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IT PAYS  
TO ADVERTISE  
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AND  
INTHUSATHANAM.

## Reviving Lost Beauty Of Village Life

### POET TAGORE'S INSTITUTE OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

"Villages are like women and in their keeping is the cradle of the race."—TAGORE

ABOUT a hundred miles from Calcutta and far from the humdrum of city life is the lovely little village of Sri-Niketana. Straightway a couple of miles off is Santiniketana where in his world famous Viswa-Bharati Dr. Tagore spends his days in his daring experiment in international cultural co-operation. Between the two villages runs a red country road carved from the vast expanse of arid fields which stretch far beyond the human eyes can reach. In the scorching rays of the summer sun or in a moon-lit night the hamlets hidden amongst the mango shrubs and tall palm trees reveal a beauty unrivalled in splendour and majesty. Anybody interested in rural reconstruction and village welfare work may pay a week-end visit to Sriniketana and study what intelligent and co-operative efforts can do even with unpromising circumstances, writes Mr. Mukul Gupta M.A., in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*.

#### Poet's Love For Village Life

The Institute of Rural Reconstruction in Sriniketana was opened by the Poet as a part of the general plan for the expression of indigenous ideals of culture. The results obtained so far, and the way in which it is directing its efforts for a more efficient and well-organised rural service constitute an ample justification for the inauguration of such an Institute. In founding it the Poet has given a concrete expression of his intense love for village life. He believes that "villages are like women and in their keeping is the cradle of the race" and he has long cherished to "bring back life in its completeness into the villages making them self-reliant and self-respectful and acquainted with the best cultural traditions of their own country and competent to make an efficient use of the modern resources for the improvement of their physical, intellectual and economic conditions". The task of the revival of the lost beauty, splendour and sanctity of village life to which the Institute has set itself is, indeed, big, for the momentum of the forces of rural decay has almost passed out of control during the years of our unpardonable negligence and inactivity. In spite of its short existence what the Institute has done is a sober and straightforward justification of the ideals and achievements of this centre of rural construction.

#### The Pioneers.

In recounting the history of Sriniketana two prominent figures rise before the eye and force their magnetic personalities upon all who read about them, I mean Mr. L. K. Elmhirst that noble hearted Englishman and Mrs. Willard Wright, but for whose never-failing co-operation and generous support Tagore's dream would perhaps never have been fulfilled. The Poet had the vision, Mr. Elmhirst belonged to that rare type of human beings who are born

with a robust optimism and an irresistible leadership. While Mrs. Elmhirst was blessed with a large fortune and had as large a heart to finance a good cause. These three noble souls took upon themselves the none too easy task of rural reconstruction, and their ceaseless efforts have been able to rouse the villagers from the placid pathetic contentment and awaken in them the desire for a better and fuller life.

#### Sri-Niketana

The place where Sriniketana is situated has a history of its own. It is associated with the trading history of the East India Co. whose last Resident, Mr. Cheap, dwelt only a mile away from it. The ruins of his palatial buildings are still there and strange stories are told by the rural folk about this mysterious building. The wealth which Mr. Cheap amassed during his stay in this distant Bengal village was an index of the trading importance which the neighbouring localities enjoyed before the forces of rural decay were let loose. When the Poet bought from the Baron Sinha of Raipur the land where later grew up Sriniketana it was a most uncongenial locality, but a decade of disinterested efforts and selfless service have made it the beautiful little village that it is today.

#### Re-making the Village

A couple of miles from Sri-niketana is Ballavpur which is a concrete expression of the results of rural reconstruction activities carried under the auspices of the Institute. Once—and not many years ago—Ballavpur was a self-sufficient and prosperous village, a busy centre of silk and weaving trade. But with the death of Mr. Cheap it began to lose its importance and it was not long before it turned into a deserted village with a dreary and desolate atmosphere. Water-courses and pool-runs dry, malaria and disease stalked the land, and what was worst, a "cowardly resignation overwhelmed the villagers." It was in such unpromising circumstances and amidst such forbidding conditions that the Institute began its work and its achievements, so far, have certainly not been far short of the ideals. Even a casual visitor would appreciate how the jungles have been cleared and silted up ponds—have been re-excavated, and what an intensive propaganda is being carried on to reduce the incidence of febrile diseases and thus make the villagers those fine human beings that once they were. For all these essentially nationalistic works not a little credit is due to Mr. Kali Mohon Ghose, the Secretary of the Village welfare department, and to Mr. Rathindra Nath Tagore who happens to be the Secretary of the Institute as a whole.

