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## THE NEW PHYSICS

### A Greatly Increased Power to Use Forces of Nature

#### SIR. C. V. RAMAN'S BROADCAST TALK

THE following is the full text of Sir C. V. Raman's radio talk from the Madras Station.

This experimental discovery by Rontgen had far-reaching effects. It opened the eyes of men of science to the fact that the courageous and patient investigator could hope to discover new phenomena in Nature undreamt of in natural philosophy of the nineteenth century. Rontgen's discovery, in fact, was the beginning of the New Physics. The stimulus to novel types of experimentation which it gave resulted in a whole new crop of discoveries, many of which in their intrinsic interest and importance are not surpassed even by Rontgen's own magnificent finding. During the past four decades the spate of new phenomena has flowed into physics with undiminished vigour, so much so that it is becoming increasingly difficult even for a man of science, excepting of course, the discoverer himself, to feel thrilled by a new physical phenomenon.

I will not fatigue you by a recital of the names of even the most outstanding investigators who have built up the physics of to-day. Their names and their discoveries are known to every student of physics. They are claimed as nationals by one or another of many different countries. Yet in the truest sense, they belong to the whole world and to the International Brotherhood of Science. I will permit myself to mention only two of the greatest pioneers. Amongst the priceless memories that a man of science like myself treasures life-long is that of personal contact with such leaders of science as the late Lord Rutherford and the late Madame Curie; their contributions to the building of the New Physics have been most impressive, and their influence on their generation and on the

progress of science almost incredibly great.

#### Natural Philosophers

I would not be fair either to my listeners or to my subject if I conveyed the impression that the New Physics has been built up entirely by the work of experimenters. This is far from being the case. Indeed the amazing progress of the New Physics has been due to no small extent to the courageous leadership and constant guidance given to experimenters by the theoretical physicists or natural philosophers who in their turn build on the foundations firmly laid by experimental discovery. I do not believe there is a single listener to my talk who has not heard of Einstein and his relativistic philosophy which forms an integral part of the framework of thought in the New Physics. Not all my listeners, however, might have heard of Professor Niels Bohr of Copenhagen whose picture hangs facing that of Lord Rutherford at the head of the staircase in my house at Bangalore. Prof Bohr, as he often reminds his listeners, comes from one of the smallest countries in Europe, namely Denmark. But, in view of many, including myself, he is the greatest natural philosopher of the day. The work of Niels Bohr in building up a theory of atomic structure which has inspired a host of experimenters in their work is one of the greatest triumphs of the human mind. In the still unsolved problems presented by the facts of atomic disintegration and transmutation he is the foremost thinker of the day and may yet lead us to a complete understanding of the experimental results.

#### A New Basis

You may well ask, what has the new Physics achieved? One

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## ANCIENT HINDU MARRIAGE

### III. Choice of Bride and Bridegroom

By S. R. Muttukumar

(Continued from our issue of 29-8-38)

IN my article on the *Ancient Tamil Courtship* published in the *Hindu Organ Annual* of 1938, I mentioned that the Tamil youths and maidens of old were allowed the right of choosing their own helpmates in life, and that the system of marriage prevalent amongst them was known as *Gandharva*. Though this system was not much appreciated by other Hindus, it would seem that the Aryan girls too in Vedic times had some voice in the selection of their husbands. The *Rig Veda* says that their selection was not always happy, for "many a woman is attracted by the wealth of him who seeks her. But the woman who is gentle of nature and of graceful form selects among many her own beloved one as her husband." (1) We can almost imagine to see the *Swayamvara* system of later times foreshadowed in the above verse.

#### Swayamvara System

According to the later *Swayamvara* system, the damsel simply notified her choice by throwing the marriage garland round the neck of the favoured suitor. In the subsequent age of polygamy, when daughters were kept in greater seclusion, the damsel appears to have been guided in her choice by the advice of her father or old nurse, who were present with her at her *Swayamvara*. But, still the idea was retained that the damsel had chosen her own husband. Thus it was sometimes the boast of a handsome and heroic Raja that he had seen the chosen one in many *Swayamvaras*. In the *Markandeya Purana* there is a curious legend of a Raja named *Avikshita*, who had been chosen by many ladies to be their husband (2).

There can be no doubt, however, that fathers always exercised a control in the selection of husbands for their daughters, and that they gave away in marriage their girls gracefully

adorned and decked with golden ornaments (3). Under the later Brahmanical law, the girl had no voice in the matter of her marriage, but was betrothed by her parents before reaching the age of maturity. She was merely a puppet in the transaction.

At the present time the inclinations of the persons about to be married are never consulted. In fact, it would be ridiculous to do so amongst the Brahmins, seeing the age at which they marry their daughters. Even the non-Brahmins, who often do not marry their daughters until they have attained full age, would never dream of consulting the tastes and feelings of their children. That which chiefly concerns the young man's family is the purity of the caste of his future wife. Beauty and personal attractions of many kind count for nothing. The girl's parents look more particularly to the fortune of their future son-in-law, and to the character of his mother, who after the marriage becomes the absolute mistress of the young wife. A Sanscrit verse, commonly quoted says: "The girl courts beauty the mother, riches, the father, knowledge, relatives, good lineage; other people, sumptuous marriage feasts."

#### Selection of Wives

The rules for selecting a wife are enumerated in the *Karmg Purana*, and the following is a metrical version of them as given by Mr. Ellis:-

"Equal in rank and of a kindred

stem,

But sprung not from the blood that

flows in thine

And in thy father's veins should be

thy bride,

Sweet as the fragrant beverage of

the Gods,

The cany juice or the honey of the

boughs

Should flow her mild and softy

lispings speech,

And hers the beauteous face the

due beamed moon

Displays, when with full orb she

guides the night.

Wise as a prince's counsellor must

she be,

A slave in needful toil; in beauty

bright

As from the wave borne flower the

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(1) Op. cit. x, 27, 12

(2) Wheeler's *History of India* iii. 24, note

(3) *Rig Veda*, ix. 46. 2, and x. 39. 14.



# RELIGION IN SCHOOLS

(By C. Sinnathurai)

"Religion: what untold treasure lies in that heavenly word".

—William Cowper.

Of all the subjects that are taught in a school, religion is the most important. Although it is not a subject prescribed in the curriculum of studies by the Education Department, the value of religion as a subject is indescribable. The parents and teachers do not realise the necessity for the teaching of religion in schools. Although some schools take some interest in the teaching of religion, yet the majority of schools in Jaffna do not take an active interest in the teaching of religion. There are certain schools which are only Hindu in name and which perhaps begin the school with the prayer and close it with prayer.

Where does the mistake lie? Does it lie in the Education Department or the manager or the Headmaster and his assistants. In the first place let us see whether the department is to be blamed for the neglect of the teaching of religion. When we look at the situation with an unbiased mind, we will find that the Education Department is not at all to be blamed for this neglect. The Department has no objection to the allotting of religion. If the Manager and Headmaster arrange a time-table so that half an hour is set apart for the teaching of religion, no inspector of schools will have any objection to it. Certain persons say that Religion is not in the scheme of studies and as such the teachers neglect the teaching of religion. We should attribute the deplorable state of affairs to the managers and the teachers.

