceylon and her indigenous inhabitants in political, economic, nay even cultural subjection. The ruling race has so systematically and so successfully subdued and hypnotised the ruled that the Sinhalese and the Ceylon Tamils imagine that between them there exists no community of interests. Hundreds of years of other rule have divided the Ceylonese nation into two apparently rival races.

The imperialistic hold over this island is so tight and blinding, that to the Sinhalese and Tamils of today, the silken cord that knit them together as a fundamentally one national entity stands snapped. They have forgotten their one common historic heritage. They seem to ignore the fact that their great Ceylonese forefathers throughout the ages when Ceylon had self-rule contributed conjointly towards the glory that was Lanka and by their joint-labours made their island home the Granary of the East.

Social or economic life in Ceylon knew no distinction between the Sinhalese and the Tamil. There were civil strife, wars of invasion and counter-invasion—all the internecine warfare were mainly among the rival ruling princes, Sinhalese or Tamil. Wars raged on, yet the tillers tilled the smiling fields of Wannī from Mineriya to Paranthan and made Rajarata, now the malaria-ridden wilds of Wannī, the health-giving home of ten million people. Ceylon produced then all her food grains, and exported her surplus in Tamil-manned ships that not only plied the seas of the Middle East but took Ceylonese wares to distant Rome round Africa and Mexico across the Pacific.

That was self-governing Ceylon. Other rule today has made Ceylon divided and helpless. The people are strangers in their own home. As strangers they attempt to cut one another's throats. They know not what they do. They have lost grip of realities. They forget they have no free citizenship. They forget that others and not they are owning the lands of their ancestors. Foreign capital and foreign labour have, in spite of the vaunted prosperity of the island, made the Ceylonese *Chelas* in their own country.

The early years of British rule saw Ceylon sinking into blissfully unconscious subjection political or economic through the superimposition of an alien culture. Even in those early stages, the Sinhalese and the Tamil stood together and fought for their rights under the leadership of a George Wall or a Muttukumarasamy or an Alwis or a Lorenz. The more Ceylon made her material progress the more Ceylon became economically

dependent on the greatest of world empires. This entire economic dependence has brought about the most dire result. It has divided the house in Ceylon. It has split the nation into two, and it looks like, at least to the vested imperialistic interests, that the twain will never meet. "Divide et impera" has always been from the time of imperial Rome the Golden rule of life of the ruling races. The Sinhalese electing a Tamil Representative and the Tamils being in the van-guard of Reform movements are all things that seem to be of the forgotten past. The formation of the ill-fated Tamil Mahajana Sabha by the disappointed statesman-founder of the Ceylon National Congress and the consequent springing up of Sinhalese Mahajana Sabhas all over South Ceylon brought about the breach between the Sinhalese and Tamil political leaders. The bureaucracy saw its opportunity. The head of the Government took the Tamils under his special protection, and recommended the grant of Western Province Tamil seat, the apple of discord among the age-long peaceful inhabitants,

The gulf caused and perpetuated by communal politicians is widening and widening. The Western Province Tamil Member of the old Legislative Council has, as it were, taken as his election plank for all election campaigns in North or South, the care and protection of the Tamil Government servants whose rights of enjoying the sweets of office, the Sinhalese leaders are out to deprive. The Donoughmore Commissioners came and did away with communal representation by election. And the Jaffna Boycott removed the one chance for at least a time of communal croakers creeping into the Council. The Sinhalese leaders sadly missed this most golden opportunity of not merely bridging but completely filling up of the gulf. The venerable Sinhalese Buddhist leader who might have by making a gesture of giving his support to the Boycott, given a lead to all Ceylon, avoided the foisting of an unworkable constitution, and above all placed the Ceylonese Nation on the road to complete Swaraj, went about the country claiming Ceylon for the Sinhalese. That was the saddest day in the political annals of Ceylon. The two Sinhalese leaders who worked together with Tamil workers like Ananda K. Kumarasamy and Sir P. Arunachalam in the fields of higher education and political and social reform are today making a sorry spectacle of crying down the Tamils and claiming Ceylon for the Sinhalese. The short-sighted policy of Sinhalese politicians set Tamil communalism rampant in all its vivulence. With the lifting of the Boycott and the Tamil communalist members taking their coveted places in the State Council, the gulf grew wider. The last general election and the formation of the All-Sinhalese Board of Ministers and the fears real and imaginary of

educated young Tamils not getting legitimate openings for employment under Government and of Tamil districts deprived of utility services from the public revenues of the country, these and other substantial and sundry causes have broadened the gulf greater and yet greater.

Thus Ceylon is divided and cannot stand as a nation unless and until the leaders realise that Ceylon is in economic and political bondage. Once the leaders realise that both the Sinhalese and the Tamils are in the same capsize boat that may sink at any time if all Sinhalese or Tamils fail to put their hands to the oars they would give up their unbecoming wranglings for "century-long ratio of 2 to 1" of racial representation, or Fifty-Fifty basis of majority-minority representation. There would then be a welcome stoppage of catarrh of words from Bandaranaike and Ponnambalams and a desirable disbandment of Sinhala Maha Sabhas and Tamil Conferences.

Speakers And Politics

(Continued from page 1)

give battle to his adversary inside the nation itself. And since the Assembly is the place where all communities meet together willynilly, it is the place where by winning over his opponents he expects to forge sanctions which can be made irresistible. All the problems that affect the body politic including communal can be solved if the Assembly is regarded not merely in terms of the Government of India Act but as an instrument to be used for solving questions which representatives of different communities composing the nation can be expected to solve if they had unrestricted powers. And the Government of India Act does not prevent the use of the Assemblies for solving the many problems which are outside its scope but which are necessary for national progress.

Looked at from the point of view here suggested, the Speaker's position assumes very high importance, greater than that of the Prime Minister. For he has to discharge the functions of a judge while he occupies the chair. He has to give impartial and just rulings. He has to enforce decorum and laws of courtesy between members. He has to be calm in the midst of storms. He has opportunities of winning over opponents which no other member of the House can possibly have.

Now if a Speaker outside the House ceases to be impartial and indulges in party polemics, he cannot possibly carry the weight he would if he observed impartiality and calmness everywhere. I claim that if a Speaker cultivates the habit of uniform impartiality outside his own very limited

NEW METHOD OF SCHOOL INSPECTIONS

UNIFORM SCHOOL YEAR

NEW SCHEME TO BE TRIED IN WESTERN DIVISION

Colombo, Tuesday.