#### Health and Sanitation

The problem of the Indian village life is the problem of its health, and no programme of rural reconstruction is complete without it. Since its very beginning constructive measures conducive to better health have formed an integral part of the activities of the Institute, and the results that have followed are well worth the efforts made. The way in which the Institute has been educating the villagers in the science of personal hygiene and in the methods of combating or preventing those diseases of which they

## EIGHTEENTH DAY OF FAST

THREE DAYS MORE TO  
COMPLETE YAJNA



"Heads I win.  
Tails also".

fall easy victims, cannot but evoke unstinted appreciation from all who understand the magnitude of the odds that are to be met and overcome. Of course the scope of the service which the Institute renders, could have been still larger and more comprehensive but the limitedness of the funds available is a sufficient excuse for the little drawbacks. The Health Department of the Institute is concerned with the popularising of preventive measures against malaria and other epidemics on the one hand, and providing for the curative treatment on the other. It is indeed not possible to cater to the needs of all the villagers, for that would require more funds than what the Institute can draw upon at present. This is why the Institute has organised "Co-operative Health and Rural Reconstruction Societies" the members of which are entitled to the medical help and such other aids as the Societies are in a position to offer at a very nominal cost. The membership of these societies are increasing rapidly and that is certainly an index of the appreciation of those for whom they were opened. The medical officer, the compounder, the midwife, the nurse, the paid as also the honorary workers attached to these societies have always to bear more than the usual share of the burden, either in directing the sanitary works in some village or in giving occasional talks on subjects of topical interest or in instructing the villagers in such matters as may affect the rural welfare.

#### Smiling Workers.

Sanitation and sanitary surroundings are essential conditions for health, and the Institute has been sparing no pains to secure these conditions. Residing in the city amidst the best of comforts, one cannot easily realise the difficulties of this type of works. But I have seen the workers, who are spending the best part of their lives in these distant villages cut off from the amenities of civic life, always accepting their duty with a spirit of joy and robust optimism, and on their radiant face there is always a happy smile born of a sense of national duty well-done. They have their busiest time during and after the rains, and in those months of the year when epidemics generally break out. In this time jungles have to be weeded out and arrangements have to be made for the drainage of the stagnant waters, there are pits to be filled, tanks to be cleared and swamps to be re-forestalised. Indeed all that can be done to prevent

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## GROUND-NUT CULTIVATION

SUCCESSFUL TRIAL  
IN JAFFNA

### Method Of Cultivation

BY N. SENATHIRAJAH,  
(Manager, Experiment Station, Jaffna)

GROUND-NUT is one of the economic crops that have been very recently introduced into the Jaffna District. It is known in Tamil as *Nilakadali*, *Verkadalai* or *Mamihakodai*. It was tried on the Experiment Station, Jaffna, for the last three years as a pure rain-fed dry land crop. The trials, so far, have been in the main successful and far more profitable than the ordinary dryland crops of this District, such as *Varagu*, *Horsegram*, "*Karuthaisami*," etc. This year many people have been supplied with seeds by the Department and the crop promises to gain some importance in this District with the increasing popularity of the crop. A certain amount of definite information, as to the method of cultivation of the crop is necessary. The following particulars have been based on experience gained at the Experiment Station, Jaffna, during the past three years.

#### Soil

Good crops of Ground-nut could be grown in soils known as "*Sempadu*" in Tamil. These soils are red, sandy and fairly retentive of moisture. Extensive areas of this type of soil are found in the waste lands which lie in the vicinity of the Station, especially towards the North. Any soil with a fair proportion of sand will suit the crop. The sand opens up the soil and admits drainage. Ground-nut prefers a free open soil, but if too much water is present the crop turns yellow and the growth will be stunted.

