

THE Hindu Organ.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY

(Registered as a Newspaper)

[P. M. O. No. H. B.—59/300 of 13-7-38]

Estd. Sept. 11, 1889

VOL. L.

Phone 56,

JAFFNA, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1938.

Price 5 Cts.

NO. 39.

JAFFNA MAN'S CURIOUS LACK OF LOYALTY

Preferring Cigarette to Jaffna Cigar

MR. NATESAN REGRETS DELAY IN OPENING PORTS

THERE was a certain curious lack of loyalty on the part of the more civilised Jaffna Tamil who preferred a cigarette to a Jaffna Cigar.

THUS observed Mr. F. H. Aluwihare, Acting Minister of Agriculture, in the course of his Budget speech in the State Council. He also appealed to the loyalty of the Jaffna men to their own industry.

Mr. S. Natesan (Kankesan-turai) speaking on the Budget said that in spite of the assurance given by the Leader of the House, there was a gap between normal savings and normal expenditure.

The fact that the masses of the country could not any more bear additional taxation was one which could not be gainsaid by anybody in that House. As a matter of fact on previous occasions when budgets were presented in that House there was the clamour that the burden of taxes imposed on the poor should be revised in order that the masses might be relieved from the burden. So far as indirect taxation on foodstuffs was concerned he said that they had reached the point of saturation. There was the possibility of levying enhanced taxes in the form of income-tax and death duties but even from that source it was difficult to imagine that in succeeding years, especially if a depression should set in, there would be a possibility of relying on that taxation to fill the gap between revenue and expenditure.

In this country though there was no military burden the resources of the country were not sufficient to meet the needs of the people. Unemployment and poverty were features of the domestic life of the people.

"Tackle Problems"

The problems facing the country ought to be tackled by the Board of Ministers. The full responsibility rested on them. It was no use blaming

the Executive Committee system.

Had so far any Minister received obstruction from the Committees with regard to well-conceived schemes? he asked. The Committees were too willing to help the Ministers.

It was time, he said that the Board of Ministers realised their responsibility. Some of the Ministers, he was glad to say, had realised their responsibility. The Minister of Local Administration deserved to be congratulated on his outspoken comments on the lack of a co-ordinated policy in the Board of Ministers.

Referring to the Ministry of Agriculture, he said that Minister had some imaginary ideas about big colonisation schemes. The problem of increasing the food production had not obtained the necessary attention. He could not understand whether the Minister was solving unemployment problem or increasing the food production or opening up Colonisation Schemes. All sorts of schemes were being handled without any definite policy.

Had there been more co-ordination between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Education, he said, there would have been better results.

Mr. Natesan said that the education given in the Tamil and Sinhalese schools was certainly of a standard that could be commended by any educationist.

People who thought that too much money was being spent

(Continued on Page 7)

ANCIENT HINDU MARRIAGE

II. Possession of Children (Contd.)

By S. R. Muttakumar

(Continued from our issue of 18-8-38)

Necessity for Sons

THOUGH the Hindus love all their children alike, male or female, yet they consider that boys are more desirable, as it is supposed that a son can do what a daughter cannot for a deceased father. According to the Hindu scriptures, however worthy a man might be in all other respects to have his place among the gods, he can find no place in heaven, if he has no sons. He must beget a son to perform his last funeral rites, and to continue the periodical offerings to the manes. Unless this is done, his forefathers are supposed to pursue him with vengeance, because the race is extinct. For want of food in the shape of daily sacrifice, the household deities turn thin and pale, and wander about cursing the dead man, and there is no peace or rest for him in any of his subsequent births. By continuing the daily offerings, the son is said to draw forth from *put*, or keep his father from descending into *put*, a sort of hell or place of punishment for men who have no sons. On this account, a son is known as *putran* (पुत्रः).

The *Mahabharata*, therefore, says:-

"The hunger quenching by whose restless fire
The manes else would be consumed with woe,
Performing all the rites the gods require,
And helping worthy men on earth below,
One son begotten richer blessing brings
Than from a hundred sacrifices springs."

E. J. Robinson

The *Kanāpurnanam* also has:-

"The curses of your household gods to shun,
To save ancestral ghosts from vengeful pains,
Because in you their ruined race is run,
Enter the course which ancient writ ordains,
And rest not till the happiness you earn
Of having loving children in your turn"

E. J. Robinson.

Manu also says that "through a son one conquers worlds; through a son's son he obtains immortality; and through a

son's grandson, he attains the world of the sun. Since a son delivers the father from the hell called *put* the son was therefore called *putra* by the Self-existent himself." (7)

It is also considered of paramount importance that a man when dying should lay his head on the lap of his son who should repeat the greatest of all mantras, the *Panchakshara*, into the ear of his dying father. So great is the desire to have a son for this purpose, that the penances and rites performed by the parents to procure the desired object are innumerable. Vows are entered into, offerings made, pilgrimages undertaken, and various bodily sufferings undergone, to persuade the gods to bestow this blessing; hence the importance of adopting a son, when one is not born in the house.

Dr. Barnett remarks that "adopted sons were classified into 'given' or *dattaka* (surrendered while still in tutelage by their natural to their adopted parents), 'factitious' or *kriprima* (adopted in their manhood), 'self-surrendered' (giving themselves into adoption), foundlings and purchased sons. As a rule *dattakas* were recognized as legitimate sons, ranking next to lawfully begotten heirs, though some acknowledged only the latter and heiress-daughters or their sons in the first rank of inheritance, while others admitted all kinds of adoptive sons". (8)

So far as regards the father; now to come to the mother. In all the important ceremonies in the life of a Hindu girl, the desire that she should be the mother of sons is not lost sight of and care is taken to avoid any circumstance which may be regarded as likely to prejudice her chances in this respect. A childless woman, however great her social importance, can take no part in ceremonial occasions. At a wedding she cannot even be in the same room with the bride, nor assist her in any way. She should not be seated at any

(Continued on page 2)

(7) Dharma Shastra, ix, 137-38.

(8) Antiquities of India, pp. 117, 418.

ANCIENT HINDU MARRIAGE

(Continued from Page 1.)

spot by which the bride passes, and her very presence is concealed. On the other hand, the fire to kindle the sacrificial fire before which the nuptials are celebrated is brought in a tray by a married woman with her husband and several sons alive. The *Alatti* ceremony too is performed by two women who are mothers of many sons.

Position of Daughters

While it is true that, on account of the expense involved, several daughters are not welcomed, yet the Hindus believe that a daughter, when she is married, brings her parents as much merit as the performance of a great sacrifice.⁽⁹⁾ So great is the merit acquired by giving a daughter in marriage that a daughterless man does sometimes adopt a girl in order to bestow her on a bridegroom. If he does so, the ceremony is very like the one as would be performed in the case of his own daughter. He may also content himself with paying the expenses of some poor girl's marriage without formally adopting her; for, the merit in both cases is the same.