M. L. McD. Robison, Director of Education, has a scheme in hand to change the method of inspections and standardise the academic school year with a view to benefiting parents, teachers and pupils.

The new scheme will first be tried in the Western Division and later will be extended to other Divisions.

Managers of schools in the Western Division favour the change.

December Promotions

At present examinations for promotions are conducted in schools in different times of the year.

According to the new arrangement all promotions will be made in December of every year. This will enable the Department to see that all schools maintain a uniform standard of work.

In the new scheme question papers for Standard V. will be sent out from the Divisional Inspector's office to all schools on a fixed date in December.

Standard V. has been selected because it is the class from which pupils are selected for post-primary education.

Promotions from Standard V. will be made on the results of this examination while the school authorities themselves will arrange for promotion tests in other classes.

The proposed change of the academic year will come into effect from December next year. The financial year, however, will remain the same as it is now.

Schools that have their annual inspections at present between the months of January and March will under this scheme make their next promotions in December, 1938. In their case their academic year this year will be shortened by one, two and three months, as the case may be.

Schools having their annual inspections between September and December will have their promotions in December, 1939—the academic

(Continued on Page 7)

sphere, he will enhance the Congress prestige. He can, if he realizes the unique opportunity his office gives him, pave the way for the solution of the Hindu Muslim tangle as also many others. Thus in my opinion the Speaker, if he has to be that not only inside but outside the House, must be a first class Congressman. As a man too he has to have a character without reproach. He must be able, fearless, naturally just, and above all truthful and non-violent in thought, word and deed. Then he may stand on any platform he likes.

1938-39 BUDGET INTRODUCED IN COUNCIL

No New Taxation

A RETRENCHMENT COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED

Colombo, Wednesday.

In presenting the Budget for 1938-39 in the State Council yesterday, Sir Baron Jayatilaka, Leader of the House, announced the appointment of a Commission "to investigate and report on the possibility of reducing public expenditure by changes in the organization, operative methods, staffing, cadre and salary standards of public departments."

HIS Excellency the Governor, Sir Baron said, had decided to appoint Mr. O. E. Goonetilleke, the Auditor-General, as Chairman and Mr. C. E. Jones, the Deputy Financial Secretary, as the other member of the Commission.

REFERRING to the question of the increasing cost of establishments, Sir Baron said that was a matter beyond their control. It was, Sir Baron declared, a phenomenon that been noticed in other parts of the British Empire also, that the cost of administration was extraordinarily high as compared with the standard of living and the taxable capacity of the people.

COMPARING the estimates of expenditure and revenue for 1938-39, Sir Baron said that the nominal deficit of Rs. 6,055,000 would ordinarily be filled by normal savings, and the actual difference at the end of the next year will be only Rs. 555,000.

Colombo, Tuesday.

THE Budget for 1938-39 was introduced in the State Council by Sir Baron Jayatilaka, the Leader of the House this afternoon.

Sir Baron said: "I propose first to deal very briefly with the financial position. According to the published accounts on October 1st, 1937, there was in the hands of the Government a total sum of Rs. 22,406,115 made up of the following items: General Reserve Rs. 10 million; Balance in the Surplus Fund Rs. 10,824,576; Balance in the Special Reserve Rs. 1,581,597.

"To return to the figures for the current year, I must at the outset say that original estimates have been revised by the Financial Secretary with the degree of accuracy which has never been shown before.

Revised Estimates for 1937-38

I want the House to consider that there is no possibility of a result at the end of the year more favourable than has been estimated by the Financial Secretary as happened last year. The Revised Estimates are these:—

Estimates of Revenue Rs. 113,474,350.

Expenditure including the loss on the Railway is Rs. 114,474,350.

There is thus an estimated deficit of Rs. 1 million. The House will remember that when I introduced the Budget last year according to the figure submitted to us, we anticipated a deficit after deducting normal savings of not less than Rs. 8,722,426.

It is a matter for satisfaction that there has been a great deal of improvement in the financial situation, and at the end of this

financial year the deficit will only be Rs. 1 million.

"Now, this is without taking into account two substantial items of Revenue to which I referred in the course of my speech last year, namely, the surplus in the Office Savings Bank and the amount we got from the Currency Account, which totals Rs. 5,500,000.

"Even if the deficit is deducted from the Surplus Balance at the end of this financial year we shall have in the General Reserve Rs. 10 million and in the Surplus Account Rs. 11,406,115, a total of Rs. 21 million.

Estimates for 1938-39

"Now, I would ask the House to turn its attention to the financial proposals for the year 1938-39.

"The House will notice that the estimate of expenditure is Rs. 125,952,900, which includes Loan Fund expenditure of Rs. 5,471,160. When this amount is deducted, the amount that has to be met from General Revenue is Rs. 124,481,740.

"The Financial Secretary estimates that the revenue for 1938-39 will be Rs. 117,426,650. It exceeds the current year's revenue by Rs. 3 million. This estimate of revenue, it is interesting to know, included Income Tax, which was expected to yield Rs. 17 million and Estate Duty which was expected to produce Rs. 60,000 this year."

When they compared the estimates of expenditure and revenue, Sir Baron added, they would see that there was a nominal deficit of Rs. 6,055,000 and that when the normal savings were taken into account, which the Financial Secretary estimated at Rs. 5,500,000, the actual difference at the end of next year would be only Rs. 555,000.

"This can be well met from

THE TRAVANCORE BANK

Proposed Deputation to Reserve Bank Board

Madras, July 18.

Representatives of creditors of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank Limited, from several centres met this morning at the Congress House, with Mr. E. Krishnaswami Bharathi, M. L. A., in the chair, when a central committee of creditors was formed.

After discussion, it was decided that the Committee should wait in a deputation on the Governor and Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, and also on the Premier of Madras, to urge them to have the Bank reconstructed.

Madras, July 18.

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Director, Reserve Bank of India, met the Prime Minister this afternoon at the Secretariat.

It is believed that conversation related in the main to the affairs of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY

Introduction of Formal Tamil Grammar for the Inter-Arts and Vidwan's Entrance Examinations

Swami Vipulananda arrived in Jaffna on Wednesday morning by the Talaimannar train after having attended the half-yearly meeting of the Board of Studies in Tamil of the Madras University.