#### Preparatory Cultivation

The usual method of preparing the land for any other ordinary dry land crop in this District will serve equally well for this crop. For those who are not acquainted with the method of cultivation the following instructions will be serviceable. The land should be ploughed and cross ploughed after the hot weather rains in May and June. More ploughings and cross ploughings can be given throughout the remaining period to maintain the soil loose and friable. Fair ploughings are quite sufficient for Ground-nuts.

The crop thrives on poor land without manure but higher yields could be obtained by manuring which requires the initial cost of the manure. Village sweepings and ashes have been used with success. The application of cattle-manure or the penning of sweep is costly and is not so necessary, as the Ground-nut, like the pulse crops, is able to assimilate and fix in the soil Nitrogen, the most valuable element of such manures, from the air. The cost per cart-load of village sweepings in this locality is about a rupee and on an average including trans-

## BARBER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

Alone In A Hut At  
Grand Bazaar.

Velan Nagamuttan, a barber of Anaicottai, was found dead in a hut near the Power House, Grand bazaar, on Tuesday morning. The barber was the sole occupant of the hut. As it was a case of sudden death an inquest was held by Mr. S. Aiyampillai, coroner, who returned a verdict of death due to illness.

port will be Re. 1.50. The cost of spreading is about seven Cents per cart. About sixteen cart-loads of village sweepings will do for an acre and these should be applied after one or two ploughings and well mixed with the soil by subsequent ploughings.

#### Seeds and Sowing

The pods are shelled for seeds for sowing. This should not be done more than a week before sowing. About 72 lbs. of seeds are required to sow an acre. If Ground-nut are sown with shells the germination is found to be rather slow and uneven, more moisture being required to germinate entire pods than seeds. The sowing should be done during the latter part of September with the first rains of the North-East Monsoon. Early sown crops grow luxuriantly with profuse branching, while crop sown late in the season do not grow luxuriantly. Seeds may be either broadcasted and hoed in or sown in plough furrows. In the former case, it often happens that many seeds are left uncovered which are picked up and eaten by crows. If sown by the latter method, not only the seeds are covered well but also afford better facilities for after-cultivation. Under normal conditions, the seeds germinate in a week. Crows were found to have a special liking for the tender seedlings. The fields should therefore be watched during the germinating period.

#### After Cultivation

When the plants are about a month old it is necessary to hoe the weeds and loosen the soil round the plants and this should be promptly attended to; the object being to keep the soil loose and friable and free from weeds. About two to three weedings are necessary at intervals of a month after sowing. The hoeing is generally done by mammoities and about ten men are required to hoe an acre. The last hoeing should be given about the time the pods begin to develop. Further cultivation will result in checking the developing of pods. The crop will completely cover the soil in about three months when tall growing weeds should be pulled out.

#### Harvesting

When the crop is about five to six months old the pods will be ready for harvesting. The yellowing of the leaves and the pink coloration of the skin of the kernels are sure indications of maturity and should be a warning for the amateur cultivator for harvesting the crop. Ground-nut form a nutritious fodder for cattle and should be carefully gathered at the time of harvest. The cattle relish the vines whether they are given fresh or dry. The hauls should never get wet when they are gathered as they become unwholesome for fodder. They should therefore be carefully stacked and covered with palmyrah leaves as a protection from rain. In harvesting the crops, the soil is dug with mammoities and the ground nuts gathered. About 20 diggers and 80 pickers will do for harvesting an acre. The pickers who are usually women sit

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## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1933.