First of all the manager must be a person of sterling qualities fully versed in the principles of the Hindu religion and he must be a living example to the teachers and students. If he is saturated with the one thought of making his teachers and students good citizens and God-fearing persons, the school is bound to progress in every direction. Then comes the Headmaster in importance. He also must be equally or strictly speaking more religious, more God-fearing and more well versed in the principles of the Hindu Religion than the manager or the assistant teachers. The assistant teachers, too, must be good natured and be votaries of wisdom and learning. They must be persons whom the students should imitate in every good way to the best of their advantage. They must create a religious atmosphere in the school so much so that the lives of the students will be made pure and noble. Neither the managers nor the teachers realise fully the heavy responsibilities resting on their shoulders. If they do so surely we will not find ourselves surrounded on all sides by difficulties of all kinds, social, political and economical. The reason for such

a state of affairs is not far to seek. We have a foreign nation dominating over us. We are more or less aping the West in every way. Owing to the gross materialism of the Europeans and owing to their worship of bombs, aeroplanes and machines of different kinds and owing to the people's utter indifference to good and noble ideals of life, we see Europe divided into different camps and plunged into chaos from which it is very difficult to get out. So long as they think that sword alone can maintain peace and order and by bombs and aeroplanes they can live peacefully and comfortably, so long will peace, order, amity and contentment of the right type be far from their experience. The crux of the chaotic condition of Europe lies in the fact that there is an utter neglect and hatred for good and noble ideals of life and belief in God. There are many atheists in the West. Very recently Julian Huxley has confessed that he does not believe in the existence of God. Russia, Germany, Italy and other countries are all steeped in gross materialism and have no inclination whatever for the good side of life. In Russia churches have been converted into theatres and schools. Although there are a handful of good educated men in the West, yet the tone of the life of the majority of the people of the West is not a thing to be commended. When we have such a state of affairs in the West, we must expect a similar state of affairs in our country which is dominated by a foreign nation. Everywhere we see there is discontent. The father is against the son. The son is against the father. There is struggle for existence on every side. There is hurry and worry. The people march towards a blind aim not knowing where they go. There are discords arising out of social, political and economical problems. The villager finds it extremely difficult to balance his family budget. All these can to a certain extent be put under check, if one thing is done. If we can change the tone of the life of the people, if we can make them realise the sacred object of our existence in this world, if we can make their life intoxicated with the unshakeable belief in the existence of God, if we can make their lives noble and humble, if we can make them persons of simple living and high thinking, then contentment, order, amity, peace power and plenty will reign supreme in our land. To bring this matter to fruition, we must go to Religion.

Religion is the "salt sesame" to all evils. Although good and bad men live in all ages, yet good men will outnumber the bad in certain ages. During the time of the Tamil kings and the time when the well-known saints as Appar and Sarpantnar lived, the general tone of the life of the people was purely religious and noble. The great men who lived in those days created a good religious atmosphere in the country so much so that the land had peace and contentment. We can also to a great extent create a similar atmosphere in our country, if we can impart education of the right kind. Education without the knowledge of one's own religion is utterly useless. There is no use of

# THE NEW PHYSICS

(Continued from page 1)

has only to look back to the physics of my college days at Madras thirty years ago and to look at the physics to-day to appreciate the difference. The old physics was successful chiefly in giving what might be called a macroscopic or large-scale description of natural phenomena, that is to say, a statement of observed facts regarding the properties of matter, heat, light, sound, electricity and magnetism. On the other hand, its attempts to interpret the observed facts in terms of atomistic and molecular concepts was definitely a failure—except in a severely restricted field. The reason for this failure was that the old physics had practically no foundation on which to build. This foundation has been supplied by the discovery of the ultimate sub-atomic units constituting matter and the laws of their interaction. The detailed explanation of all physical phenomena and of the physical properties of matter has in consequence, become a practical proposition. A very great measure of success has been achieved in this respect in every one of the recognised divisions of the older physics. Whole new territories of phenomena, not contemplated by the older physics, have also been opened up and brought under the rule of the new physics.

## "Chemical Physics"

Not content with these triumphs, the New Physics has entered the field of Chemistry and has sought to find an explanation in terms of sub-atomic process for the well-ascertained facts of Chemistry regarding the reactions of atoms with each other to form molecules. Such a task could scarcely be considered superfluous. For, one of the essential facts of chemistry is that the strength of chemical combination and the energy required for or released by such combination is very different in different cases, and it is only in physical theories that it is possible to find any real understanding of these facts and, indeed, also of the real nature of chemical combination. The success of the new science known as "Chemical Physics" has transcended all expectations. Indeed, it is not unreasonable to hope that before many years pass, theoretical chemistry

will come to be regarded as a branch of mathematics.

What has been the secret of all these amazing successes? Simply stated, it is the elimination of the Newtonian mechanical laws from the field of atomic and molecular physics and their substitution by other and new laws governing sub-atomic processes. It would take me too long to go deeply into the theoretical aspects of the New Physics. It must suffice here to say that they involve a revolutionary change in our outlook regarding natural phenomena and their explanation. The present generation has not yet had time to fully understand and absorb the new theoretical outlook; but the latter has abundantly justified itself by its success in handling problems of the most varied nature. To the next generation, the new modes of thinking now required in our science will doubtless become quite habitual.

## The Newer Alchemy

I must not neglect to make at least a brief mention of the most recent spectacular triumphs of the new physics, namely, the creation of new chemical elements by artificial transmutation of known elements. Lord Rutherford's last little book on the Newer Alchemy gives a very clear and fascinating account of this newest physics. The remarkable advances described therein were not due to any accidental discovery but were the natural result of the intensive study of the atom and of its structure which is characteristic of the New Physics. The chemical identity of an element is determined by the Nucleus of the atom, that is by the very small and dense core of the atom. By bombarding the atom by other swift atomic projectiles, transformations may be induced. In many cases the new elements produced are radioactive, in other words, they give off electric particles and spontaneously transform into other elements in the manner of the naturally radioactive elements.

For the production of the swift atomic projectiles, used in these new syntheses of the chemical elements, amazing new types of apparatus have been developed in which figure gigantic electromagnets or electrostatic generators or electric transformers. By means of special ingenious devices these are used to speed up the atomic projectiles to very high velocities corresponding to several millions of volts. On the occasion of my visits to the Paris International Conference of Science last year and in my subsequent tour I was privileged to see several of these installations in operation. In their boldness and novelty of conception, and in the purposes to which these are used, these contrivances fittingly represent the spirit of the New Physics.

The vast body of new knowledge which the New Physics has created naturally represents a greatly increased power to use the forces of Nature for good and for evil. In a hundred different ways, Physics has during this period of advance influenced human life and activity. But I would not have you forget that the greatest leaders of our science have always been those whose aim has been the promotion of knowledge for its own sake.

சுதந்திரம் உடைய புவியை எங்கள் கொள்கை காக்கும்  
வன் எம்முள் தொழுகுவோம்"

(To be Concluded)



EBB AND FLOW

# A MIXED PICTURE

## Budget in Committee Stage

### BOARD OF MINISTERS ON TRIAL

By S. A. N.