Interviewed by a representative of the *Hindu Organ* the Swami said that the Board has unanimously decided to introduce formal Tamil Grammar as a definite subject for the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the Vidwan's Entrance examination conducted by the University. The Board has prescribed Sri-la-Sri Arumuga Navalar's *Ilak-kana-Churukham* for Inter-Arts candidates and Nannool-Kandikai-Urai for the Vidwan Entrance candidates.

surplus balances, if it is necessary to do so and it would be the same surplus at the end of next year as at the beginning, viz., Rs. 20 million.

Sir Baron next referred to two items of revenue which had not been brought into account. If they were taken into account, then there would be at the end of the next financial year a surplus of not less than Rs. 25 million.

Public Debt

It was worthwhile, said Sir Baron, to refer to their Public Debt. At September 30th, 1938, the Public Debt would be Rs. 194,191,333 and the Sinking Fund contributions would amount to Rs. 60,795,288 leaving a net balance of Rs. 127,396,025. It was Rs. 10 million above the current year's estimated revenue.

The Public Debt was not very high. He ventured to suggest that those financial proposals fulfilled the requirements of finance, namely, a balanced budget where expenditure was met from ordinary revenue without additional taxation.

RELIEF TO MADRAS AGRICULTURISTS

SCALING DOWN OF DEBTS

TWO MONTHS' WORKING OF THE ACT

Madras, July 18.

THE Madras Government have just published a statement showing the results of the working of the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1938, during the months of March and April 1938.

The statement shows that in March, the number of suits pending was 3,088 whereas the number in April was 13,103.

In the former month, section 8 of the Act relating to debts incurred before 1st October, 1932, was applied to 188 cases involving nearly Rs. 1.15 lakhs in claims. This amount was scaled down to Rs. 59,760 and odd. In April the number of suits to which this section was applied was 506, the amount involved being Rs. 2.44 lakhs and the amount was scaled down to about Rs. 1.15 lakhs.

The number of suits to which section 9 i.e., relating to debts incurred on or after 1st October, 1932, was 188 in March. The amount involved was Rs. 28,155. In April, the number of suits to which that section was applied was 485. The amount involved was Rs. 88,256 and the amount was scaled down to Rs. 65,485.

Section 13 of the Act governing the rate of interest payable by agriculturists was applied to 48 cases in March and the claims amounting to Rs. 3,775 were scaled down to Rs. 736. In April, that section was applied to 70 cases and the claims for Rs. 5,209 were scaled down to Rs. 1,393.

The provision governing the cost was applied to 48 cases in March and claims totalling Rs. 3,274 were reduced to Rs. 2,830. In April, the number of suitors benefited by this section was 118 and the amount reduced was from Rs. 5,110 to Rs. 2,786.

By the application of Section 19 in March, nine cases involving the decreed amounts for Rs. 2012 were scaled down to Rs. 1,049, while in April the benefit of that section was given to 108 cases.

The claims for Rs. 1.3 lakhs were scaled down to Rs. 93,950. Under section 20, stay of execution proceedings were ordered in 816 cases in March and 4,250 in April.

The benefit of Section 21 governing adjudications in insolvency was secured in one case in March and the claim was reduced from Rs. 5,675 to 1,783. In April this section was applied to 59 cases and the amount involved was Rs. 77. It was scaled down to Rs. 51.

Under section 23 which provides for the setting aside of sales of immovable property in certain cases, 12 sought the benefit in March and 182 in April.

Taking the whole number of cases relating to agriculturists, it is found that 1,288 cases were disposed of in March and 5,732 in April. Of this none of them was disposed of otherwise than under the Act of 1938 in March while three were disposed of otherwise in April, two having been cases where the parties arranged a compromise and one dismissed for default. At the close of March, 1,600 cases were pending while at the close of April, the number pending is put down as 7,371.

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[MIS. 101. 21 & 25-7-38]

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 621.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kanaisapillai Gnanasambander of Vannarponnai East Jaffna Deceased.
Sivakamasunderamma widow of the late Velauther Sinnadippillai Kanaisapillai of Vannarponnai East, Jaffna presently of Colombo

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Wairamuttu Arumugam Basiah and wife
2. Balambikal of Colombo and
3. Kanaisapillai Somasunderam of do Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner Sivakamasunderamma praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Kanaisapillai Gnanasambander coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 9th day of July 1938 in the presence of Mr. C. A. Niles Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 10th day of June 1938 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the mother of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 25th day of July 1938 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 14th day of July 1938
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge.

[O. 29. 21 & 25-7-38]



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1938.

THE VILLAGE COW

WITH THE INCREASING recognition of the value of milk as a first class diet for children as well as adults, the problem of the milk supply of Ceylon is receiving the earnest attention of official as well as unofficial bodies. It has been held hitherto that the indigenous cow is a poor supplier of milk and that some better breed should be imported to augment and improve the Island's milk supply. But the experiment which DR. YOUNGMAN carried out at Peradeniya and the re-

sults obtained therefrom should make one revise the unfounded view as to the defects of the indigenous cows. The *Tropical Agriculturist*, writing editorially on the subject, expresses the following considered opinion:

"We are convinced that the solution of the problem of the milk supply of Ceylon lies in the improvement of the local breed of cattle in this manner, and not in the importation and acclimatization of the imported dairy cow. The imported cow soon degenerates in quality in our unaccustomed environment, if disease does not actually kill her off; and a dairy industry producing an adequate supply of cheap milk cannot be sustained by a continuous stream of imports of cattle. Therefore we hope that the response to the appeal of the Cattle Breeders' Association will be substantial, especially amongst the younger generation of land-owners who have enough years before them to enable them to see the first fruits of their labours before they hand the work over to a still younger generation."

It is a custom, almost considered a sacred duty, to rear at least one cow in every Hindu home. Time was when every Hindu followed this as a rule, and the cow was literally worshipped. It was fed well and tended as a member of the family. It received as much attention, if not more, at the hands of a householder, as a child. It was considered the giver of many gifts. The cow, in fact, supplied many of the wants of a family, in the form of milk, curd, ghee and last but not the least of all, manure for the family garden. Even now there is the same venerable attention paid to the cow in a Hindu family especially in the villages. But with the cessation of agricultural activities by most families, owing to the attachment of young men to soft jobs under Government, the village life has deteriorated with the result that the cow too has been allowed to degenerate. The indigenous cow, therefore, is now looked down upon as a burden. The results of the Peradeniya experiment should reassure in our countrymen the possibility of improving the local breed so as to make it supply the milk needed for the country. The imported cow, quite naturally, will not take to this country so easily and is bound to degenerate in time. The milk supply of this country rests, therefore, in the proper selection and care of the indigenous cow.