### BUILDING UP THE NATION.

ENGLISH EDUCATION HAS SO urbanised the modes of thought of this generation that most youngmen cannot so much as understand the value of productive energy. They are so thoughtlessly concerned with consumption that they cannot or will not trace the rice they eat back to the paddy field or feel that the shop is founded on the field. Urbanisation often goes even further than this. They are confined to slums of thought where they lack the "hearth of thought" to sit by and warm their being. It is easy enough to persuade an educated young man to take an active part in political agitation; his education, his interests, the example of his elders, the atmosphere in which he lives and moves have imparted a zest for the roof-work of democracy. But his enthusiasm wanes the moment he is called upon to lend a hand to the task of laying the true foundation for the superstructure which the roof is to cover. He might theoretically agree that the village unit furnishes the best opportunity for service and that in its strength and efficiency lies the strength and power of the nation. He will readily admit that for the successful working of any constitution it is necessary to secure the intelligent and conscious co-operation of the people unless the machinery of Government is to be made over to place-seekers and political adventurers who know best to use their opportunities for their own aggrandisement. The young man does not dispute the fact that the wealth of the country is ultimately drawn from the soil and that every effort should be made to alleviate the life of the cultivator and enable him to produce more. But he is himself so hopelessly out of touch with the life of the cultivator that he gradually loses sympathy with the environment. He does not appreciate the cultivator and the latter in his turn does not like the English educated young man. He has lost all influence he had with the cultivator. Though they might chance to live in the same village, even under the same roof, as often happens, their mental modes and out-look tend in different directions. The young man has lost the opportunity to share with the cultivator the benefits of his own education. He ceases to be an effective factor in the improvement of the village.

Village committee affairs do not appeal to him. Debarred by his intellectual bias from identifying himself in the concerns of his own village he can do no better than be an interested spectator of the activities of the village.

It is gratifying to note the change that is slowly coming in the relations between the educated and the illiterate classes. In many village elections in Jaffna,

selves forward and have been elected members and chairmen of committees. In many instances their entry into village affairs has resulted in a definite improvement in the morale of the committees as well as a disposition on the part of the people to co-operate with the work of the committees. This is a distinct advantage and should be made use of to evoke the community spirit which had long lain suppressed. The chairmen will have earned the gratitude of the nation, if they succeeded by their tact, honesty and impartiality to arouse in the villagers who come before them the spirit of co-operation which is or should be the spring of every communal endeavour.

"Co-operation" is an ugly word of laborious latininity, and its subject matter suffers a little from its verbal ugliness. The word has been appropriated by shops and stores that are as hard on their servants and employees and give them as little a share in the profits as the greediest of single employers. The credit societies which are scattered throughout the country do not seem to have touched the problem which they were designed to solve. In rural districts there is no co-operative buying or selling of agricultural produce, using the word in its narrow and technical sense. The popular use of the word is a good pointer to intrinsic facts. To the villager "co-operation" stands for a great and wholesome principle. It stands for a vivid and lively sense of community of interest and purpose. It is this spirit which holds the village cultivator to his land and enables him to assure for himself and his family a pittance at a time when individualism has penetrated society and sundered its limbs. Indeed, the soul of the nation has been preserved to us by this spirit of community against the onslaughts of organised exploitation. The future greatness and strength of the people will depend on the culture of this spirit. The soul of the townsman whose outlook is confined by the cement-block walls that surround him certainly wilts for want of this spirit. It is for the village to give the word "co-operation" a new, fuller and truer significance than it conveys to the town-dweller.

Once this spirit is evoked in the villager, the committee will not need to have recourse to the penal powers given them by the Village Communities Ordinance and every scheme for the improvement of the village could be effectuated without delay or expense. The villager has to be weaned from his attitude which emphasises more on himself and gently persuaded to reconcile himself to the good of others consistently with his own immediate and personal needs. It might seem difficult to teach the villager to see his own good in the good of his fellow villagers; but he will give a good hearing to the proposition if he is approached in an honest and straight forward manner, without show of authority or condescension.

The responsibility is thus cast on members and chairmen to secure the co-operation of their fellowmen by the justice and equity of their decisions rather than compel obedience by reason of the powers vested in them. Disputes can be settled by arbitration and the wasteful expense

of litigation avoided, as also the loss of good feeling among those who live in the village.

The duties of the chairman are not limited to the court-room. He has many opportunities of coming in contact with his fellow villagers and he should avail of them to inculcate the community spirit.

Above all, even as the duty is cast on the father of a family to practise certain virtues, if only for the better upbringing of his children, the office of chairman of a Village Committee casts on the holder of it, the obligation to practise those virtues in the exercise of which alone a man exalts himself above his fellowmen. The man of character is easily known and our villagers love to honour and obey him. The example of such a man may be worth to the village more than any scheme for material improvement. For,

"Star to Star vibrates light. May soul to soul  
"Strike through some finer element of its own?"