It has already been stated in my last article that in the *Daiva* form of marriage prevalent in ancient times the father gave his daughter away in marriage, after having adorned her with jewels and dress. In later times parents were compelled to make settlements on their daughters before marriage. This was so in Gujerat and in some parts of Southern India. In Kathiawar and some other places, though they did not do this, they gave their daughters jewelry which became the bride's personal property. Thus came into existence the Dowry System.

Female Infanticide

This Dowry System later on resulted in many vicious practices. Among the Rajputs, the father always had to give a dowry with his daughter, and the size of this dowry led to the practice of female infanticide amongst them, or, as it was euphemistically called causing one's daughter to drink milk. Mrs. Sinclair Stevenson writes: "The Gujerati term *dudhapitui*, or milk-drinking, is not merely enphemastic, but also suggestive of the method which was generally employed in the taking of the infant's life. The mother, having applied opium to her breast, and thus having poisoned at its source her babe's natural sustenance, would see her offspring, whilst pressed to her bosom, sink into the sleep of death. Other expedients too were at times adopted. The infant's head would be held down in a deep pail of milk; or a cloth, soaked in milk, would be thrust far back into the mouth so as to choke the child."⁽¹⁰⁾

The Census Report for 1891 states: "It is pretty certain that the deliberate putting to death of female infants is a practice that in the present day, at all events,

(9) Mrs. Stevenson's *Rites of the Twice-born*, p. 4.
(10) *Rites of the Twice-born* p. 56; note

is confined to exceedingly narrow limits....On the whole, even in Rajputana, the Census returns show that the practice must be very restricted in its operation... But many a girl is allowed to die unattended where medical aid would be at once called in if the son were attacked"⁽¹¹⁾

It is pleasing to note here that infanticide is practically unknown in Ceylon, and is regarded by the Tamils and the Sinhalese as a particularly atrocious crime, as also is abortion in the case of a pregnant woman. However, that infanticide did at one time exist amongst the Sinhalese, we know from Knox who writes: "As soon as the Child is born, the Father or some Friend apply themselves to an Astrologer to enquire, whether the Child be born in a prosperous Planet and a good hour or in an evil. If it be found to be an evil, they presently destroy it, either by starving, letting it lye and die, or by drowning it putting its head into a vessel of water, or by burying it alive, or else by giving it to somebody of the same degree with themselves who often will take such Children, and bring up by hand with Rice and Milk, for they say the Child will be unlucky to the Parent, but to none else"⁽¹²⁾

Conclusion

It is with some pardonable pride that I close this section with that pretty song of Arivudainamby, the Pandyan King:-

படைப்புப் பல படைத்துப் பலரோ
கண்ணு
முடைப்பெருஞ் செல்வ ராயினு யிடைப்
படக்
குறுகுறு நடந்து சிறுகை நீட்டி
யிட்டுந் தொட்டுந் சுவியுந் தழுக
தெய்யுடை யடிசின் மெய்பட விதிர்ந்த
மயக்குறு மக்களை யில்லோர்க்குப்
பயக்குறை யில்லாத தாமயாழுநானே"⁽¹³⁾

meaning:- "They may possess all the wealth in the world, and easily feed their numerous guest; yet, if no tottering little ones intrude, seize the dainties with their tiny hands and distend their careless mouths, smear their frail bodies with the rice blended in ghee, and scatter bits and crumbs on every side, fruitless are the lives of those who provide the feast"

(To be continued.)
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- (11) Abbe Dubois' *Hindu Manners*, etc, 3rd ed. p. 606; note.
- (12) *Historical Relation*, pp. 150-1 quoted in Report on Census of Ceylon, 1911, p. 309.
- (13) *Puranamuru*, 188.

Obituary

MRS. J. VYTHIALINGAM

Mrs. J. Vythialingam, wife of Mr. M. Vythialingam, Proctor, expired last week, having been ill for some time. Her body was cremated in the Manipay crematorium, and there was a large gathering of relations and friends at the funeral. She leaves behind her husband and her only daughter Mrs. Thiruvilangam, wife of Dr. M. Thiruvilangam, to bemoan her loss.

Smart Arrest of "Attyal" Thief

Theft at Nallur Hospital

A great stir was caused in the early hours of Thursday morning at the Nayanmakadu Hospital, Nallur, when a woman named Anthonial who was attending on her husband, Sebastian of Pungudutive, raised cries that some one had rushed into her room and snatched away the gold "attiyal" (necklace) which she had round her neck.

Hearing the shouts of the woman, some of the inmates of the hospital hurried to the room and, found on the floor a long clasp knife and the pendant to the "attiyal", which had broken away from the necklace.

In Half an Hour

Dr. S. Ramanathan, the Superintendent of the Hospital, telephoned to the Jaffna Police, and within half an hour of the receipt of the message Police Sergeant Chelliah arrested an Indian named Karaly Muttiah, as he was leaving a gem merchant's shop.

On inquiry by Sergeant Chelliah the gem merchant produced a gold "attiyal", which, he said, Karaly Muttiah had sold him a few minutes before. The "attiyal" was, it is alleged, identified by the woman at the hospital as the one snatched off from her neck.

The suspect is now in custody.

REVIEW

SHAKESPEARE CRITICISM:
By C. Narayana Menon, *Bennares Hindu University, Oxford University Press* 3/-.

The author of this book might be well-known to many of our readers as sometime lecturer at the Victoria College, Chulipuram. He is a close student of philosophy and modern psychology, besides being a Shakespearean scholar and critic of great acumen. The book before us is the fruit of his deep scholarship and shows a keen insight into dramatic situation and character. The value of

MALARIA DAY AT TRINCOMALEE

Trincomalee, August -

"Malaria Day" was celebrated at Trincomalee on the 20th inst. An extensive programme including demonstrations, processions by School Children, group talks, lectures and Cinema shows was carried out.

Demonstrations were given at the Schools in the town. A procession of the school children through the streets of the town carrying posters and placards and singing songs on "Malaria" specially composed for the occasion, also took place. The Sanitary Inspectors and the Entomological Assistant accompanied the procession. Mr. P. Nadesan, Sanitary Inspector, gave group talks on Malaria, its causation and prevention at important places in the town.

In the evening at the Sampanther Memorial Hall an interesting lecture on Malaria was delivered by Dr. C. L. S. Ferdinands, Medical Officer of Health, Trincomalee, accompanied by a cinema film. The lecture was interpreted into Tamil by Mr. P. Nadesan, Sanitary Inspector. Mr. D. Rajaretnam, Chairman U. D. C. presided. The lecture was very well attended by the members of the U. D. C., Government Officers and other leading residents of the town. Similar lectures and cinema shows will be delivered by the M. O. H. in the following week in the town and at Tampalkamam and Kottiyar villages. Malaria day Programme was carried out in the rural areas too. (Cor.)

the book lies in the stress it lays on the approach to Shakespeare from an idealistic, aesthetic standpoint rather than from that of psycho-analysis, history or dramatic technique. Mr. Menon views Shakespeare as an Eastern mystic and seeks to synthesise all criticism by showing the essential unity of tragedy, comedy and history. Mr. Menon demonstrates how Shakespeare must be studied from the inside with imagination and sympathy. We have no doubt that the book makes a real contribution to Shakespearean criticism.