THE closing scene of the second reading of the Budget was productive of some trenchant criticism and valuable suggestions. It may appear somewhat odd for a Brahmin to emphasise the importance of the fishing industry and fish products. Yet Mr. Natesa Iyer did not mince words when he bewailed that the Government did not sufficiently value the possibilities of that industry. He was equally "biting" when he referred to the lack of enterprise in the cigar trade of Jaffna. He spoke nothing less than the truth when he said that the Jaffna Cigar was the same as it was fifty years ago; and he drove home his point by his joke that the strong, unpleasant smell of the Jaffna Cigar years back served to neutralise the offensive smells of the city drains before the flush system of conserving them was introduced. If the Government was apathetic, as it was, to the Jaffna cigar industry, it could be explained. But the

#### lack of enterprise

on the part of the Jaffna man to cure the cigar of its pungency and thus place it in the world's market is something inexplicable. The leaders and other reformers have not thought of it. Many a Jaffna youth has taken a science degree. But none has been attracted by the possibility of offering a light and delectable smoke out of Jaffna grown tobacco. Even the typical Jaffna preparation has no standardisation. The stuff varies from factory to factory. The reeking, sticking and revolting liquid in which the cigar is soaked and kept for sale has a local value put upon it, but it makes the cigar look a dirty and uninviting thing. Jaffna amidst its "education" and modern trappings has its old "worldiness" and its regrettable want of adaptability.

The State Council sits in Committee on the Budget and the pastime of members slashing at each other goes merrily on. "The lord of the cabbage plot" has vented his spleen on "the tin god of Hultsdorp".

#### Measure for measure

they are quits now until another opportunity presents itself for fresh play of wounding words. Since the days of Sir Ponnampalam Ramanathan we have looked in vain for light railery in parry and thrust. The retort courteous seldom adorns the floor. What does it bespeak? The cultivated and cultured taste is sadly lacking among most members who are undoubtedly true representatives of the masses in the country. The earnestness of the Members and the Ministers for services and their concern for the welfare of the people at large have once again been put to the test by Dr. A. P. de Zoysa who moved a cut on allow-

ances and salaries considering the need for retrenchment. Almost every member stressed

#### the need for economics

and vehemently criticised the rising vote on education and overhead charges. But when it comes to a question of their sacrifice they slink away and will not manfully face the issue. The motion of the member for Colombo South was defeated by a large majority. When the members do not want to surrender a part of their allowances (why call it allowance? In most cases it is more than a decent salary) how can they expect the Public Services to willingly accept a reduction in their emoluments? The State Councillors have missed a fine opportunity to inspire the country to the noble effort of cutting down expenditure. Public Servants would have been glad to act on their example of self-denial. The labours of the Retrenchment Commission would have been rendered easier and pleasanter. But we are

#### expecting the impossible

from men whose entry into the Council was not based on merit alone. The Council has granted leave of absence to the member for Point Pedro for about five months on the ground of ill health. Simultaneously with the grant of leave was received a cablegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies intimating that he is prepared to have informal talks with Mr. Ponnampalam. This provided the occasion for some members to comment adversely on the grant of leave. The fact is that Mr. Ponnampalam is not in the best of health, having toiled recently in more than one field of activity. He needs a holiday and rest. But we have often thought that it is

#### a height of vanity

not to say folly for Ceylonese to go to England to get back the lost health. In the case of Mr. Ponnampalam it may be justifiable for him to go to England, for the Tamil Conference decided to send him there to present the Tamil case for reforms since the Sinhalese have pressed their case vigorously and have sent delegates to England to wait upon the Colonial Secretary. Formal or informal, the Secretary is hearing all parties; so that the Tamil point of view too ought to be urged. While he takes a holiday, Mr. Ponnampalam may also do a very useful bit of service to his community. We are afraid that since he is somewhat tactless, Mr. Ponnampalam may overstate the Tamil case (fifty-fifty ratio is an overstatement) and may thus

#### brand the Tamils

as the betrayers of the country's destiny for responsible self-rule within a measurable time. The Imperial Rulers are only looking for a handle to turn away the current of progress or to postpone the day

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## Bus Driver Dies in Hospital

### Alleged Murder at Chankanai

One Sabapathy Thambyah, a bus driver of Pirampittai, Chankanai, died at the Jaffna Civil Hospital on Saturday within two hours of his admission, as a result of several stab wounds he had sustained at the hands of an assailant.

It appears that Thambinather Saravanamuttu of the same place waylaid the deceased in a lane and stabbed him from behind in the neck. The deceased got hold of him and both fell down on the ground and struggled. In the course of the struggle the deceased, it is stated, received more injuries. A crowd collected and one Thambipillai, went to render help to the deceased. The accused attempted to stab him. Sangarapillai dealt a blow on the arm of the accused and disabled him. With the help of another Sangarapillai succeeded in snatching the knife from the accused.

The Changanai Police on information went to spot, when the accused and the knife were handed over to them.

The accused is in hospital under police custody.

The Police Magistrate held the magisterial inquiry and Dr. C. Guruswamy held the post mortem.

There is a case pending in the Mollakam Police Court in which Thambinather Saravanamuttu is an accused. The Deceased is alleged to have helped the complainant in that case.

## A PUBLIC RECEPTION

"Mr. S. Kanapathipillai was given a public reception by the residents of Karainagar, on the 20th ultimo, in honour of his re-election as Chairman of the Village Committee, Karainagar, on Saturday 16th July 1938. In the morning he was taken in procession round Karainagar in a carriage drawn by a pair of white horses accompanied by oriental music.

At 4 p. m. a public meeting was held in the Subbramaniya Vidiyasalai, Karainagar with Mr. A. R. Suppramaniam B. A. Retired District Judge, Trincomalee, in the chair. Songs especially composed for the occasion were sung to the accompaniment of violin, and speeches were made by the Chairman, Mr. S. Rasanayagam B. Sc. Asst. Engineer P. & T. Department, Colombo, and others, recognising the great qualities of head and heart of the distinguished guest. At 7 p. m. he was taken to his residence in a torch light procession with oriental music and a display of fireworks."

(Continued.)

gathering adjourned to the New Playground where the Principal entertained them to tea at 4-30 p. m.

A football match in which two teams of the Old Boys met the College eleven was then played, ending in an easy win for the College eleven.

At 7-30 p. m. there was an Old Boys Dinner, the first of its kind held in the College, at which about a hundred sat.

## O. B. A. DAY AT JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

### ENTHUSIASTIC CELEBRATIONS

### PRINCIPAL ON NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE

THE Old Boys Day at the Jaffna Hindu College was celebrated with much enthusiasm yesterday. The celebrations began with pooja at the College shrine at 8-30 a. m., A Thevaram singing competition among the present boys followed, and prizes were distributed by Dr. C. Sivasithambaram to the successful competitors. A large number of Old Boys and well-wishers sat for the lunch given by the College at 12-30 p. m.