### LORDLY LAPSES.

Lord Rothermere during a brief sojourn in the Island picked up his health and incidentally some notions concerning "native politicians" and the working of the new constitution. His Lordship promptly cabled a communication to his paper, the "Daily Mail." The noble Lord's conclusions apparently failed of effect as the numerous readers of the "Daily Mail" must have been aware of the state of health of the writer when he summed up his impressions on the working of the Ceylon constitution. His Lordship returns to the charge and in a somewhat lengthy article which we take over in another column, condemns the new constitution. Let us not be in too great a hurry to pass verdict on the performance of the noble Lord before we take into consideration the purpose which it is intended to serve. Ceylon's example is trotted out to weaken the position of the supporters of Government's Indian policy. The appeal is addressed to the readers of the "Daily Mail" in the hope that they might use their influence with their members in Parliament to whittle down the recommendations of the Joint Committee now sitting on Indian Reforms. Lord Rothermere might some day have the grace to express regret that his summary of the achievements of the new Constitution in Ceylon is faulty in many particulars. His Lordship's immediate purpose being to draw a lurid picture of what India would behave like when she got her reforms, the noble writer has permitted himself to state that the "native politicians" have used the Constitution to undermine British influence and British trade. We can well afford to ignore the enthusiastic language used by His Lordship as also the heroic remedies suggested by him. It is, however, strange that it did not occur to His Lordship's observant mind that while Indian politicians might copy the example of the "native politicians" in Ceylon the latter might in turn profit by the example of the former. Perhaps His Lordship knows too well the weakness local politicians betray for strips of blue ribbon. Whatever the Churchillian group of reactionaries might say or do, it is certain that India is moving towards her goal. For, India is truly awakened to the realities of her situation. She is not in a mood to accept doles from any power. She is determined to enter upon her birthright and there is no power in heaven or earth which can stand in the way of a nation determined to regain her freedom. As for us in Ceylon, well, that is another matter.

## "TIE CEYLON COMMERCIALLY TO BRITAIN"

### Rothermere Brake On Reforms In Ceylon And India

Lord Rothermere who visited Ceylon recently for reasons of health has given vent to his die-hard views on reforms in Ceylon and India in the columns of the "Daily Mail" London. He holds that the State Council has been seized upon by "native politicians" to undermine British influence and destroy British trade. He would like to see Ceylon tied to Lancashire. The article below gives a true insight into the forces of reaction in high quarters.

I wish to tell the readers of "The Daily Mail" more about the new Constitution of Ceylon. In a cable communication it is difficult to deal adequately with such a question.

In September next the Constitution will be two years old. As a working instrument its age is not so much, for it was only after a general election for the State Council—as the local Parliament is called—that the Constitution became effective.

From the outset the native politicians made it clear that the Constitution would be used solely for the purpose of wringing further concessions from Britain. Each concession was to be regarded as a kind of Danegelt extorted from the "Eithelreds the Unready" of Westminster.

#### Council's Record

Let us see what this baby of representative Assemblies has done legislatively and administratively in its short life:

1. Carried by only one vote the cost of the Governor's travelling expenses, so that when this vote next time is refused—as I am assured it will be—the Governor will be marooned in his official residence without the necessary money to travel about the Island.

2. Passed a Bill suspending all judgment summonses. This Bill, vetoed by the Governor, would have practically brought the whole business of the Island to a standstill.

The banks and other credit institutions unable to collect the moneys due to them would have stopped all credit.

It is alleged that this measure was put forward to relieve impecunious members of the State Council of pressing obligations.

3. Passed taxation imposing higher taxes on British-owned businesses than on native-owned businesses.

4. Refused to carry out the Ottawa Agreements, thereby favouring Britain's trade rivals.

Administratively engaged in squeezing out the British officers of the Police Force, in whose hands rests entirely the maintenance of law and order.

While concentrating on squeezing out police officers there is a push all along the line to exclude British officials of all kinds, replacing them by native officials, although Ceylon's trade today is entirely the creation of British enterprise and capital.