Jaffna College Alumni Association

The Annual General Meeting and the Alumni Day Celebrations will be held on Saturday, 17th September 1938, at Vaddukkoddai.

Programme

- 7.30 a. m. Tennis: Old Boys vs. College
- 10 a. m. Thanks giving Service
- 11 a. m. Elocution and Singing Contests: College Students
- 12.30 p.m. College Lunch
- 2.30 p. m. Annual General Meeting
- 4 p. m. Principal's Tea
- 5 p. m. Football Match: Old Boys vs. College
- 7.30 p. m. Annual Dinner.

Old Boys are requested to send in their Annual Subscription Rs. 2.00 and Dinner Fee Rs. 1.50 Cts. to the Hony. Treasurer, Mr. R. C. S. Cooke, 3rd Cross Street, Jaffna.

A. W. NADARAJAH,
Hony. Secy., J. C. O. B. A.
Nallur, Jaffna.

15th August, 1938.

[Ms. 115, 15-8-38 to 15-9-38.]

[M]

EBB AND FLOW

TEST OF AUTHORITY

Strength of Authority is the
Joy of Its Dependents

By S. A. N.

THE most spectacular event of the week was the consecration of the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Colombo. It was a huge and colourful crowd that witnessed the ritual at St. Lucia's Cathedral. High Roman dignitaries were gathered from India and Ceylon to conduct the consecration service. Roman rituals are as highly impressive as Hindu ceremonies. That accounts for the large and varied crowd that besieged the portals of the Cathedral at Kotahena. It is significant that while all other religionists do not scruple to be present at occasional Roman Catholic ceremonies, the Catholics studiously keep away from high functions of the other religious groups. This peculiarity is a tribute to the Roman Church Government. The faithful are ever guided in what they should or should not do. We do not want to say that the congregation is denied

freedom of thought

and action, but we do want to say that the unlimited freedom which other religions permit to their adherents seems sometimes to drive them to act in irrational and self-destructive ways. The hold of the Roman Church on its flock (an expressive word) is certainly amazing and the consequent solidarity has in recent years been decisive in political fortunes. The main purpose of my reference to the great Catholic function in Colombo last week is that because of that function we have had a distinguished visitor in the person of Dr. Kierkegaard, the Delegate Apostolic of the East Indies whose speech in reply to the Municipal welcome is a notable utterance which the State Councilors who were about that time engaged in recriminatory wrangling over the Budget should do well to study and digest. His reference to Livy's reflection that nothing strengthens authority like the joy it gives to its dependents is very apt amidst the darkening distrust and gloom which the major community in power has created and does nothing to allay. The Budget speeches! Ah, the Budget speeches! In no other Legislative Assembly does every member thereof have the thirst to expand himself with a specific purpose. That is because there is a party system of Government or at the worst members group themselves under a leader and deputies who have a set

purpose or policy

to subserve. But here in this isle of the blest there is neither a group purpose nor policy and every member ploughs a course of action calculated to promote what he regards as the interests of his constituency and therefore of his. This severely individual effort jars with the larger interests of the country. Even the majority "leadership" is unable to command the allegiance of the members of that community. Bewildering views and opinions are an index to the sure lack of discipline and leadership. This aspect of public

life in the country, despite the boast from platforms that Ceylon is much ahead of neighbouring countries is so disconcerting that it baffles analysis. We are far too civilised to conform to recognised procedure in constitutional politics. The Madras Presidency which is supposed to be backward in the matter of modern enlightenment has set a pace in exemplary management of legislative business and is the envy of all India. The Budget before the Madras Assembly and before most other Congress Governments gets a

"Short Shrift"

for every member does not speak and the party policy stands explained by just a few speakers. The interminable speech-making in the State Council is a sorry spectacle of which the country feels thoroughly fed up. The Board of Ministers is as much in a quandary as the private members. It is an unseemly struggle in which each member tries to score his points. In the face of such exhibition the ministers and members are able to make up their minds to ask for wider powers. The manner in which the State Council and the Board of Ministers handle the affairs of the country will not pass the test of Livy, the Roman Historian, of which the Delegate Apostolic reminded us the other day. Is there joy among the people at the manner and method in which the Board of Ministers shapes affairs so far as it lies in its power within the constitution? The minorities are more than alarmed at the prospects. They feel insecure, for the majority leaders in the Council say and do things ignoring their interests. The leaders are not even

tolerant of criticism

of their sayings and doings. A careful scrutiny of the provisions in the Budget will reveal the scant attention paid to the minority areas. The typical method of the Sinhalese politician was well revealed by the Legal Secretary in the course of the debate last week. The member for Gampola tilted at the Legal Secretary for "being influenced" for judicial appointments. His reference to him was most unhappily phrased. When it was the turn of the Legal Secretary he returned the fire in the deadliest form. The self-same member who found fault with the Legal Secretary for his part in judicial appointments was according to the Legal Secretary the gravest offender, for he had on three different occasions approached him to influence him for appointments. Well, the cat is out of the bag! The fault-finders are themselves fault perpetrators. The charge of the Legal Secretary against the member for Gampola remains undisputed. But the public should want to know why the Legal Secretary burked the matter then. Why did he not prosecute the member for something

unlawful and illegal?

People at large have now been led a little into the mysteries of what takes place behind the curtain in respect of appointments to the Public

Students and
PoliticsJaffna College
Principal's View

THE Old Boys of Jaffna College were entertained to tea at the Central Y.M.C.A. on Friday evening by Rev. Dr. Sidney K. Bunker, Principal of the School, and Mrs. Bunker.

There were about a hundred Old Boys present.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Member of the State Council, addressing the gathering referred to the services rendered to the country by Old Boys of Jaffna College. He was sure that under the progressive leadership of Dr. Bunker, the school would go on from strength to strength.

He dwelt at some length on the problem of students and teachers in Ceylon schools participating in partisan politics. He was of opinion that, while taking an intelligent interest in the affairs of the country, it would be better if students and teachers refrained from active work in the political field.

Principal's Difficulty

Dr. Bunker, replying said that there were many problems which the head of a progressive modern school had to wrestle with.

"I have considerable difficulty in shaping the educational policy of our institution in relation to the politics of the country", he said.

He concurred with the idea that students should refrain from partisan politics or in fact politics of any kind as he felt that just as it had happened in other lands too, students were likely to do more harm than good as politicians.