The great drawback in the country, especially in the North, is the lack of adequate pasture-lands. If the authorities will help the people in this direction, there is no reason why a people who by tradition and training are worshippers of the cow should not take to cattle-breeding successfully and thus ensure a regular and better supply of milk in the country. The lack of pasture-lands has been a long-standing grievance

of agriculturists, and many appeals have been made to the authorities for a solution of this problem. It is time some relief was given to the people in this respect.

Their Majesties' Visit

The visit of Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth to France is an event pregnant with immense potentialities for the peace of Europe, which is today distracted by wars and threats of war. It is at once a visible expression of the "ideals of liberty, peace and friendship" which animate the two great Western Democracies and a potent warning to the Fascist States that, for good or ill, the Franco-British entente is a solid reality which could be depended upon to pull together in times of peace no less than in those of war. No wonder that, in these circumstances, Their Majesties' visit is acclaimed by all France as a welcome gesture expressive of the understanding friendship that has for long existed between the two peoples. M. Lebrun correctly echoed the feelings of his countrymen, when he referred to the Franco-British entente as having gained in strength and efficacy "during the dark period of the World War". In these days of storm and stress through which Europe is passing, France naturally looks upon the Franco-British alliance as the most effective guarantee of her peace and security. One cannot, however, be blind to the fact that in recent years the Western Democracies have been following a policy in relation to foreign affairs which appeared to be incompatible with their basic ideals and principles. It is to be hoped that Britain and France will revise this weak and vacillating policy and make it a point to pull their weight in the interest of peace and respect for international law.

Co-ordination Of Hindu Charities

All-India Association to be Formed

Bombay.

A SCHEME for one Central All-India organisation, to be legally registered and vested with sole powers of control and administration of All-Hindu public religious and charitable trusts, is afoot. An association of Hindus holding eminent social positions, it is understood, is being formed for this purpose.

The object is to secure co-ordination of all public Hindu charities so as to prevent abuses, to create public opinion in favour of enlightened charities in the light of modern re-

Tributes to Dr. I. H. Curr

Public Meeting Decides on Presentation

DR. Isabel H. Curr, head of the McLeod Hospital for Women and Children at Inuvil, is retiring in September after 42 years' service, and Sir Waitalingam Duraiswamy presided at a public meeting held at the Jaffna Central College hall on Monday to consider what steps should be taken to show public gratitude and appreciation of her work.

Sir Waitalingam said that there was not one person in the country who would not feel sad at the impending departure of Dr. Curr. To him it was a matter of personal sorrow as Dr. Curr had rendered services, especially in the villages, which were unequalled in any walk of life. She had been a mother to most mothers.

Her services, he added, were much more than medical. Her life was an inspiration to them all. Her charm of manner cheered her patients always and had an ennobling influence on those who came into contact with her.

Suitable Memento

Dr. Curr was about to go back to her country, Scotland. They, the Tamils, who were called "the Scots of the North" were glad that Dr. Curr hailed from Scotland. It was their bounden duty to show their appreciation of her work in some tangible form.

Mr. S. Kanagasabai, Crow Advocate, moved that a suitable presentation be made to her on the eve of her retirement, and that subscriptions be raised from all friends and well-wishers.

Mr. Kanagasabai said that Dr. Curr was not only a medical missionary but one who had identified herself in their social life.

Mr. Sam. A. Sabapathy, Chairman, U. D. C., seconding the resolution, added that Dr. Curr had been one of the first to welcome him into this world.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. R. R. Nalliah, a Committee was appointed to carry out the decision of the meeting, with Mr. T. C. Rajaratnam as Secretary and Mudaliyar V. Ponnambalam as Treasurer.

quirements as opposed to purely orthodox motives, and to accord free guidance and information to prospective donors.

The Association intends to impress the necessity of application of funds for the fulfilment of modern needs such as teaching of useful occupation, establishment of children's home provision of playing fields to promote physical training, establishment of hospitals, general relief work, training of blind persons, redemption of ex-convicts, slum clearance and erection of cheap residential quarters. A comprehensive scheme is intended to be formulated and submitted to the authorities for approval.

FRANCE'S ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO KING AND QUEEN

Three Day's State Visit of King George and Queen

KING DRINKS A TOAST TO FRANCE

London, Tuesday.

SCENES of wild enthusiasm greeted King George and Queen Elizabeth on their arrival at Boulogne and subsequently in Paris at the beginning of their three day's State visit to France.

THEIR Majesties and their suits embarked on the yacht "Enchantress" at Dover at 10.55 (British standard time) in the morning, accompanied by Admiral Evans (Evans of the Broke), Commander-in-Chief of the Nore. They first inspected a guard-of-honour at the quayside.

Paris, Tuesday.

At the brilliant banquet given by the President and Madame Lebrun to their Majesties at the Elysee Palace today, the King toasted the honour and glory of France.

M. Lebrun, in a speech, expressed the sincere joy of France in greeting the Sovereigns of a nation which was their friend. He expressed sorrow over the circumstances which led to a postponement of the journey.

"Born of long tradition, confirmed by constant contact of thoughts and efforts, consecrated by the hardest trials, inspired by the same ideals of liberty, peace and friendship which unite our two countries, this friendship," M. Lebrun said, "has acquired, in the course of its development, that strength which alone can be given by the same conception of human values of equal concern to face the difficult problems in national and international life in a generous spirit of understanding."

"The Franco-British entente founded by your illustrious grandfather gave under the glorious reign of George V, measure of its efficacy during the dark period of the world War. In the world's present state of moral unrest, great obligations still lie on our two nations, both of which are equally interested in human progress. The maintenance of peace, within the limits of respect for international law permits neither hesitation regarding the task to be accomplished nor a falling-off of our daily efforts. It is towards this that all our thoughts should be most firmly directed."

"The King, speaking in French, said that he was deeply touched with the welcome the Queen and he had received. It would be impossible, he declared, to recall a period in which Anglo-French relations were more intimate. They were inspired by the same ideal, had the same attachment to democratic principles and the same belief in the benefits of individual liberty."