#### General Meeting

The annual general meeting was held at 2-30 p. m. in the College hall. There was a large number of Old Boys present. Mr. A. Cumaraswami, President, occupied the chair. The proceedings commenced with the singing of Thevaram.

The chairman moved a vote of condolence on the death of Messrs. Nevins Selvadurai, V. Casipillai, M. S. Eliatamby, V. W. Thambyayah and T. E. Selvadurai. Carried, all present standing.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Executive Committee held on the 31st day of August 1938 were read and confirmed.

The minutes of the General Meeting held on the 8th day of April 1936 were read and confirmed.

The Secretary's report and the Treasurer's statement of accounts were read and adopted.

An amendment to the Constitution was passed, making provision for an Assistant Treasurer.

The election of Office bearers then resulted as follows:-

President—(Ex Officio) Mr. A. Cumaraswami.

Vice-Presidents:—Messrs. C. Coomaraswamy, R. Sivagurunathan, A. Chellappah, S. Adchalingam and Drs. C. Sivasithambaram and S. Thuraiyappah

Secretary:—Mr. V. Sivasubramaniam

Asst. Secretary:—Mr. M. Kathiravelu

Treasurer:—Mr. C. Sabaratnam

Asst. Treasurer:—Mr. K. V. Vaidhalingam.

Committee:—Messrs. S. Thuraiyappah, K. Sivaprasadam, T. Muttuamapillai, S. T. M. P. Sithambaram, S. Kanapathipillai, V. Kanagaratnam, S. Subramaniam, S. Patanjali, S. Kanagasabapathy, M. S. Subramaniam, V. Somasundaram, K. V. Rasiyah, M. M. Sultan, S. Ambikupikan, V. Nagalingam, S. P. Rasiyah, S. Ponnappah and S. Balasubrahmaniam.

Auditor:—Mr. C. Nadarajapillai.

The President addressed the members present on the needs of the College, exhorted them to contribute their mite and help the College to extend the New Playground and the buildings.

The meeting terminated with the singing of Thevaram.

After a volley-ball match between the Old Boys and the College, the

(Continued on Previous Column)



## Matrimonial

RAMESWARAM—

MURUGESAMPILLAI

The marriage will take place according to Hindu rites of Mr. S. Rameshwaram, Inspector of Police, Wattala, with Miss. Nagapushani Murugesampillai second daughter of Mr. E. Murugesampillai, J.P. Proctor, and Mrs. Murugesampillai on Monday the 12th September at 10 p.m. at Stowell House Manipay, the residence of the bride.

Stowell House  
Manipay  
4th Sep. 1938  
[Mis. 128 5-9-38]

## Change of Name

I, Murugapper Kandumany alias Kandamany of Palugamam, Batticaloa do hereby inform the public that I shall be known for all purposes in future by the name Murugapper Krishnapillai and shall sign my name M. Krishnapillai.

M. KRISHNAPILLAI,

4-9-38.  
[Mis. 129 5-8-9-38]

## DENTAL NOTICE

S. Imai, (Japanese Dentist)  
Colombo,

will be at Jaffna at Tiruchelvam Buildings, Main Street, Jaffna, from 7th to 16th September 1938.  
[Mis. 130 5-9-38]



## Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1938.

## JUSTIFICATION !!!

THE ANNUAL FIXTURE OF THE Budget provides, like the August Races, opportunities to the starters and non-starters in the State Council for canters and kicks. It is the only season of the year when the High Priests of the people call forth their best to propitiate the god Demos. Those who have year after year since the introduction of the Donoughmore Scheme read and studied the Supply Bill and the criticism of members will not be surprised at the monotonous repetition of the incidents connected with this annual. If the speeches of members are closely scanned, the discovery will be made that each member confines himself to his parish pump and seems incapable of a broader vision of things. Lamentation for absence of provision for certain village or district works which formed a part or whole of election pledges and bitter complaint of rising cost of administration in the face of the sufferings of the people have been the invariable and unvarying features of budget speeches for years past. The intelligent section of the people is thoroughly sick of it

all and is resigned to an inevitable drift of affairs.

If the representatives of the major community have reason to complain against the distribution of revenue, the minorities should feel disquiet and alarm at it, for the minority areas do not figure much in the provisions. We should think the majority squeaking is studied and calculated to deprive the minority argument of its point. In support of what we contend we may draw attention to several items of expenditure under the heads of Agriculture and Public Works. Very urgent and desirable works in minority areas stand neglected for years. Not content with starving these areas in respect of certain utility works the Board of Ministers further conspire to endanger educational development of these areas by the proposed Education Ordinance.

If the Budget is looked at from inside, from the actual financial condition of the country, it cannot escape the criticism that it is a desperate effort like that of a man who has lost control of his bearings and moorings. The grammar of finance would point to the utter absurdity of using surplus balances and savings of past years in balancing a budget. The State Council was heir to surpluses from the old Legislature under which the Standing Committee on finances was a vigilant body preventing waste and controlling expenditure according to canons of wise finance. The surpluses thus inherited have stood SIR BARON JAYATILAKA in good stead. But for them the show of the State Council would have been given away. The surpluses have almost shrunk to vanishing point. Whose fault is it, the financial plight of the Island? Is the Budget really and truly balanced?

SIR BARON than whom we could think of no better person to be in charge of the Budget cannot be altogether exempt from any share of blame, for he has made no conscious and deliberate effort to balance the budget within the revenue. The Retrenchment Commission which SIR BARON got set up now should have been appointed years back in the very first year of the State Council when it was found necessary to draw upon savings to balance the Budget. He ought to explain why he did not adopt that necessary step, and why he did not press for the adoption of the whole body of recommendations by Perera Commission. No doubt SIR BARON is technically right when he says that the special circumstances hedging round the constitution have made him helpless. Yet it has been within his power to ride the Board of Ministers into a position to refuse to utilise the savings and thus brought necessity to bear upon the various executive committees

not to bid for works for which money cannot be had from the normal income. This failure on the part of Sir Baron was more an agreeable and conscious gesture to the clamant Sinhalese racialism. We do admit that expenditure on a somewhat credit basis was necessary when malaria laid low the countryside and when some social amenities were found absolutely necessary to make the life of the villager tolerable. But the fault lies in the absence of enterprise to create sources of fresh supply of money. Some industries with sure possibilities could have been started. The charge should remain that the Board of Ministers has not kept pace with growing commitments in that it buried money in unproductive works and has not cared to open fresh channels of supply. SIR BARON'S robust faith in the future may not be shared by many. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. SIR BARON'S hope may prove a chimera. The Financial Secretary, the expert in the country, does not share his hope and faith. The justification of SIR BARON for completely swallowing the surpluses may be falsely based. The future may have in store greater dangers than are realised now.

## SCHEME TO TRAIN AIR PILOTS

### At State Expense

A scheme to train Ceylonese in air piloting at State expense, it is understood, is now being considered by Government, as it is felt that many who wish to take up flying as a profession cannot do so owing to the high cost of training.

## POINT PEDRO POLICE MAGISTRATE

### Appointment Confirmed

Point-Pedro, S pt. 2.

The Governor has, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies confirmed the appointment in the Judicial Service of Mr. R. Ramachandran, Police Magistrate, Point-Pedro.