"I am aiming at teaching the boys self-discipline. I feel that we must develop the faculty of independent thought and judgment among our students. I am in a large measure a democrat and I believe in freedom of action, speech and thought for the individual," said Dr. Bunker.

"In the effort to attain this ideal, I know that the students will do many things that will hurt them, hurt us and hurt others. I feel I am playing with fire but that is the only way, in my opinion, by which we can achieve our goal", he remarked.

Mr. J. V. Chelliah and Mr. K. Balasingham also spoke.

Service. There is ground enough for the people of the minority communities to feel uneasy over the manner in which the majority community government deals with affairs of the State. The whole show is discreditable from top to bottom. The State Council seeks further powers to guard and conserve its privileges for blundering

that is what the fresh cast of the Privileges Bill aims at. It behoves the people and the press of the country to offer fight to the Privilege Bill. Else the State Council will adopt Star Chamber methods to burke and throttle legitimate criticism. What is already a body in which all things are not healthy and straight, will degenerate into a tyrant of the worst imaginable type. Historian Livy's test is the only and true measure of a high governing body.

AMENDMENT TO
MOTOR BILLCOMPULSORY 3RD PARTY
INSURANCESECURITY FIXED AT
RS. 150,000

THE new Motor-Car Ordinance, with certain amendments, has been finally approved by Standing Committee "A" of the State Council.

The amended Bill will be published with the report of the Standing Committee, on September 13.

A very large number of amendments have been made to the original Bill on the question of compulsory third-party insurance.

One of the amendments is to the effect that in order to conform with the requirement as to securities, a security of Rs. 150,000 should be given either by an authorised insurer or by some body of persons which carries on in Ceylon the business of giving such undertakings, and that person or body must deposit Rs. 25,000 with the Deputy Financial Secretary and at the beginning of each year make a deposit of 40 per cent. collected as premiums from insurers, till the sum of Rs. 150,000 is made up.

Licence of Motor-Cars

With regard to application for the licence of motor-cars belonging to the Crown or a Local Authority, the following amendment was adopted:—

"Every applicant shall produce to the licensing authority a certificate of insurance or a certificate of security, to prove that on the date on which the licence is to come into operation there will be in force the necessary policy of insurance or the necessary security in relation to the use of the motor-car by the applicant."

The penalty for driving without insurance or security against third party risks will be summary prosecution before a Police Magistrate and on conviction a fine not exceeding Rs. 500 or imprisonment.

The Ordinance, also, provides that the Insurance Companies will not be liable, where the policy has been cancelled before the event which was the cause of death or bodily injury.

GOVERNOR
REACHES HOME

London, Saturday.

The Caldecotts arrived at Victoria this afternoon. Sir Andrew was cordially welcomed by members of the Ceylonese delegation. He will consult his medical adviser on Monday and will stay in London for the present.

The Governor will return to Ceylon at the end of October. Mr. Geo. E. de Silva is going to Glasgow tomorrow on an official visit to the Ceylon Pavilion at the Exhibition, and will then proceed to Belfast and Dublin for a series of consultations.

It is expected he will talk with Mr. de Valera.

Wanted

Lady Teacher, immediately for the Hindu English School Chavakachcheri. Knowledge of Needlework and Drawing essential. Cambridge Senior or higher qualification preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Manager, J. H. C. and Branch Schools, Vannarponnai.

[Mis. 122. 22-8-29-38.]

Matrimonial

THIRUCHITAMPALAM—
PARAMANAYAGAM

Dr. V. K. Paramanayagam cordially invites all friends and relations on the occasion of the wedding of his daughter Arunthathy with Mr. T. Thiruchitampalam, of the Irrigation Department, today at Midlight.

No. 51, 34th Lane,
Wellewatte.

[Mis. 124. 29-8-38.]



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1938.

FASCISM WITHIN THE CONGRESS?

NOT MERELY DISGRUNTLED politicians of the type of SIR K. V. REDDI and mischievous communalists, but even some responsible statesmen of the Liberal camp like MR. SASTRI have expressed the fear that the Congress High Command is developing a sort of fascism which may prove fatal to democracy by stifling free criticism and liberty of thought which are the very breath of popular government. Above all, these critics lament that the unique personality and services of Mahatma Gandhi are such that his followers surrender their independent judgment and accept even his fads uncritically. Compulsory Hindustani, the Wardha scheme, the discouragement of secondary and university education, the importance given to kaddhar and cottage industries have been cited by these critics as instances in proof of their contention. The Khare episode in the Central Provinces is held up by some interested critics as the very negation of democracy and collective responsibility of Ministers. The Congress High Command, these critics point out, has become a Super Cabinet without whose advice and guidance the various provincial cabinets dare not make any move in any emergency. Such an attitude is not conducive to the growth of initiative, self-reliance and a sense of collective responsibility. Especially in the matter of the ministerial crisis in the Central Provinces, the Working Committee has

been censured in some quarters as encouraging disloyalty to the Premier, by entertaining complaints against him from individual Ministers, instead of advising obedience to him.

While we do admit that there is some plausibility in the view that a rigid insistence on discipline may have the tendency complained of, we do believe that the peculiar circumstances in which the Congress has been placed force such a policy on the Working Committee and that any relaxation of discipline at this moment will have disastrous consequences. The failure of these critics to appreciate the Congress view point arises from the fact that they look upon it as a mere political party working like all others for a limited principle like capitalism or rights of labour. It is pre-eminently the national party in India, engaged in a struggle with a mighty imperialism assisted by reactionary forces from within. Besides in a country where democratic traditions have not had time to spring, legislators and Ministers are often apt to place personal and sectional interests above the larger interests of the nation. The success of the Congress in this struggle depends entirely on its prestige with the masses and for the maintenance of this prestige the Congress High Command must rigorously enforce party discipline so as to ensure purity and efficiency of administration. Any connivance at indiscipline, corruption, inefficiency, by undermining its prestige, will weaken its influence over the masses and spell disaster to the use of Swaraj. The Congress assumed office merely with a view to strengthening its hold over the masses by showing its capacity for pushing on ameliorative measures. The Khare incident has fully demonstrated the necessity of some sort of supervision by the Working Committee till the various provincial ministries have gained experience in the working of responsible government. The efficient Governments of Madras, U. P., and Bombay have not had any interference by the High Command.

It is no wonder that MAHATMA'S unique personality has placed him as the unquestioned dictator of the Congress. His intellectual powers, his talent for compromise, his unfailing instinct to gauge the need of the hour, no less than his saintliness and dedication to the cause of India's Swaraj, have gained for him an ascendancy which is unique in that it has absolutely no potentiality for evil. It is no wonder that the other leaders with all their individuality feel the spell of his personality and turn to him for guidance at every crisis whether a great one like the office acceptance question and the U. P. and

Bihar Ministerial crisis, or a small one like the Khare episode, although he bears no office in the Congress and is not even a member. His is the one unifying influence that holds within the same camp men who do not see eye to eye with him on political and economic questions the rightists and the leftists, capitalist and socialist, the quondam anarchist and terrorist. There is no doubt that the Congress, though dominated but not domineered over by the Mahatma, is a most democratic body and shows the utmost respect for individual judgment and free expression of thought. The discipline which the leaders are trying to enforce is necessary both in the interests of the wider issue of Swaraj and of democracy itself.