"We are proud," His Majesty said, "of this political faith which we share with other great nations, but we fully realise that it carries with it heavy responsibilities and, in the period in which we live, it

demand from us all to a high degree the noble qualities of courage, wisdom and determination."

The King emphasised that Anglo-French friendship was directed against no other Power. On the contrary, their Governments ardently desired to find, by means of international agreements a solution for the political problems threatening the peace of the world and for the economic difficulties restricting human well-being.

The action of their Governments was, thus, directed towards the common goal of assuring the happiness of the peoples of the world by means of true co-operation.

His Majesty concluded by saying that he was deeply touched by M. Lebrun's wishes for the greatness and prosperity of Great Britain and the Overseas Dominions and toasted the honour and glory of France.

A Good Samaritan helps a Sickly Woman

A sickly woman named Thangamuttu who was lying unconscious at Koolavady, Manipay, but received no practical sympathy from a crowd that had gathered round her, was picked up by a motorist who was passing that way and left at the Jaffna Police Station. The Police despatched her to the Hospital. She is reported to be the mother-in-law of one Kathiravelu whose identity is not known.

Bolts Away with Chain

It is reported that Sellathamby Nagamma, a servant girl of Rev Mather, bolted away yesterday with a chain valued at Rs. 75/-. She was arrested at her home at Allaippiddy, with the chain, and produced in Court today.

No Progress Without Risks

Madras Premier on Ideal of Sacrifice

EVERY reform was bound to cause injury to some people. If all people were cured of disease, the druggists would have no employment at all. If prohibition was introduced, those living by tapping toddy would find their employment gone. This dislocation was inevitable and would get adjusted in the long run, though for the time being it caused much inconvenience. They could not progress unless they were ready to take risks.

With these observations, the Hon Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Premier of Madras, placed before the public of Nellore, in his address to an audience of over 10,000 villagers, the new Congress ideology of sacrifice.

Their country, he continued could be happy even like other countries in the world and in order to get that happiness, they had to make sacrifice at the present moment. He wanted them to get ready for that sacrifice. "Do not imagine that the Congress Government is there to repair bridges, or lay out roads, or do this small thing or that", he said. "By and by, the Congress Government will ask people to make sacrifices in order that the future of the nation might be glorious. Till now, it is only during the national campaign that we asked for sacrifices. But do not imagine that the tale of sacrifice is over. New forms of sacrifices will have to be undertaken in new situations that have come about. Under the best of the Government, the people will have to make new kinds of sacrifice. The Gandhian plan of deliverance of our country is based on sacrifice from beginning to end. Already the creditors had a taste of it. The Debt Relief Act had been passed and agriculturists have been benefited and creditors injured. It is sacrifice for the creditors in order that cultivators might be happier. If you want the Congress Government to function effectively and not merely display for the time being some sensation, we have to get ready for making big sacrifices."

Congress Principles

Referring to the necessity of taxation in order to undertake nation-building activities, the Premier said that if the villagers could contribute their labour instead of money in the form of taxes, it would obviate the levy of taxation to some extent. The taxation that the Congress Government wanted from the rich people was in the nature of their contribution for the general advantage of the people. Similarly, the contribution expected from a lawyer might be for instance that for every ten paid cases undertaken, he might conduct one case free of charge. A doctor would be granted licence only after working among the poor for some specified time and so also the student might be asked to go to the village and teach the ryot and also take the plough and help him in the labour. If a channel had to be dug, the Government would ask all young men to lend their services free. In this manner, the Congress Government might go on, if people did not

THE NORTHERN ASSIZES

SIX YEARS FOR MANSLAUGHTER

MALAYALI ASKS FOR TAMIL-SPEAKING JURY

MARIMUTTU Muttiah of Panikka-neeraviady, Mullaitivu District, who stood charged at the Northern Assizes with the murder of Mr. Veeragathiar Nagalingam, Overseer, pleaded guilty to the lesser offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

Accused Wants Tamil- Speaking Jury

When the case was taken up for trial at the Northern Assizes on Tuesday, the accused in the case, Kandiah Ramupillai, a Malayali, residing at Hospital Road, submitted to court that he should be tried by a Tamil-speaking Jury.

As Tamil-speaking Jurors were not present, His Lordship postponed the case to Saturday, and ordered the summoning of Tamil-speaking jurors in the future.

Seventh Case

Vyramuttu Ponnudurai who stood charged at the Northern Assizes, with having attempted to murder Asaippillai Sanmugam by causing injuries to the latter by driving Car Z. 2312 in a reckless manner, was discharged today in the course of the trial.

PRODUCE PROTECTION

New Law to be Introduced

Colombo, July 20.

Notes for an ordinance to regulate the importation of agricultural commodities and to facilitate the sale of Ceylon agricultural products were considered at a special meeting of the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands today.

The proposal will be considered jointly by the Executive Committees of Commerce and Agriculture before the notes are submitted to the Legal Draftsman.

want higher taxation. In many ways, said the Premier, the Congress Government, would adopt new ways, and the people should be prepared for such sacrifices. Else as a nation they who were so backward and were caught in the mire of poverty, ignorance, illiteracy, helplessness and misery could not extricate themselves.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reopening of the Northern Ports

Sir,—No Government in the world will close all the Ports of a country for all the time for the fear of plague or any other deadly disease. The Government of Ceylon has closed all the Northern Ports for the passenger traffic. The closing of the Ports synchronised with the opening of the Madawachchi Talaimannar Railway line, possibly with the object of diverting the Northern traffic by the rail route and to make it pay. For thirty years the Ports remain closed. The result is that poverty and unemployment reign supreme. The people of the North who could get into India by the sea in two hours with fifty cents for a person are compelled to undertake a journey for more than 24 hours at an expense of Rs. 12/- or more. All trade and commerce have ceased. All ship-owners have become bankrupt. Labourers ceased to have work. Dealing in opium and ganja was definitely the result of the action of the Government in closing the ports, and people had to find some means fair or foul, for their existence. Government has not assisted in any other manner to help these people or to solve their problem.

Several attempts were made by the late Hon'ble Sir P. Ramana- than to have at least one port re-opened. Mr. K. Balasingham moved in the last Legislative Council to have the Ports reopened and a Committee was appointed but with the death of the Legislative Council the Committee also died. The first Council under the Donoughmore Constitution failed to take any notice of this matter. Mr. S. Natesan, M. S. C. gave notice to the State Council at the beginning of this Council and several appeals were made by the public to the Government. The matter is being endlessly discussed among the Chief Secretary, and the Ministers of Home Affairs, Health and the Transport. This Council is to be dissolved in another one and a half years. It is most unfortunate that the Government does not come to any finality.