Mr. Ramachandran is the eldest son of the late Adigar Ramalingam of Vannarponnath, Jaffna, and was educated at Royal College Colombo. He practised as an Advocate in Colombo, and in 1931 was appointed to act as Police Magistrate in Colombo. Since July 1935 he has been the Magistrate here.

(Pt. Pedro Cor.)

## Police Patrol Attacked

### Constable Stabbed: Rowdies Pelt Stones

A special Police patrol was roughly handled and its car badly damaged, it is alleged, by a gang of rowdies at Anaicottai on Thursday.

Owing to the increase in the acts of lawlessness in Changanai in the Manipay area, a special patrol from the Changanai Police Station consisting of Sub-Inspector Siriwardene, one Sergeant and three Constables accompanied by the Police Headman of Anaicottai, posted itself at Anaicottai at the temple end at midnight on Thursday.

A gang of rowdies is alleged to have come into conflict with the patrol, and in the course of the struggle Constable Arumugam was stabbed in the hand. The Police were pelted with stones and the car in which they went was badly damaged.

The Jaffna Police, being informed at about 2 a.m. Mr. Krishnaratne, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, with Inspector Attygalle and fifteen Constables rushed to the spot.

The culprits are said to be absconding. No arrests have so far been made.

## JUNE MATRICULATION

### Jaffna Hindu College Passes

The following candidates from Jaffna Hindu College have been successful in the London Matriculation examination held in June last:

K. Balasingham  
A. Paramjasekaram  
K. Sabapathipillai  
M. S. Ahamadu  
S. Ahamparam  
N. Anirbhalingam  
A. Arumugasamy  
S. Kandiah (Jaffna Central and Hindu)

T. Kanesapillai  
S. Kanapathipillai  
M. Sanga pillai  
S. Velupillai  
V. Thiagaraja (Jaffna and Hindu)

## 'RECOLLECTIONS', AND MR. S. KANAGASABAI

Rev. Dr. T. Isaac Tambyah writes to us as follows:—

During a sage of Saturday afternoon's talk on Recollections there was no light by which to read my notes. What I had noted to say about the Chairman, consequently went unsaid.

To a larger audience than the one in the lecture hall I desire to say what I should have there said.

Mr. S. Kanagasabai was, in those junior days of his at the Bar, exactly the same as he is today, the perfect gentleman. Warm in a good cause, enthusiastic without violence, earnest in advocacy and always the perfect gentleman, he never has said an unkind thing.



## MOTION TO REDUCE MINISTERS' SALARIES

### Disallowed by Deputy Speaker

## ACTIVITIES OF MARKETING DEPARTMENT

WHEN the estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture were taken up for consideration at Friday's meeting of the State Council, a motion to reduce the allowance of Ministers by Rs. 500 was disallowed by the Deputy Speaker who presided.

A subsequent motion for a token "cut" from the vote for the Ministry of Agriculture was lost.

The Marketing Department came in for some criticism. The acting Minister repudiated the story that imported articles were on sale at "Ceylon Products."

When the estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands were taken up for consideration, Dr. De Zoysa moved that the allowances for Ministers be reduced by Rs. 6,000, so that the allowance for a Minister be Rs. 1,000 a month. He said that he did so because in almost all the Ministries the Ministerial work was done by heads of Departments and they had no policy and no responsibility.

Mr. J. W. Oldfield said he would have seconded it if the House had accepted the previous proposal for the reduction of salaries of members. He hoped the proposal would come from the Ministers themselves.

The Deputy Speaker said that he would allow only a reduction of the total vote under that head and not a particular item. He also wanted to know whether the Member was moving a vote of censure on the Minister of Agriculture on the ground that his work was unsatisfactory.

Dr. de Zoysa said that it was not a vote of censure. As there was not a total sum for the payment of all Ministers, he proposed that in every Ministry the Minister's salary be reduced. But as the Speaker would not allow him to do that, he moved that reduction from the total vote of Rs. 57,609 under the head.

The Deputy Speaker said that in view of his ruling that the reduction of the total vote would not in any way mean the reduction of the Minister's salary it was useless to continue that.

Mr. Ratnayake said that there was a similar motion in the last Council which was defeated but the mover and the seconder had paid to the Treasury what they considered was an excess allowance. He wondered whether in the present case that would be done.

Mr. D. P. Jayasuriya (Gampaha) at this stage moved a cut of Rs. 10 on the total vote of the Ministry on the ground that it had done nothing for his area.

Mr. Aluwihare said that it was the pride of his Ministry that it catered to all Ceylon and to no particular constituency.

Mr. G. C. S. Corea (Minister of Labour) said that it was not fair to move such a motion in the absence of the permanent Minister.

Mr. Aluwihare said that he took it as a vote of censure on his in-

competence during the last six weeks he had acted.

Mr. H. F. Parfitt (Nominated) said that it was a censure on the Committee as well as on the Minister for acts of omission. That was a defect of the constitution.

Mr. Jayasuriya said he did not want to pass a vote of censure on any particular Minister but on the Ministry.

After some further discussion the motion was put to the House and was lost.

### Promoting Sale of Country Produce

The votes for the Commissioner for Development of Agricultural Marketing were next taken up.

Mr. Aluwihare in reply to a question said that the Marketing Department had done a good deal in promoting the sale of country vegetables and country produce in Colombo. The Auditor-General, a stern critic, had reported how the Department was taking steps to improve various cottage industries. It had also made various efforts to help in the cocoa industry, which was a poor man's industry. Country rice and cottage products were used today in larger quantities by the people as a result of the activities of that Department. There was a greater spirit of Swadeshi in Colombo as a result of the activities of that Department. The Marketing Department should be separated from co-operative credit facilities and Co-operative Societies till the Marketing Department was fully organised.

Mr. Aluwihare in reply to a suggestion that the policy of the Department should be changed, said that the greatest obstacle in the way of more substantial results was the formation of "rings" in different parts of the country. He instanced one case where the Department had succeeded in breaking through a "ring." The Department, he continued, had been in existence for only two or three years. He could assure the House that the Department was most anxiously trying to find markets for the villagers' produce. An unlimited market had already been found for kurakkan, but the difficulty was the question of milling.

The Council adjourned till 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, September 6.

## EBB AND FLOW

(Continued from page 3)

of transference of power. The Tamil may give that handle. And that would be fatal to the larger purpose at issue. The Tamils should be satisfied with reasonable ratio of representation and share in Public Services and adequate safeguards vested in the Governor. Mr. Ponnampalam is rather a temperamental person and appears to have a grievance against the Sinhalese leaders. He may pitch it high and make the Tamil case look ridiculous. If he goes upon

reasonable grounds,

most of the disabilities the Tamils are subject to under the Committee System of government may be removed. Let not the Tamils become the "sacrificial lamb" of the British who are half inclined not to consider any revision of the constitution and who would therefore place the responsibility for their refusal on the Tamils. The British method of tackling Colonial questions is based upon adroit diplomacy. We see an instance of it in the solution suggested of the difficulty over the Amending Village Committee Ordinance. The draft Bill excluded a certain section of the Indian immigrant's from its privileges. European planters, Indians in Ceylon, and the Government of India protested and threatened against the exclusion. The State Council would not heed all that. The Bill went up to the Colonial Office for His Majesty's signification. Now it has been sent back with the rider that all labourers Indian and indigenous should be shut out of its operation. The solution is

clever and adroit.