Lights for Lanes

We are disappointed that a motion seeking to provide oil lamps for lanes that have not come within the present electrical extensions was not accepted by the Urban District Council. It is some consolation, however, that, instead of accepting the motion, the Council has agreed to set apart every year Rs. 1000 each for the six Wards which have not an adequate supply of electric light to be spent for electrical extension along lanes. The lanes, which seem to receive half-hearted attention from the Council, one must admit, require better lighting arrangements. We wish more attention were paid to details of the scheme and lanes too were included in it. As one member pointed out, the majority of the Town's rate payers live inside lanes. We trust the Council will expediate the extension scheme and let lane-dwellers too share the blessings of the lighting scheme.

Railway Prosecutions

Muttuthamby Nadarajah of Vannarponnai was charged by Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Travelling Ticket Examiner of Jaffna, before Mr. R. Ramachandran, Police Magistrate, Chavakachcheri for travelling on the Colombo down mail with a used return half of a ticket from Jaffna to Colombo Fort. The accused had purchased a platform ticket to avoid detection from the Railway Staff.

He was fined Rs. 25 in default 3 weeks' simple imprisonment.

M. Rengamany of India was charged before Mr. Samarawickrama Police Magistrate, Jaffna, for having travelled without a ticket from Colombo to Chavakachcheri by Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Travelling Ticket Examiner, Jaffna.

The accused was fined Rs. 7.50 in default 1 week's simple imprisonment.

Pure Milk For Hospitals

Proposal to have State Supply

Mr. W. A. De Silva, Minister of Health, has asked the Acting Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Bernard Aluwihare, to arrange that the Department of Agriculture supply milk to Government hospitals. Mr. de Silva has asked the Treasury to let him know the financial implications of such a step.

More than 8,000 pints of milk are consumed daily in Government hospitals.

In the opinion of the Health Minister, the present practice of allowing contractors to supply milk to hospitals has led to various abuses. To start with, it is his intention to compel all contractors to get their milk, as far as possible, from Government dairies.

Bus Driver Fined

Pt. Pedro,
August 25.

At the Point Pedro Police Court yesterday, before Mr. R. Ramchandran, Police Constable 2313 Muttiah charged a Bus driver one Subramaniam Chetty Arumugam Chetty of Point Pedro with having assaulted Mahidevan Pichchai a Gem Merchant of India, at Bazaar Street at Point Pedro on 15-4-38. The accused pleaded not guilty and was defended by Mr. C. Thanabalasingham, Proctor.

The accused denied having assaulted the complainant but told the Court that he only scolded him. After hearing many witnesses the Magistrate found the accused guilty and fined him Rs. 60/- or in default 2 months' R. I. (Cor.)

A PUBLIC LECTURE

On "Recollections" by Dr. Tambyah

A Public Lecture under the auspices of "The Readers' Union, Jaffna" on "Recollections" will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Isaac Tambyah, Barrister-at-Law in the Jaffna Central College Hall on Saturday, the 3rd September, 1938 at 4-30 p.m. Mr. S. Kanagasabai Crown Advocate, Jaffna will preside.

Japanese Begin Drive on Hankow

Tokyo, Saturday.

The Japanese have started a full-dress drive against the first Chinese lines defending Hankow, attacking from three provinces, Anhwei, Kiangsi and Hupeh.

They claim to be advancing on all fronts.

Change of Residence

Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram, Proctor, S. C. goes into occupation of his newly-built bungalow, "Chelva-coti" at Kokuvil, on the 30th instant.

GERMAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS CAUSE ANXIETY

Elaborate Fortifications and New Roads

PEOPLE SHOW NO ENTHUSIASM FOR ARMED CONFLICT

Cologne Friday.

GERMAN military preparations in regard to her Western frontier continue without any sign of relaxation.

Berlin reports that a vast army of workmen are assembling on the German frontier, and thousands are arriving daily, many from distant parts of the Reich. In one village on the frontier with a formal population of three thousand, accommodation has been found for eight thousand workmen. The men are apparently engaged mainly in the construction of new roads, some of which have already been sunk. The latest reports from the frontier districts indicate that rapid progress is being made in the fortifications.

Reports from German border sources leave no doubt that the future is regarded with grave anxiety by the mass of the people, who appear to show no trace of enthusiasm for any kind of armed conflict. Other reports speak of high pressure road work on the Czecho-Slovak frontier. Thousands of Sudeten-Germans are being encouraged by lavish promises to enter Germany, where they are being drilled and formed into legions.

TAMILIAN TRIBUTE TO DEPARTING M.C.S. MAN

Singapore, Aug. 12.

At a public meeting of the members of the Ceylon Tamil community of Singapore, which was held at the Ceylon Tamil Association hall yesterday with Mr. S. Muthukumar in the chair, the following resolution which was proposed by Mr. K. Arumugam, and seconded by Mr. M. Rajaratnam was passed unanimously:—

"The Ceylon Tamil community of Singapore wishes to express feelings of gratitude at the fair and just treatment accorded to the Ceylon Tamil community by Mr. J. A. Hunter, M.C.S., during his career of 24 years in Malay and take this opportunity to congratulate him on his well earned promotion as Lieutenant-Governor, Malta, and also to thank him for his sense of justice, which he has displayed in the execution of his duties. It is also the sincere wish of the Ceylon Tamils that they may enjoy the pleasure of welcoming him and Mrs. Hunter back to Malay or Ceylon in the near future, to a higher post in the Colonial Service."

JOBS FOR UNEMPLOYED TEACHERS

Suspension of Teachers Certificate Exam.

A scheme to absorb all the unemployed certificated Sinhalese and Tamil teachers into schools within a certain period has been formulated by the Department of Education.

The Department has decided to suspend from this year the Sinhalese and Tamil Teachers' Certificate Examination until such time as the present certificated unemployed teachers are found employment in schools.

The Divisional Inspectors have been asked to keep a register of such unemployed teachers and recommend them for appointments as vacancies occur.

Letters to the Editor

(Continued from page 6)

in heaven, he invoked the Gods and threatened that the jury if they returned a rash verdict must soon meet with retributive justice. He hoped, he said, to secure a verdict of acquittal for his clients and left the case into the hands of the jury.

The judge before summing up the case expressed his ignorance of the quarter from whence the Counsel for the defence collected his code of retributive justice. His Lordship said that the Counsel for the defence had been threatening and intimidating the jury but His Lordship hoped that they will neither be threatened nor intimidated and that they will not allow the calmness of their minds to be ruffled by these threats. In summing up the evidence His Lordship had doubt whether there was sufficient evidence to bring home guilt on the first accused, but he had no doubt whatever of the guilt on the second and third.