All what is asked for is to reopen one port at least for the present for passenger traffic, and Government need not spend a single cent now on harbour or other arrangements till a Commission, if necessary, is appointed to report which port or ports are to be reopened. The matter should not be delayed any longer. It is an economical question of importance. It interferes with the convenience of thousands of Hindu pilgrims and their religious practices.

The Northern Ports yield yearly not less than 16 lacs of rupees. The Government cannot say that they are short of funds to improve the ports.

The reopening of one of the northern ports is not only necessary for the people of the North but also for the people of Ceylon and the Government. The people of Ceylon can have a speedier and less expensive route to India. In times of War, if the Pamban bridge is knocked down or blocked, there will be no alternative

route to secure provisions or military aid. I do not think that the people of the South wish to spend more money and time. The Madawachchi—Talaimannar railway line is a superfluous line. Air mails are now in force.

Kankasanturai is 28 miles from India and the closest Port in Ceylon. It is the Railway terminus. There is an Excise Station. There was a Police Station. People of Ceylon can get into India within 2 hours through this Port. This Port should be preferred.

The people of Jaffna are goaded into breaking laws. I will not be surprised if the law prohibiting passenger traffic through this or other ports is broken. The Government does not appear to pay any respect to the feelings and needs of the people and is not responsive at all.

Yours etc.

A. THEDCHANAMOORTHY.

Title-Hunters

Sir,—Ceylon has many things to learn from India. The patriots of that country have left many examples worthy of being emulated by the Ceylonese. The example which the Bihar Legislative Assembly has recently set by the passing without opposition a resolution, recommending to the authorities to discontinue the conferring of titles or titular distinction on any person in the province by His Majesty or the Governor General, deserves the highest congratulations from all Indian citizens. This would serve as a good lesson to many in Ceylon who hunt after titles yearly in order to satisfy their vanity. It is a great pity that all the noble examples set by India failed to correct the slavish mentality of the Ceylonese.

Many wealthy men in India have sacrificed all their wealth, their comforts in life, etc. and are devoting their whole time in rendering service to the cause of their country at great personal inconvenience and hardship. Some of these great men declined to accept titles when conferred upon them by the government, and the majority of them want the government not to confer any titles to any one, as they consider that those who accept same will be dangerous to their country.

In Ceylon many wealthy men who do not give a cent as charity to a beggar, who do not care to feed a starving pauper and who blankly refuse to do any other charitable work and turn away the most deserving people who approached them to get some help to educate their sons or to give their daughters in marriage; who remain unmarried for want of jewels and dowry, pose as philanthropists with a view to getting titles. Some of them are business men having the scope of employing few dozens of educated men under them. They are employing outsiders, such as Paravas, in preference to local men. If these men are really interested in rendering service to their country, will they ever think of employing foreigners when their own relations, neighbours and men of their own country are wandering about the place for want of employment. Are

such men not ashamed to call themselves public workers?

Some of our men when they are satisfied with all the material comforts in life, have an urge for getting Honours from government. How to get honours from government without advertising their names in the press or by some other means? However miser a man may be, he will have at least some way for the money to leak out. One would like to open a free dispensary; another would like to establish some other free institution, and invite all the well-to-do people of the place and the chief government officials in the district to preside on the occasion and open the building. Some of these free institutions were put up to serve different purposes. The first motive was to get honours from government; secondly to serve as a memorial in the name of some deceased members in the donor's family; thirdly to provide work for some workless members of his family, and so on. In this way the officer concerned was satisfied. The next thing is to wait when the King's next birthday would fall to submit their names to the officer concerned either directly or indirectly. All these had cost them a good sum of money. Then they are officially informed of the titles they are to be conferred with and ordered to present themselves before the Governor for the investiture. Before proceeding to Colombo they had to advance money to selected leaders to arrange a spate of receptions to meet them while returning from Colombo burdened with vainglories. By doing so, our people betray their own weakness. Really great men have always held honours in contempt. Men who deserve honours do not care for it; but others who do not deserve hunt after it. The honours conferred by the people of the place for services done to their country, carry more weight than the honours given by the government.

It would be a great boon if our councillors too have followed the example of Bihar and saved the country from this shameful scramble for titles. What we wish is that our countrymen do not hunt after titles, but let honour come to them by their sacrifices and service in the cause of the country. The honour should be such as should make the people honour those to whom honour is due. If a man leads a life of sacrifice and charity, he is known and respected by the people. Simple conferment of titles will not bring any change in the estimation of the people. He who lived a noble life was sure to be remembered by his countrymen. It is a truth for all times to come.

"Well Wisher"

Public Lectures In Jaffna

Sir,—The Readers' Union, Jaffna, was formed recently with the object of providing public lectures, debates etc., for the benefit of the public. The first lecture delivered under the auspices of the Union was on "America Today" by Rev. Bunker, Principal, Jaffna College. More lectures are being arranged. It is hoped to provide monthly one or more lectures. It is our object to create an intellectual and cultural atmosphere, and also to be of great help to our student population. The meetings arranged by the Union will always be announced in

ELECTION OF V. C. CHAIRMEN

Chavakachcheri V. C.

A meeting of the newly elected members of the Village Committee of Chavakachcheri was held at the V. C. court house at 9 a.m. on the 15th inst. for the purpose of electing a Chairman. Mr. R. B. Naish, Government Agent, N. P. presided. The names of Mr. P. K. Chelliah Pillai, the sitting Chairman and Mr. A. S. Canagaratnam B. A., teacher, Driberg English School, were duly proposed and seconded and the voting was by secret ballot. The Government Agent declared Mr. S. K. Chelliah Pillai elected Chairman by a majority of 3 votes, the winning candidate securing 11 votes as against 8.

Great enthusiasm and excitement prevailed as two other candidates for Chairmanship retired in favour of Mr. Canagaratnam and put in a combined fight against the sitting Chairman. This is the first time in the history of the Village Committee of Chavakachcheri that a sitting Chairman has been re-elected. (Cor.)

Moolai V. C.

Mr. M. Krishnar, Moolai, was elected Chairman of the Changkanai Village Committee on 16-7-38. The other contestant to the Chairmanship was Mr. A. K. Navaratnam, Proctor S. C., an ex-chairman of this Village Committee.