If the Board of Ministers and the State Council submit to this dictation they will throw to the winds a fundamental principle, namely those who enjoy the right of franchise to any constitutional body either central or local must have a stake in the country.

We are not convinced that most Indian immigrants on the estates have any stake in the country. Why should such people be enfranchised? To keep out such people, should the Ceylon labourer be denied his birth-right? The Imperial Britisher who bars the door of the white colonies to coloured races wants to open the gates of other colonies to all sorts of people who do not care to settle down there but who want to rake out of them wealth and flee back to their homes. This policy of Imperial Rule is to render the politics of such colonies complex so that responsible self-rule may be long in coming. Where problems are complex and interests are at

cross purposes

Imperial Rule feels secure. It is better to suppress the Amending Village Committee Ordinance than to deprive the local labourer of his right to vote for the sake of denying that right to the adventurer. I know many will disagree with this view. Serious thought guided by recognised principles will lead one to no other conclusion. Principles do not vary from latitude to latitude. But self-interest, Imperial and other variety, does assume changing poses. The Board of Ministers is on its trial in respect of the Village Committee Ordinance.

## QUARANTINE ORDINANCE

### Extended to Aircraft

A Bill to extend to aircraft the application of the Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance, 1897, and to enable charges to be levied in connection with sanitary and medical services rendered to aircraft is published in the Gazette.

"Aircraft," according to the definition in this draft Ordinance, includes all balloons whether fixed or free, kites, gliders, airships, airplanes and other flying machines.

### New Probation Board

The following have been appointed members of the Central Probation Board for a period of two years from September 1, 1938:

Mr. C. C. Schokman, Inspector-General of Prisons (Chairman), Dr. W. E. de Silva, acting Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Mr. D. S. de Fonseka, Mr. R. Patrick, Deputy Director of Education, Lady Schneider, Major J. W. Oldfield, Mr. S. J. C. Schokman, Crown Counsel, and Mr. V. E. Gharawanamurtu, (with Mr. G. V. F. Wille, Superintendent of Prison as Secretary).

### Madduvil Sivan Temple

After a protracted trial before Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, D. J., it was finally decreed declaring Mr. Culandaivelu Duraisingam of the Fiscal's Office, Jaffna, residing at present at Nallure as the sole trustee and Manager of the Sivan Temple called "Kaluvaththit Sivasandramavulesar Koil" situated at Madduvil South in the Thenmaradchi Division.

This is a very ancient temple built and endowed by the ancestors of Mr. Duraisingam at Madduvil during the Dutch period and requires repairs at present. —Cor.

### Auction Sale

D. O. J. 12692.

(1) Thambar Somasundram and wife

(2) Thangaratnam both of Manipay

vs. Plaintiffs. Thambar Thambyrajah of Manipay and presently No. 65 Trincomalee Street, Matale Defendants.

PROPERTY REFERRED ABOVE.

An undivided extent of 4 Lms V. C. with its appurtenances out of all that piece of land situated at Manipay called Pandithan Seema and other parcels in extent of 9 Lms V. C. and 10½ Kls. with house kitchen well spontaneous and cultivated plants, and bounded on the East by lane, North by the properties of the heirs of the late Vairavy Kantar and the heirs of Parupathy wife of Sangari, West by the property of Kantar Valuppillai, Ramu Chelliah, and brother and the South by the property of said Chelliah and brothers, and lane, excluding the half share of the said well and the right of using the way and watercourse belonging to the Western and Southern boundary lands.

In terms of the conditions issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna in Case No. 12692 I shall sell the above property by public auction at the spot at about 4 p.m. on the 24th Saturday, September 1938.

N. KANDIAH, Commissioner. Van. West.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE EXECUTION OF SARDIEL  
IN 1864

Sir—As I was reading through some old volumes of the Jaffna Freeman edited by the late Advocate Nicholas Gautier Gould, I came across a description of how Sardiell the Kegalle Bandit, was executed in 1864. I am appending below a few extracts from the Freeman of June 2nd, 1864, for the perusal of your readers.

"On Saturday last the 7th May, Sardiell and his accomplice were hanged at the common place of execution in Kandy. From morning a large crowd was gathering, and at nine some portions of the Town were quite full of people who had come to witness the execution. Kandyans had left their distant homes in large numbers and with their families were bending their way to Gallows Hill. The road opposite the Jail was occupied by a large mob, increasing from an early hour and composed of men of all classes. Kandyans, Sinhalese, Tamils and Moors. Englishmen had quitted their estates and had come into Kandy with the sole object of having a last look at the much dreaded bandit and Burghers had left their houses and their work to have a glimpse of the man who had set law at defiance.

The large gate of the Jail was opened at about half past eight and the Fiscal and other officials stood ready to accompany Sardiell to his doom. The Rev. Mr. Duffo had been with Sardiell from an early hour and was using his best endeavours to prepare him for his end. A guard marched at about this time from the Ceylon Rifle Barracks, composed of about 40 men under the command of an European Officer. The guard which attended criminals to the gallows on previous occasions seldom number about 12 men. The soldiers halted for a few minutes opposite the Jail until Sardiell came out, when they were ordered to fix bayonets and surround him on all sides. Sardiell and Mamalee Marikan were seen in the centre of the group handcuffed to each other and attended by the Roman Catholic Minister and the Mohamedan priest.

Of the two, the Moorman was the more affected, his face, which was ghastly pale, being held during the whole of that awful march. It was a pity that these two men should have been handcuffed. Criminals on their way to the gallows were never handcuffed, and for Sardiell to attempt to escape when so securely guarded was scarcely to be expected.

At last the Gallows Hill was reached and the procession with difficulty mounted up to the top. The large space of ground all round was a sea of human heads. Business appeared to have been suspended and offices closed, for clerks and merchants and lawyers and planters could have been distinguished amongst the crowd, and several European ladies were also noticed.

Two of the commanding Officers of the Rifles were observed at a short distance from the Hill and it is generally understood that they, as well as a portion of the Rifle Regiment were under orders to be there so that in the event of any emergency they might act without loss of time. It must be remembered

that at one time a rumour had gained currency that Sardiell's gang was composed of some 300 men.

On reaching the Hill, the handcuffs were removed from Sardiell and his accomplice and their sentence was read by the Fiscal. The executioners meanwhile had mounted the awful apparatus and were adjusting the ropes over the drop while the Military and the Police stationed themselves round the gallows on all sides.

Sardiell then took leave of the jailors and assisted by the minister went up to the steps of the gallows. Before doing so he received the priest's blessing on bended knee. The Moorman knelt down before Mr. Templer and begged that his body might be given to his relatives after execution but the request was declined. He then went up accompanied by the priest.