The jury however without much delay returned a verdict as prayed for by the defence Counsel. The spectators who were led to expect the sentence of death by the preparation made by His Lordship were with him greatly disappointed.

Thus ended the Case.

Yours truly,
M. Ramalingam

"Ayodhya"
Manning Place,
Wellawatte

More Revenue Without Taxation

Treasury Instruction to Departments

It is understood that the Treasury has instructed all Government Departments to review their revenue with a view to discovering whether there are ways and means by which the revenue of the Island might be increased other than by additions to existing taxation.

Heads of Departments are requested to examine the revenue accruing from the activities of their Departments or passing through their departments and to make any suggestions they consider feasible for increasing it.

It is desired that lists should be furnished by Heads of Departments giving all sources of revenue or fees, other than major taxes, within their purview, and indicating against each item either:

- that they consider that no increase can fairly be made or,
- new suggestions.

War Not Inevitable

Mr Churchill on European Situation

London, Saturday.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Theydon Bois, Essex, declared: "The whole of Europe and the world is moving steadily towards a climax which cannot long be delayed."

"War certainly is not inevitable, but the danger to peace will not be removed until the vast German armies called from their homes into the ranks have been dispersed.

"It seems to me—and I must tell you plainly—these Government forces have not been placed on a war footing without the intention of reaching a conclusion within a most limited space of time.

"Fabricated stories of a widespread Marxist plot in Czecho-Slovakia and orders to the Sudeten-Germans to arm and defend themselves are disquieting signs, similar to those that preceded Austria."

Stating that it was known that the German people did not wish for war, above all for war with the British Empire, Mr. Churchill said that anxieties and hopes were therefore centered upon "that extraordinary man at the summit of Germany".

Personal

Dr. S. Sivalingam, Medical Officer of Health of the Kalutara Health Unit, has been appointed to the Head Office in Colombo, and will be in charge of the new Training Classes for Sanitary Assistants, which are to be started shortly.

"BLACK-OUT" ORDINANCE

FOR TRIAL AND EMERGENCY

PENALTY FIXED AT RS. 1000

"BLACK-OUTS" that may be arranged for by a request for the co-operation of the public and "black-outs" that may be enforced by express command are provided for in a draft Ordinance published in the latest Gazette.

Anyone who fails to comply with any such express command will, on conviction after summary trial, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

Exoneration Clause

On any occasion which the Governor may consider to be an occasion of emergency or public danger, and also whenever he may consider it necessary by way of experiment or practice for any such occasion, the Governor may make such regulations as he may consider desirable providing, either by express command or by request for co-operation, for the total or partial cessation of lighting in any area or place in Ceylon specified in such command or request.

Compliance with any such express command or with any such request for co-operation shall exonerate any person from any liability contractual or otherwise for damage resulting from such compliance, provided that such person has taken all other reasonable measures possible to avoid such damage.

The object of the Bill is to provide for the total or partial cessation of lighting in Ceylon on occasions of emergency or public danger. The Bill will also authorise experimental or practice "black-outs" to be undertaken occasionally so that they can be successfully applied when emergencies occur.

OPTION IN ENGLISH

Matriculation Change

London

London University authorities have announced: "For Matriculation and General School Examinations in and after 1940 English Literature will be introduced into the scheme, and the syllabus for the compulsory English subject will no longer contain the section on English Literature."

The effect is, apparently, that the only compulsory English left to be taken by all candidates for Matriculation or General Schools Certificates will be the present English grammar or composition paper. This now counts as half marks in English.

It consists of an hour's essay and a two-hours paper containing a precise grammar, figure of speech, vocabulary and composition questions.

The English Literature paper, hitherto compulsory and counting half marks, is one of three hours, containing questions on the classic writers.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

HINDU BOARD TEACHERS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Sir,—“I cannot prevent teachers from making voluntary contributions to the Hindu Board”. So wrote Mr. Mc. D. Robison. Yet there are busybodies carrying on a secret propaganda against the development of the Board by telling teachers that the Director would be displeased with them and Inspectors have secret instructions to be hard on the teachers who help the Board financially.

By the noble sacrifice of the Board teachers the Saiva Training Institute is standing on a 10-acre block of land. By their sacrifice some new schools have been started and maintained and old school buildings improved and extended.

Above all free English to about 2000 children was made possible. They did it by freely giving that moiety known as Manager's contribution instead of the Board charging fees from students. With their voluntary contributions being sent up to the Director the requirements of Section 18 (b) of the Code “the scale of salaries adopted by the School must not be less than that prescribed by the Code” were fully satisfied by the Director himself sending the teachers their full salaries.

I did discuss the propriety of this with the Directors personally and at the Managers' conference with the Director in Jaffna. My point of view was if the clericals can contribute their salaries to their institutions why not lay men. In July 1935 I wrote to Mr. Macrae “the teachers whom I have employed knowing this have kindly volunteered to contribute any amount equal to the Manager's contribution so that the Board may give free English Education in its Bilingual and Vernacular Schools without any loss to the parents.

When I wrote to Mr. Robison for permission to allow the English teachers to send the Manager's contributions direct to him, his reply was,

“that the suggested procedure of your English teachers remitting the Manager's contributions direct to this office is irregular”.

Again in June 1936, I penned the following to Mr. Robison:—

“I explained to you that as all the teachers who contribute to the Board the Manager's contribution to enable the Board to teach English free to our children in Tamil Schools and Bilingual Schools did not send in their contribution in advance, I did not send the Manager's contribution.....”

“I like to place the following for your serious and sympathetic consideration:—

“I have been teaching English free in all my Bilingual Schools and Tamil Schools. Only in one Tamil School some fees were charged some years ago and it was given up.

“This free English idea was well known to your predecessor and your Department.

“When the Code does not say that English is such a costly thing that it should be acquired by fees being paid by parents whether they are rich or poor, you have taken, to say the least, the retrograde steps

of discouraging Bilingual Schools in spite of an Education Commission presided over by your predecessor saying that all Vernacular Schools should be converted into Bilingual Schools.

“What you and your Department were unable to do, I was doing in a small way by the help of some teachers English, in all Elementary, Bilingual and Vernacular Schools should be free. This could be done by the full salaries of the English teachers being paid by Government. Such proposal of your Department is before Government and Government are planning to do. You should be thankful that at least one Manager is forcing your hands to do the right thing by the youths of Ceylon.

“You may perhaps say that the teachers contributing the Manager's contribution to the Board is not right. My reply to that is as long as it is voluntary you have no power to interfere or otherwise you should have interfered in the case of Catholic Clericals who give full salaries to their organisations or institutions.