Mr. R. B. Naish, Government Agent, who presided, declared amidst deafening applause, the election of Mr. Krishnar, who thanked the Government Agent and the members of the Committee in suitable words, and promised to manage the affair of the Committee economically and efficiently. (Cor.)

Mandaitivu V. C.

Mr. Kanapathypillai Kailasapillai, the well-known landed proprietor and sub postmaster of Mandaitivu, has been re-elected Chairman of the above Village Committee for the third time in succession. Unlike previous occasions, this time he faced keen contests and succeeded.

HINDU BOARD OF EDUCATION

New Manager of Schools

Mr. A. Chellappah, retired accountant, has been appointed General Manager of Schools, under the Hindu Board of Education, vice Dr. S. Subramaniam.

the Press. It is hoped that our people will attend the lectures in large numbers and encourage our movement.

Those who wish to join our Union and encourage our movement will please join as members. The annual subscription is only Rs. 1 00.

Yours truly,

K. M. CHELLAPPAN,
Hony. Treasurer.

Mr. Justice Koch Resigns

Part-heard Murder Case

Colombo, Tuesday.

MR. Justice Koch sent in his papers of resignation yesterday afternoon. Up to Friday last he was presiding at the Colombo Assizes and when the Court rose for the day the hearing of a murder case, which was proceeding, was adjourned till yesterday.

Yesterday, however, the news was received that Mr. Justice Koch was unable to attend Court through indisposition. The Jury in the part-heard case was discharged by the Chief Justice who ordered a re-trial of the prisoner.

The news of the resignation of Mr. Justice Koch came as a surprise to his many friends at Hultsdorp for he appeared to be in the best of health after his return from a holiday in Australia.

Mr. Justice Koch is a barrister-at-law, Middle Temple. Before his elevation to the Bench he commanded a very large practice in the District Court of Colombo, and was appointed a King's Counsel in 1932. On various occasions he acted as Solicitor-General, and as District Judge, Colombo, as Commissioner of Assize, and as Puisne Justice until he was confirmed in the last named office on July 12, 1935.

The resignation of Mr. Justice Koch reduces the present number of judges available on the Bench of the Supreme Court to six as Mr. Justice Poyser and Mr. Justice Soerits are away from the Island on leave. There will be a further reduction in the personnel of the Bench of the Supreme Court when Mr. Justice Maartensz, who has sent in his papers, retires on August 5th.

At present the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Hearne and Mr. Justice de Kretser are presiding at the Colombo, Galle and Kalutara Assizes, respectively, leaving only two judges—Mr. Justice Maartensz and Mr. Justice Moseley—available for appeal work and any other emergency matter that may arise.

When the Court of Criminal Appeal begins to function three judges will have to be available to hear those appeals and one judge at least will have to stand by to deal with the multifarious matters that come up before the Supreme Court. It has also to be taken into consideration that judges like all other human beings must fall ill at some time or another and there must be other judges available to carry on the work without resorting to acting appointments for short periods by drawing on the chief District of Colombo and disorganising its work. Since the increase in the number of judges the necessity for appointing Commissioners of Assizes has also ceased.

Ancient Tamil Theatre

(Continued from page 1)

tam), acute sensibility or tenderness. (18)

Musical Instruments

The musical instruments played on the stage have already been mentioned in my article on *The Ancient Tamil Drama* published in the *Hindu Organ* of 11-7-38. *Malaipadukaduam* adds ஆகுளி (Akuli), small drum; பண்டில் (Pandil), cymbal made of bell-metal; கோடு (Kodu), horn; தூம்பு (Thoompu) or செடுவங்கியம் (Kurunthoompu) a long pipe or clarinet resembling the trunk of an elephant; குறந்தூம்பு (Kurunthoompu) short pipe or clarinet; தட்டைப்பறை (Taddaipparai), flat drum; எல்லரி (Ellari), cymbal, and பதலை (Patalai), a single-headed large drum. (19) *Purananuru* also mentions these instruments. (20)

When the dramatic companies toured the country, these musical instruments were packed in a hold-all known as கலப்பை (Kalappai, கலம்பை; bag), and carried in a pingo. (21)

These musical instruments were played on the stage in an admirable manner. The singers (யாழ்) followed the flute (குழல்), the small drums (கண்ணுமை) followed the singers, the big drums (முழவு) followed the small ones, and in turn were followed by ஆரத்திரிகை which dominated all. The harmony produced was such that it resembled a kite and its shadow ever following each other in two constant parallel lines. (22)

Conclusion

What we may gather from the above is, that the Dramatic Art of the ancient Tamils will bear comparison with its modern proto-

(18) "சிங்காரம் பெருகை கருணை வீரியம் உற்பதம் பயம் ரென்றிறல் குற்றை சார்தம்"

Diwakaram, xi.

(19) "தினவார் விசித்த முழுவே டாகுளி முன்னுருக் குற்ற விழங்கடர்ப் பாண்டின் மின்னிரும் லீவி யணிந்ததழைக் கோட்டெடு"

கண்ணாடை விடுத்த களிற்றுயிர்

அம்பி அரிவிப்பயி ரியிருங் குறும்பரத் தும் பொடு

விளிப்பது கவருத் தீங்குழ றுதைது
கருவுண் றிசைக்கு மரிக்குறற் றட்டை
கடிகவர் பொலிக்கும் வல்வா பெல்லரி
கொடிதரு பாணிய பதலையும் பிறவும்" 3-11

(20) "மண்முழா வமைமின் பண்யாழ் நிரமின்"

கண்விந் தூம்பிற் களிற்றுயிர் கொடுமி
னெல்லரி தொடுமி னுதுவி தொடுமின்
பதலை யொருகண் பைபென் விடக்கு மின்" 152: 14-17.

(21) a. "கார்கோட் பலவின் காய்த் துணர் கடுப்ப கோரீர் கருக்கிக் காயகலப்பை"

Malaipadukaduam, 12-13.

b. "காலினெங் கலனை் கருக்கி நெங் கலப்பை"

Purananuru, 206: 10.

(22) "குழல்வழி தீனற் தியாழே யாழ் வழித் தண்ணுமை மின்றது தகவே தண் ணுமைப் பின்வழி மின்றது முழுவே முழுவொடு கூடிநின் றிசைத்த தாமத் திரிகை யாமத் திரிகையோ ட்த்தர மின்றி கோடிசண் டுடையதோர் மண்மல மாக."