From the gallows, Sardiell addressed the multitude in the following words: "Christian people, do not be foolish as I have been. Take a warning from my fate. I have done all this to gain a name, but what is the use of a name when it comes to this. Do not follow in my steps. Lead good lives."

The noose was then adjusted round the necks of the two unfortunate men and the executioners came down leaving the two priests and the condemned on the platform. Everything was ready, the signal was given by Mr. Templer and the bolt was withdrawn. The moorish priest ran down as soon as the drop fell but Mr. Duffo remained until Sardiell was dead.

The two men died in a few minutes and at half past nine their bodies were cut down. Their remains were put into two coffins placed in a cart and dragged by the prisoners through the town to Mahayawa. Application after application had been made for the corpses of these men, but they could not be complied with, and to prevent any attempt at taking them forcibly a body of constables accompanied the cart.

I cannot remember a single case which created so much excitement as this. Even after Sardiell was completely disabled and in the power of his capturers he was guarded and looked after as if he was still as powerful as when he was in the Kegalle jungles. A soldier was always made to stand near him night and day and never were the irons and chains removed. For about a week before his execution handcuffs were put on his hands and it is well known that after his apprehension, irons were fixed and forged on his body in a manner that rendered it impossible to remove the same without the aid of a smith. Never did a criminal so terrify a whole community as did the late Kegalle Bandit. At the time of his execution, he was only 22 years old."

Yours faithfully,  
Ayodhya, M. RAMALINGAM,  
Manning Place,  
Wellawatte.  
16-8-38.

Ambalawany the Jaffna  
Sardiell

Sir,—During the middle part of the last century, Ambalawany was a prisoner in the jail at Jaffna under sentences of the Police

Court. He escaped from the jail and was not heard of for some time. He returned in 1805 after a continental tour and was first seen in the village of Mercalai. He is said to have roamed at large and passed nights and days on the tops of palmyrah trees. The Headmen were quite powerless to secure him as he was always armed with deadly weapons having organised a band of brigands as desperate as himself, he became the terror of the place and more than a match to our rural police.

He and his followers entered houses at night-fall, took the inmates by surprise, and intimidated them to implicit compliance with their exorbitant demands. They helped themselves to the fattest goats and sheep in the folds. On a single night no fewer than eighteen were slaughtered to satisfy the cravings of their capacious stomachs. Ambalawany, though a Bramin, had long since renounced the obligations of the sacerdotal caste and had become a carnivorous animal.

The Uliyar and the Police Vidane of Chayakachcheri assisted by some of the villagers and a few Fiscal Peons from Jaffna, attempted to capture him in one of his haunts when he was feasting with some of his followers. The attempt proved unsuccessful and Ambalawany having bade defiance to every one of them effected his escape. The very next night he set fire to the house of the Uliyar. He admitted that he did it and challenged the Uliyar to catch him if he could, adding that he was then going to Karaikal in South India and that on his return visit, he would see the head of the Police Vidane hung up in the Kodikamam Bazar.

I give below an extract from the Jaffna Freeman of April 26, 1866 re the capture of our Jaffna Sardiell.

"Mr. Kelly the present Magistrate having first adopted the plan which scripture relates as having been availed of in capturing Samson, collected a large body of men, the spies being in the neighbourhood of the house of the Brahmin's concubine, a low caste woman, and resorted to the spot by night. Having taken his quarters, set his spies at work and ere the information was received from the concubine of his being inside the house, about a hundred of the villagers all armed with cudgels, stones and knives and commanded by Mr. Kelly with a double barrelled carbine fully loaded and a sword girt about him surrounded the house and made five circles.

The Samsonized Brahmin with a heavy and sleepy head consequent on the extra quantum of intoxicating liquors administered to him by the concubine rushed out and cleared the five circles and pursued his course when he was followed closely by Mr. Kelly face to face when lo and behold the spirited commander turned his back and fled for very shame.

In the meantime the crowd of villagers surrounded him and pelted stones and clubs at him and one of them inflicted a blow on his head with a heavy cudgel. The Brahmin immediately turned back and cut the man with a knife—and a hedley medley scuffle and fight ensued and a few hundred men after a struggle of nearly two hours succeeded in the

grand purpose of capturing the Brahmin.

The active and energetic commander Mr. Kelly now rushed to the spot and hit the man down and pressed him to the earth and in this manœuvre he was greatly assisted by all the crowd and he mentioned to his glory and he it inscribed to his honour that

Kelly captured with a hundred The Brahmin who had no kind-

The latter fought before he was caught

Kelly fought after others had him caught."

Yours faithfully,  
M. Ramalingam.

Ayodhya, Manning Place,  
Wellawatte,  
September 2, 1938.

## Just Published!

திருமுருகாற்றுப்படை

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AUM

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Sanskrita Sahitya Parishad,

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Prizes!

A prize will be awarded to the essay adjudged to be the best of the essays written on the subject "An Inquiry into the Propriety of Adopting Sanskrit as the Common Language of India."

2. All competitors should submit their essays to the Secretary before 1-10-38

3. The essays should ordinarily be eight pages in length, each page consisting of not less than 20 lines. The Devanagari script alone should be used in the Essay.

4. Two prizes will be awarded—one for pupils of English Schools and another for pupils of Sanskrit Schools

For pupils of High Schools and Sanskrit Schools there will be a competition in the Recitation of Sanskrit Poetry. The subject for recitation will be "The Third Chapter of the Bhagavad-Gita" for pupils of High Schools and "The Eleventh Chapter of the Sama" for pupils of Sanskrit Schools.

A prize will be awarded for the recitation adjudged to be the best. The Recitation Competition will take place at the National College on the evening of 9-10-38 (Sunday).

The prizes will be given away on 16-10-38 at the second anniversary of the Parishad.

(Sd.) P. K. Nagarathna Sarma,  
A. R. Malaiyappa,  
Secretaries

Trichinopoly,  
Bahudhanya, Simha,  
Krishnashtami

All Communications should be addressed to "The Secretary, Sanskrita Sahitya Parishad, c/o S.M. High School, Woriyur Post Office, Trichinopoly."



# Ancient Hindu Marriage

(Continued from Page 1.)

goddess rose,  
Whose charms subdue the world,  
humble as seems  
The all enduring earth; in love  
mature,  
As is the mother's breast; in  
nuptial bliss  
Free as the forest of the joyous  
choir,  
Whose wanton wiles allure the  
melting heart,  
Though chaste as Arundati; in her  
soul  
The strictest points should dwell,  
her mein  
The graceful Urvashi who captivates  
In heaven all eyes, all minds  
should emulate;  
And high should rise the round and  
swelling hills  
Her bosom bears; with ardour such  
as one  
In wedlock seek and give her all  
thy love" (4)

Manu also says that "in connecting himself with a wife, the following families are to be avoided; however great or rich in kine, goats, sheep, gold and grain. They are those which neglect the prescribed rites of religion, which have produced no male children, in which the Veda is not read, and the members of which have thick hair on their body, or have piles, or are suffering with consumption, dyspepsia, epilepsy, white or black leprosy, or elephantiasis. Let him not marry a maiden with reddish hair, or having any deformed limb; one who is sickly, nor one with either no hair or with too much hair; nor a chatterbox, or one who has red eyes; nor one named after a star, a tree, or a river; nor one called after a barbarous nation, or a mountain; nor one named after a bird, a snake, or a slave; nor one with a name causing terror. Let him choose for his wife a maiden free from bodily defects, who has an agreeable name, who walks gracefully like a *hamsa* or an elephant, and whose teeth are small and body soft." (5)