“As I propose not to charge any fees even in the future in my Bilingual and Vernacular Schools please let me know whether it is wrong if so under what section of the Code or Ordinance. “If it is wrong for the teachers to contribute any portion of their salaries to the Board, may I know what you think of what is done by Christian institutions with their clericals?”

Further the Director has mentioned this feature of the Board in his administration report.

Yours etc.,
S. RAJARATNAM.

Effects of Meditation

Sir,—Sir Waitialingam Duraiswamy struck the right chord when, in his opening address at the Teachers' Refresher Course organized by the Northern Province Teachers' Association a few days ago, he said that “teachers should set apart at least a few minutes a day for meditation, and that at the end of a few days of meditation they would find themselves so strengthened in their minds as to be able to concentrate with a greater degree of success on their work”. This might sound somewhat “mystical”, or in common parlance “philosophical”, and as such might appear to be impracticable and profitless to one who has a materialistic turn of mind. To this individual I venture to say that the advice given by Sir Waitialingam is a very practical one, and applies not only to teachers, but to all workers from the lowest savage to the highest *gnani*. The subject is a vast one, requiring volumes to elucidate; and this contribution of mine, therefore, touches only the fringe of it.

Meditation is not merely “prayer,” as is generally understood, but is as well “sacrifice”. The Rig Veda (vn. 26.1) tells us that prayer (*Brahma*) and sacrifice (*yajna*) go together, that when sacrifice alone is mentioned, prayer is implied and that one without the other is in-

effective. By meditation is meant that we should not only pray, but offer sacrifice. We all know what prayer is, particularly those in distress, but sacrifice is a sealed book to many. What then is sacrifice?

I need not enter here into the why and the wherefore of sacrifice. They merge into Psychics and Metaphysics. I shall only notice here the practical aspect of sacrifice. It is a scientific axiom that we should “give” something to “get” something. The labourer in the field sweats out his blood. He thus sacrifices a considerable amount of his muscular energy. The result is that he “creates” food-stuff for the benefit of mankind. The student likewise sacrifices a tremendous quantity of his nervous force. The result is that he becomes a scholar, and “creates” a literary world of his own for the welfare of humanity.

Our Rishies of old practised austerities (meditation), and thus developed in themselves the *Addama Siddhies*, the eight psychic powers; and some of them advanced so far that they could like Brahma “create” worlds. The Brahmins performed *yajna* (sacrifice) in a true spirit, and they were reckoned as gods on earth. The Sakya prince renounced his kingdom, and became a Buddha who is worshipped as God by the Buddhist world. After forty days of meditation on the mountain top, Jesus of Nazareth was tempted by the devil who offered him the sovereignty of the world. Jesus sacrificed this prospect by saying: “Get thee hence, Satan.” He sacrificed himself at the cross, and thus became a Christ; and he is worshipped as God by the Christian world. Even at the present day, Mahatma Ghandi sacrificed all that he had and could have, and he is now “creating” a political world of his own for the betterment of humanity. He may yet come to be worshipped as an incarnation of God on earth. We thus see that meditation (prayer and sacrifice) is the cause of creation. The *Purusha - Sukta* hymn of the Rig Veda (x. 90), therefore, says that this world was created by the sacrifice of *Purusha*, into an explanation of which I need not enter here.

The Puranic allegorical version of cosmogony is that Manu offered much milk-curd and clarified butter (*ghee*), and in the course of a year his accumulated prayers and sacrifices took a visible body and stood before him in the shape of a beautiful woman, the divine *Ida*. The transformation of thought into visible form is not an idle fancy, but a positive fact which can be verified by anyone with a little practice. Manu lived with *Ida* as his wife; and they became the progenitors of a new race—“the race of Manu”.

To proceed the Rig Veda says that this sacrifice is of two kinds—bloody and bloodless; and the *Satapatha Brahmana* formally declares bloodless offerings to be more acceptable and fully as efficient. It may be noted here that bloody sacrifices have bloody results, and that bloodless sacrifices have bloodless results. In other words, if one meditates on vice, he becomes vicious, but if he meditates on virtue, he becomes virtuous.

Space will not permit my dealing with bloody sacrifice, its history, and its esoteric meaning. The nature of bloodless sacrifice is palpably apparent. It stands out in reason that the highest sacrifice one

can make is to offer himself. This does not mean that he should sacrifice his life, but it means that he should sacrifice his self. Sacrifice what is human in you, and you “creates” what is divine in you. Blow out your little candle, and the divine lamp begins to burn. This is what Sir Waitialingam meant when he said that “we should be god-fearing men and women, and that this could be achieved by meditation”. This is what Christ meant when he said: that except a man be born again, he cannot enter the kingdom of heaven. This precept of Christ implies that all of us can be born again, or become twice-born as the Hindus would say. Why not then be born again, and be miniature Buddhas, Christs, or Ghandis in our different spheres of life?

I fear that this letter reads almost like a sermon, which is far from my intention. My sole object is to be of some service to the readers by pointing out to them the wonderful effects of meditation, which they can easily verify for themselves with a little but sustained effort.

S. R. MUTTAKUMARU.

Kurumpakaddy,
23rd August 1938.

When Defence Counsel quoted from the Bible

Sir—During the Supreme Court Sessions at Jaffna, on August 11, 1934, (1) Vally (2) Kathiri (3) Marial were charged before Hon. Mr. Justice Temple with the murder of a child. Mr. Advocate Nell, Acting Deputy Queen's Advocate, conducted the prosecution and Mr. Advocate Nicholas Gaudier Gould appeared for the defence.

It appeared from the evidence that a child born of the body of the third accused was brutally cut in the neck and that it died of the cut. It was also proved that the child was from its birth to its death (two or three hours) in the hands of these accused. It was clearly proved by medical evidence that the cut must have been forcibly inflicted by some sharp instruments and that it could not have been accidental. It was also proved that the sharp edge of a Palmyrah stork could not have produced the three cuts on the neck of the child as was alleged by the accused in their defence. That the child was delivered on a heap of Palmyrah stocks was clearly shown to be false at least to be wholly improbable. To add to all this, the reputed father of the deceased child said, that on his return from Sauguvily, the second accused in a happy mood conveyed to him the sad intelligence. The case was against the second and the third accused.

Mr. Advocate Gould addressed the jury at great length. He commented on the evidence and contended that upon such meagre circumstantial evidence, his clients ought not to be given into the hands of Law. Law, he said, was blind. To take away the effect of the reputed father's story that the intelligence of his child's death was conveyed to him in a happy mood, he quoted Second Samuel 12th Chapter 22 and 23 verses. He said that Daniel of Old was happy when he heard of his infant's death as to be sorry then would be of no avail. He said that his clients were Christian women and as David had confidence that their child was

(Continued on page 5)

Jaffna Man's Curious Lack of Loyalty

(Continued from page 1)

on education should visit the rural schools and they would see for themselves the great work that was being done.