Silappadikaram, iii, 139-144.

NEW METHOD OF SCHOOL INSPECTIONS

(Continued from page 2)

year in this case being lengthened by one, two or three months.

Schools having their annual inspections between April and August will have their next promotions in March, 1939.

In this case schools having their annual inspections in August will have their next annual inspection after months, the rest after 9, 10, 11 and 12 months, respectively. These schools will again promote their pupils in December, 1939, after nine months.

Financial Year Problem

It is considered to be helpful if the financial year of all schools could end in December. But as the checking and the collection of a large number of annual returns cannot be done within one or two months, the financial year of each school will have to remain as it is now.

Annual returns will be collected on a day between the 20th and the end of the month fixed for the annual inspection at present and endorsements of certificates will be made on that date.

The endorsements will depend upon the observations made by the inspector at incidental visits, which will be without notice, during any part of the year.

Where a teacher's work has been found to be unsatisfactory or if a teacher happens to be ill or absent at the first visit, the inspecting officer will visit the school again after some time on a fixed date.

The incidental visits will last a day or two, and more than one inspector may take part in the inspection so that in their nature these inspections will be similar to the annual inspections of the present time—the only difference being that they will be done without previous notice and promotions will not be made at such a visit.

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types. As a result of their excellence, the dramatic companies were lavishly patronized by king and nobles, heroes and commanders, as well as by the general public. This may be gauged from the fact that the dramatic audience was always immensely large so much so that Tiruvalluvar says:—

"கூத்தாட் டவைக்குழாத் தந்தேற பெருஞ்செல்வம் போக்கு மதுவின் தந்தேற"

Kural, 332.

meaning:—"The acquisition of wealth is like the gathering together of an assembly for a theatre; its expenditure is the breaking up of that assembly."

The Village Cow

Experiments at Improving Local Cattle

"WE are convinced that the solution of the problem of the milk supply of Ceylon lies in the improvement of the local breed of cattle in this manner and not in importation and acclimatization of the imported dairy cow. The imported cow soon degenerates in quality in our unaccustomed environment if, disease does not actually kill her off; and a dairy industry producing an adequate supply of cheap milk cannot be sustained by a continuous stream of imports of cattle. Therefore we hope that the response to the appeal of the Cattle Breeders' Association will be substantial, especially amongst the younger generation of land-owners who have enough years before them to enable them to see the first fruits of their labours before they hand the work over to a still younger generation."

Thus writes *The Tropical Agriculturist* editorially in its last issue. It further observes:—

The note on the herd of local black cattle at Peradeniya published in this number would be of special interest to those land-owners who are willing to respond to the appeal made to them by the Cattle Breeders' Association of Ceylon to undertake the improvement of the indigenous cow by the formation of selected herds. This small herd established by Dr. Youngman is the first attempt made in Ceylon to grade up cattle by selection and care. It has had only four years of life: there has been no time for a second generation to show its response to adequate feeding and housing. In fact the note does not profess to be a record of achievement, but only illustrates the nature of the available material with which the would-be breeder can begin his experiments.

It must be borne in mind that the 12 cows which make up the herd were not selected in milk; nor had they received any special care when they were young; they were selected only because they looked healthy, and appeared to be typical of the breed. Therefore their milk yield may be regarded as the normal for the good village cow. The record shows that two cows produced over 1,000 pints of milk each in one lactation period, with a daily average of over half a gallon. If the first twelve cows selected without any reference to their milk yielding capacity included these two animals, it is a reasonable assumption that there must be amongst the country's cattle population of 1½ millions a fair number of exceptional cows that would give six or even eight pints a day. It is the duty of those who wish to establish promising herds to comb the countryside for these exceptional animals; they will then begin with foundation stock whose merits are not far below those of the ancestors of the commercial dairy herds of Europe.

Attention is drawn to the note to such incidental features as the instability of colour and the improvement in size produced by two generations of good feeding. These will eventually become matters of great interest to the cattle-breeders. But perhaps it would be advisable in the first instance to concentrate attention on milk production and to try to fix the characteristics of colour and size by selection within a herd of proved and established high milk yield at a later stage.

Order NisiIN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

held at Point Pedro

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 72/PT

In the matter of the Estate of the
late Thamotharam Muttukumaru
of Puloiy West Deceased.Kanchanamalamma widow of Muttu-
kumaru of Puloiy West

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Muttukumaru Nadarajah
2. Muttukumaru Sivarajah
3. Mankayattakarasi daughter of Muttukumaru
4. Muttukumaru Thangarajah
5. Somasundarampillai Arunasalam all of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal
before C. E. A. Samarakkody Esquire
Additional District Judge on the 9thday of July 1938 in the presence of
Mr. K. Muttukumaru Proctor on the
part of the Petitioner and the Petition
and affidavit of the Petitioner having
been read,It is hereby ordered that the 5th
Respondent be and is hereby ap-
pointed Guardian-ad litem over the
minors the 1st, 2nd 3rd and 4th Res-
pondents to represent them in these
Testamentary proceedings and that
the Petitioner be declared entitled to
take out Letters of Administration to
the above Estate as the widow of the
deceased and that Letters of Adminis-
tration be issued to her accordingly
unless the Respondents abovenamed
appear and show cause to the con-
trary on or before the 29th day of
July 1938.

The 12th day of July 1938.

Sgd. C. E. A. Samarakkody,

Additional District Judge.

[O. 28 21 & 25-7-38.]

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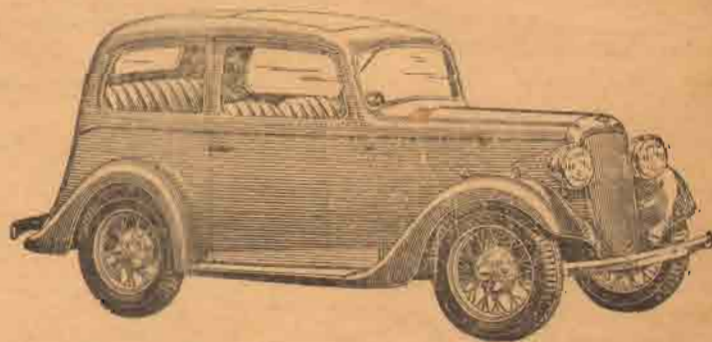
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