#### Votes Of Censure

The Governor recently communicated a long apologetic despatch explaining why it was impossible to fill the chief post in the Government printing office with a native, because, as he quite rightly pointed out, there was no native in Ceylon who had the necessary technical knowledge. This department in its higher branches is staffed by competent British printing operatives. Yet the effort was made to put these highly competent technicians under an ignorant nominee of the native politicians.

At the moment of writing this article the native members of the State Council are actively framing the terms of various votes censure on the Governor for simply imposing his veto on measures which are based with the one only purpose of destroying British influence in Ceylon. The native politician hopes that by

heaping one impertinence upon another on the successive Governors of the Island he will render it impossible for any self-respecting British official to accept post.

The question will naturally be asked, what is the effect on British trade of the present situation here? Unfortunately, the trade figures tell the story. British trade is not declining. It is vanishing.

The Government here has the power to negotiate treaties of commerce with other countries. It may easily arise that a foreign country, taking umbrage at some treatment which its traders or its trade had experienced from the native Government of the Island, would seek some other redress than a mere remonstrance.

In that case, although the Government of Ceylon has worked overtime to destroy British influence, trade, and property here, the British Government is bound to come with its armed forces to the support of the Ceylon Government.

#### Tie Ceylon Now!

Ruined Lancashire then would be taxed to defend people who had spared neither time nor trouble to destroy its main industry.

Ceylon should now be tied commercially to Britain in the same way that the Portuguese Colonies are tied to Portugal. All Ceylon's cotton imports should be taken from Lancashire. Through all these years of terrible depression the Portuguese cotton industry, by reason of its almost exclusive market in the Portuguese Colonies, has been highly prosperous, with hardly any unemployment and earning handsome profits on the capital employed.

I arrived in Ceylon without the knowledge that in an island almost as near to India as the Isle of Wight is to Hampshire there was the telling, conclusive, and crushing argument against the Government's Indian policy. It was when I became aware of the posture of affairs here that I sent my cable despatch to "The Daily Mail," for I felt sure the seven or eight million readers of the newspaper with which I have been so proud to be associated for forty years could up and down Great Britain exert enough influence to put an end to the maddest scheme that ever entered the minds of British statesmen.

The suggested Indian Constitution is a hotch potch of contradictory crudities. While making the Governor-General responsible for law and order in India, it places the Police Force of 400,000 men, whose special responsibility this is, under a native Minister who may be entirely hostile to us. He might refuse to carry out the wishes or instructions of the Viceroy, and in doing so bring, dramatically to an end British rule in India.

If space permitted, I could enlarge on other equally absurd crudities in the Government proposals.

From the date of the promulgation of the new Constitution India will be bankrupt. The present Finance Minister is warning the people of India that the new Government will be much more expensive than the old Government. Today, only with the greatest difficulty is India able to balance her Budget. The British Government offers to retire all British military and civil officers on pension. This undertaking would enormously increase Government expenditure, for the posts thus vacant will have to be filled by others at full salaries.

The new Indian Government will be entirely under the control of the high tariff party there. Recent agitations have been subsidised by the manufacturers of India with the intention of receiving a more than adequate return in a spectacular raising of all

(Continued on page 3.)

# MOST CRITICAL PERIOD OF THE FAST

## Gandhiji Growing Weaker But Keeps Well

HIS NEVER-FAILING WIT

### MEDICAL BOARD EXAMINATION TODAY

"I am looking low in spirits, because I am not cutting jokes as usual", remarked Gandhiji to Mr. Devadas, on Monday afternoon, who inquired of him why he was not in his usual spirits. Gandhi had just then broken his weekly silence and was looking weaker than usual when Mr. Devadas made the above inquiry.

#### Shorter Bulletins

Poona, May 23.

"As the fast is nearing its end, bulletins are becoming shorter," declared one of the doctors attending on Mr. Gandhi regarding this morning's bulletin, which stated that "Mr. Gandhi had good sleep and rest, and was well."

Mr. Gandhi is reported to be showing lesser signs of weakness this morning after the night's rest, than he showed yesterday.