## Caste Restrictions

In the choice of a bride or a bridegroom caste played a conspicuous part. The question of caste was the most important of all the determining factors. Though in the remote past every man of a particular caste could, under the ancient law, marry a woman of his own caste or one of the castes below his, the practice seems to have fallen into disuse even as early as the time of Manu who, therefore, writes:—"For the first marriage of a twice-born man, a woman of the same caste is approved; but for those who through lust marry again the following females are to be preferred. A Sudra woman only must be the wife of a Sudra; she and a Vai-

siya, of a Vaisiya; these two and Kshatriya, of a Kshatriya; and these two and a Brahman, of a Brahman. Twice-born men, marrying through folly, low caste women, soon degrade their families and children to the caste of Sudras. A Brahman who takes a Sudra woman for his bed, goes to the lower course; if he beget a child, he loses his Brahmanhood." (6)

It will be seen from the above that the Institutes of Manu are somewhat composite in their character. The author tries to adhere to the ancient laws, and at the same time he is anxious to proclaim a pure law for the Aryans. Actuated by such different influences, Manu is sometimes uncertain in the rules he lays down.

However, in the land of the later Hindus, no money and no prospects are of the same importance in marriage proposals as birth. A man can offend caste rules by eating meat, or by dining with men of other castes, and yet escape punishment by keeping his offence secret; but his marriage cannot but be known to all, and the whole caste feel that their blood is defiled, and that their community is disgraced, if one member marries below his rank. If there be anything shady about the pedigree of a wealthy man, he will find great difficulty in obtaining a bride and even a prince in such a case may have to go very far and pay very heavily for his wife.

One cannot fail to remark how very similar is the Hindu custom of choosing a bride or a bridegroom to that amongst other ancient nations of the world. It is certainly closely related to that amongst that of the ancient Hebrews. The rule about marrying in one's caste, and even in one's family, was specially imposed upon the Jews in the laws which Moses gave them from God. (7) We also find that this rule was in force a long time before Moses, for it appears to have been general amongst the Chaldeans. The Holy Bible says that Abraham espoused his niece, just like the Hindus, rather than take a wife from alien family. He also sent into a far country for a maiden of his own family as a wife for his son Isaac. Again, Isaac and his wife Rebecca found it difficult to pardon their son Esau for marrying amongst Cannibals who were strangers. They also sent their son Jacob away into a distant land to seek a wife amongst their own people.

In conclusion, it may be stated that very few Hindus would have the courage to marry outside their caste. Indeed, it would not be safe to do so; yet, girls have to be married, and that too right early, and boys too. The choice of a bride or a bridegroom is really a serious problem to many an anxious parent.

(6) Dharma Shastra, iii. 12-17.  
(7) Numbers, xxxvi. 5-12

(To be continued.)

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## CONVERTS TO HINDUISM

### Hindu Mission Activities in Assam

The following Christians and Muhammedians have been converted into Hinduism at the Hindu Mission, Assam Provincial Headquarters Shillong:—

Jamaluddin (18) Moslem, Village, Lalp, (Kachar), Hindu name after conversion, Jai Lal Singh.

Abdul Latif, (35), Moslem, Village, Kailasahar, Tippera State, Hindu name after conversion, Navadwip Pal.

Lall Jan (8) Moslem, Kailasahar, Tippera State, Hindu name after conversion, Lilavati.

Prosita R y, (16) Christian of Rasumthia Shillong, Hindu name after conversion, Pramila.

Miss Clarian Kai (18) Christian of Nongong, Assam, Hindu name after conversion, Karuna.

Dud Boli, (25) Moslem, Village, Kailasahar, Tippera State, Hindu name after conversion, Chintamani Devi.

Abdul Latif, (35) Moslem of Paschim S kpura, Hindu name after conversion, Ramani Mohan Acharyee.

Ka Prasiban (22) Christian of Mohadevpoongee, Assam, Hindu name after conversion, Pramila Devi.

Abdul Rahman, (20) Moslem of Dulalpur, Sylhet Assam, Hindu name after conversion Surya Nath.

Ab ul Majid, (12) Moslem of Kamrup, Assam, Hindu name after conversion, Lankeswar.

Satya Brata Dhar (12) was converted to Islam, some days back. He was converted to Hinduism. He comes from Sultripur, Sylhet, Assam.

Jainuddin Ahmed (21) Moslem of Digribazar, Dibrugarh, Assam, Hindu name after conversion, Dharendra Nath Das.

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testy No. 636.

In the matter of the estate of the late Ampalavanar Arumugam of Karaidiyu West Deceased.  
Meenadhipillai widow of Ampala-

## Auction Sale

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 451.  
In the matter of the estate of the late Ampalavanar Ponnambalam of Vannarponnai West Deceased.  
Mathavar Chinnappoo of Tholpuram Administrator.

In pursuance of the commission issued to me by the District Court of Jaffna, in the above case, I shall sell the below mentioned property by Public Auction on Saturday the 8th October 1938 commencing at 4 p.m. at the spot.

### PROPERTY REFERRED TO:

A piece of land situated at Vannarponnai West in the Parish of Vannarponnai in the division and District of Jaffna Northern Province called Palluvilithoddam in extent 7 Lms. V. C. and 1½ kullies with stone built house, kitchen, portico, well and cultivated and spontaneous plantations and bounded on the East by the property of Ambalavanar Ponnambalam, North by the properties of Suttaram wife of Sinnappoo and the property belonging to Ponnalai Varatharasaperumal Kovil, West by the property of Sellappah Ponnudurai and Shareholders and South by Road.

S. MUTTUKUMARASWAMY,  
Commissioner of Sales.

"Siya Villa,"  
Manipay.  
29-8-38,  
Mis. 125 5 & 29-9-38.]

vanar Arumugam of do  
Vs. Petitioner.  
1. Arumugam Kanapatipillai  
2. Arumugam Nadarajah and  
3. Kandiah Muttukumaru all of do Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 11th day of August 1938 in the presence of Mr. A. Kanagasabai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 13th day of July 1938 having been read. It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-Litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd respondents for the purpose of protecting their interest and of representing them in this case and that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as his lawful widow-unless the respondents or any person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 28th day of September 1938 and state objection or shew cause to the contrary.

This 29th day of August 1938.  
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.  
[O. 38. 1 & 5-5-38.]

## 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.

[Mis. 1+3, 15-8-38 to 15-9-38.]

[M]

(4) Commentary on the Cural, p. 193.  
(5) Dharma Shastra, iii. 6-10.



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[Q. 72, 20-6-38 to 19-5-38.] M.

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[Y. 103, 22-7-38 to 21-7-39.]

[M.]

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Y. 182, 1-11-37--30-11-38 (M)

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

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

[M]

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