The Wardha Ideal

The Member for Ruanwella (Dr. N. M. Perera) in his budget speech had spoken disparagingly of rural schools. Those institutions were still in an experimental stage and if more improvements could be made they would reach the ideal of Mahatma Gandhi—the Wardha system of education.

In speaking about unemployment, he said he had in mind the problem of immigration, a problem which had been considerably magnified. For a successful trade agreement between India and Ceylon there should be an understanding between the countries.

The coconut industry was in such a plight that it wanted the goodwill of India. Therefore, they should treat certain questions, to which pointed attention had been drawn in India, in a spirit of magnanimity and compromise.

The tobacco industry was in a parlous condition and he hoped that when the trade talks with India began the Minister responsible would not forget that industry.

Re-open Northern Ports

Mr. Natesan added that they had waited a long time in vain for a tobacco expert.

Mr. Bernard Aluwihare (the Acting Minister of Agriculture) said that the appointment had been made and the officer was expected soon.

Mr. Natesan next referred to the plight of workers in cigar factories and said that if it was not possible to give them relief immediately, some form of employment insurance should be considered.

Referring to the Northern ports, Mr. Natesan said that he did not know why there was such a delay in reporting on his motion requesting the re-opening of those ports. They should remember that Government collected from the Jaffna ports one and a half million rupees annually. He only asked that passengers be allowed to go from Jaffna to India and come from India via Jaffna.

At present people who went in thousands on pilgrimages had to spend a lot of money on a circuitous route.

Minister Explains

Mr. Bernard Aluwihare (Acting Minister of Agriculture) said that the Ministry of Agriculture, had performed one of the primary duties in the solution of the problem of alienation of land.

He next described the efforts of the Ministry for establishing peasant Colonies. He submitted that the Colonisation of Minneriya was obtaining successful results. It was unjust to judge the results at that very early stage. A broad irrigation policy that was to be

extended over a period of thirty years, could not be regarded as a mistake or a financial fiasco so soon.

He added that Dr. N. M. Perera was one of the strongest critics of the scheme.

Dr. N. M. Perera: We never opposed the Minneriya Scheme. We oppose the policy adopted in that connexion.

Mr. Aluwihare, resuming, said that they were making much headway in the direction of settling Colonists on Crown land. They had to make up their minds to allot economic holdings of 20-acre blocks and they could not shirk that responsibility.

Referring to the criticisms of the Nominated Member (Mr. R. P. Gaddum) Mr. Aluwihare asked whether the members of the Rubber and Tea Advisory Boards could be considered as the best judges of certain cases.

The Rubber Advisory Board had as its members people engaged in the industry and they had been asked to decide whether a plantation quota should be distributed outside their circle. Could they expect the Executive Committee, who had to protect the interests of the whole population, to accept the advice of such Boards without due examination or questioning?

Besides, the arguments of Mr. Gaddum had been refuted by his own words because Mr. Gaddum had to admit that there were only two instances in which the House and the Minister had rejected the advice of those Boards.

The Ministry, he said was, paying due attention to the development of the minor industries

like cotton, cocoa, coconut and paddy.

Village Irrigation

The village irrigation works, he said, were receiving proper attention and the estimates in that connexion had been increased by about 500 per cent., compared with 1932.

Referring to the Irrigation Department, he said that they had almost succeeded in Ceylonising the Department. The full programme of the Irrigation Department would soon be taken in hand.

As for the expert engineers from India, he said that they had come here in an honorary capacity and would be in the country only short time. If their advice was to be sought on flood protection the question of remuneration would arise. He said he would put the question before the permanent Minister when he returned early next month.

With regard to the slump in the Jaffna tobacco industry. Mr. Aluwihare said that there was a certain curious lack of loyalty on the part of the more civilised Jaffna Tamil who preferred a cigarette to a Jaffna cigar. He appealed to the loyalty of the Jaffna men to their own industry.

Detailing the progress of the rice mills, he said that the Ministry had created a demand for country rice. He admitted that the Anuradhapura mill had not been a financial success.

The Jaffna Dispensary

A new dispensary, known as The Jaffna Dispensary, was opened at Sithankulam on the 26th instant at 11-30 a.m. Dr. S. Kandiah is the Doctor in charge of the Dispensary.

Agricultural Competitions

List of Prize-Winners

The following are the prize-winners in the Agricultural competitions, held in the Vadamarachy and Tenmarachy Divisions during 1937—38.

Vadamarachy Division

(a) Pure-Line-Paddy competition.

1st. Prize Rs. 25/- won by R. Thamothersampillai of Udupiddy.

(b) "Tuticorin" chilli competition.

1st Prize Rs. 22-50 won by A. Chinnathamby of Karaveddy.

2nd Prize Rs. 17-50 won by Elayathamby Ambalavanar of Karaveddy.

3rd Prize Rs. 15 won by Seeniar Thambiah of Navendil.

(c) Tomato (Monglobe) competition.

1st Prize Rs. 35/- won by Madri: K. Sinnathamby of Karaveddy.

2nd Prize Rs. 25/- won by Joseph Ferdinands of Vadiri, Karaveddy.

3rd Prize Rs. 15/- won by R. Chellappah of Udupiddy.

Tenmarachy Division

(a) Pure-Line-Paddy Competition.

1st Prize Rs. 35/- won by P. Velupillai of Meesalai.

2nd Prize Rs. 25/- won by N. Kanapathypillai of Navatkuli.

3rd Prize Rs. 15/- won by A. Elayathamby of Madduvil.

4th Prize Rs. 10/- won by M. Sinnathamby of Meesalai.

(b) "Tuticorin" Chilli competition.

1st Prize Rs. 40/- won by V. Elayathamby of Navatkuli.

2nd Prize Rs. 30/- won by Muttiab Vettuvolu of Navatkuli.

3rd Prize Rs. 20/- won by K. Sinnathamby of Navatkuli.

4th Prize Rs. 10/- won by S. Singarapillai of Madduvil North.

TRAVEL CONCESSIONS

FOR SEPTEMBER 1938

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Festival at Vallipuram Temple, Point Pedro,

From stations Pallai to Kankesanturai, to Kodikamam, from September 23rd to 30, returnable up to October 12. From all stations, to stations Pallai to Kankesanturai, from October 1 to 9, returnable up to October 12.

"Snow White & The Seven Dwarfs," Empire Theatre, Kandy,

To Kandy from stations 50 miles thereof from September 3 to 6, returnable on the following day.

Tamil Union Carnival & Exhibition, Colombo,

To stations Wellawatte to Narahenpita, from stations within 100 miles of Maradana from September 1 to 12, returnable up to September 14.

Colombo Races,

From all stations to stations Wellawatte to Narahenpita and from one station to another within the limits of Wellawatte & Narahenpita on September 24, including Down Night Mail Trains the previous day, returnable up to September 25.

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Y 137, 12-8-37-11-8-38)

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

[M]