Dr. B. C. Roy, this morning, asked Mr. Gandhi how he was feeling, to which the latter replied with a chuckle: "Heads I win, tails also."

Among the numerous articles received at "Parakuti" are six pice postage stamps sent by a poor man who, in a Note, says that the money realised by selling the stamps should be utilised for buying something, which Mr. Gandhi would take at the time of his breaking the fast. The note adds that the writer would have liked to send something more, but it was all that he had.

#### "Lead the Attack"

Poona, May 22.

It has been decided that the next examination of Mr. Gandhi by the medical board should take place on Thursday next, when Dr. Ansari also is expected to join.

An amusing situation arose, this afternoon, when the doctors were ushered into Mr. Gandhi's presence. Instead of straightaway commencing their examination, they hesitated for a while as to who should lead. The situation was however, relieved by Mr. Gandhi's never-failing wit. "Well, let some one lead the attack," he observed in a low tone, and immediately Dr. Deshmukh led the "attack."

#### Most Critical Period

That Mr. Gandhi is entering the most critical period of the fast was the opinion expressed by doctors who examined him, this afternoon, for the fourth time since the beginning of the fast.

While the doctors declined to commit themselves by any definite statement as to whether Mr. Gandhi was entering the danger zone, they expressed the opinion that, in his present weak conditions, nobody could say what might happen during the coming week. According to those attending on him, signs of weakness are more visible on him to day than on any previous day.

A special cot, which by mechanical arrangement enables him to sit up, without any effort on his part, for drinking water, has been provided for Mr. Gandhi's use.

#### No Complications

To-day's medical examination has revealed no undesirable complications. He is taking plenty of Sinhgad spring water and nausea is reported to be under complete check.

Mr. Gandhi's blood pressure and pulse remain satisfactory.

Though Mr. Gandhi is growing weaker physically every day, there has not been any slackening of his mental powers. He continues to take a keen interest in all devotional items in his daily programme and instructs his associates to stop reading hymns whenever he feels sleepy.

Yesterday while the Ramayana was being read out to him in the afternoon during his weekly silence, he passed a

### STABBING AT VANNARPONNE

#### A DOMESTIC QUARREL

Some excitement was caused on Monday evening at Nachehinnar Kovilady, Vannarponne, when in the course of a row between two parties of goldsmiths, one of them was stabbed on the abdomen.

It appears that one Sinnathamby, a young goldsmith was having a bath in the Nachehinnarkovil, when an altercation ensued between him and his uncle, Kathiresu. Sinnathamby and his elder brother Somasundaram are said to have gone to Kathiresu's house, when thruaiyah, Kathiresu's son is said to have assaulted Sinnathamby with a blow-pipe. The latter is said to have given chase to the assailant and assaulted him, who in turn is alleged to have stabbed Sinnathamby with a knife.

The injured was immediately removed to the Jaffna Civil Hospital. Somasundaram, Sinnathamby, Kathiresu and his son are now onlaged on bail.

### Ground-Nut Cultivation.

(Continued from page 1)

side by side and gather the nuts by turning the soil either with their hands or with chips of wood. Each picker gathers the pods in a basket and when that is filled, it is removed to the drying floor.

Yield—The average yield is about 2000 lbs. per acre.

#### Cost of Production

The following statement shows the cost of production per acre:—

	Rs.	Cts.	Rs.	Cts.
4. Ploughings	6	00		
12. Cart loads of village sweepings	9	00		
Spreading manure	1	20		
4. Pairs of bulls and 6 men for ploughing	10	00		
Cost of 72lbs of seeds	10	00		
2. Weedings	3	00		
Harvesting	30	00		
Out-turn 2000lb of ground-nut @ 1/12 cts. per lb	240	00		
Nett profit	170	80		
Total	240	00	240	00

#### Use of the Crop

Ground-nuts are usually roasted and eaten. They are also used to a great extent in confectionery. As the nuts contain a high percentage of oil, they are considered to be bilious and unwholesome unless mixed with Jaggery or brown sugar. Ground-nut oil which is used for ordinary purposes and for the manufacture of high class soaps is a valuable article of export. In India this oil is generally used for adulterating gingelly and other oils and ghee. It is also used in tanning leather. Ground-nut cake can be fed in small quantities to fatten farm animals. It is also extensively used in manuring as it contains a high percentage of nitrogen.

### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8305.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kanthar Sinnatambar of Alavetty

Deceased. Sinnatambar Murugesapillai of Alavetty

Vs. Petitioner. (1) Murugesar Ambalavanar and wife

(2) Chellachippillai of Alavetty Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, coming for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, in the presence of Mr. M. Vythialingam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 31st day of May 1933, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sd. D. H. Balfour, District Judge. O. 10, 25 & 29.

### SERIOUS RIOT IN PUNGUDUTIVU

#### Quarrel Around Shoes

### CLASH BETWEEN VELLALAS & PARIAS

#### TWO KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

Two men died, about fifteen were injured and two houses were burnt in a caste riot between Vellalas and Catholic Pariahs that occurred in Pungudutivu on Sunday last. One of the deceased, a Vellala, by name Nallathambay Sunningam, is alleged to have been shot dead by Marian Sinnathamby of the Pariah caste; the other is a Pariah who sustained some burns, while he lay unconscious, after an assault, by the side of a burning hut. He was immediately removed to the Kavts Hospital, where he succumbed to the injuries. About ten other Pariahs are lying injured at the Kavts Hospital.

On receipt of information, the Additional Police Magistrate, Mr. Simon Rodrigo, with Mr. J. H. A. Fernando, Inspector of Police, Jaffna, and three constables proceeded to the spot, on Monday, and quiet was restored. The Pariahs, however, were in a panic and had found shelter in the Catholic Church and in their homes.

#### Vellalas' Version

At the inquiry, the Vellalas who gave evidence, made out that the Parayas were harbouring a grudge against the Vellalas, for stopping a drama which the former wanted to stage on the Catholic Church grounds on Saturday, during the Church festival. The Vellalas had objected to the staging of the play as one of the characters was a Hindu Brahmin priest. When one Ponniah Sellathurai, a Vellala, was on his way to the field four Pariahs got hold of him, assaulted him and cut him on his head. On hearing his cries three other Vellalas came to his help, when Marian Sinnathamby fetched a gun and shot Sanmugam down.

#### Another Version

Manuel Sebastianpillai, a Pariah peon working at the Registry of Motor Cars, Colombo, in the course of his evidence stated that on Saturday morning he attended Church, wearing shoes. While returning from Church the Vellalas questioned him as to why he was wearing shoes and stopped him. That night his brother-in-law's boutique was burnt. The next morning the witness was going to Church with Lucas, his brother-in-law, when Vellalas waylaid and assaulted them. The witness kicked one of the Vellalas with his leg. This enraged the Vellalas who gathered in gangs, assaulted the Parayas and burnt their houses.

Sanmugam was shot dead according to the version of the Pariahs, while attempting to break open a Pariah's fence and damage his house.

Two Pariahs who were arrested were remanded.

Further inquiry was postponed till the 27th instant.

The Additional Police Magistrate and Inspector Fernando who had been to the scene of the riots returned last night. Everything is reported to be quiet now.

### Obituary.

MRS. SABHANAYAKAM RASAMMA.

We regret to record the sad and untimely death of Mrs. Sabhanayakam Rasamma, beloved wife of Mr. T. V. Sabhanayam of The Colombo Commercial Co. Ltd. Colombo, which took place after a prolonged illness for 7 years of rheumatism on Thursday the 18th instant near Maho, on her way to Jaffna. She remains were brought to her residence at Kanderamadam and the funeral took place the next day and was largely attended. The remains were cremated at Kompayanmal.

She leaves behind, besides her widowed husband, her brothers Messrs. A. S. K. Kumariah, Manager of Messrs. A. Durai & Co. Moulmein, A. S. K. Ponnambalam and a host of friends and relatives to whom her loss.

### Madras - Colombo Air-Mail Service

#### INAUGURATION IN SEPTEMBER

#### AN EXPERIMENT

The recent visit to Ceylon of a representative of Messrs. Tata and Sons Ltd. has brightened the prospects, it is learnt, of the inauguration of an air mails service in September between Colombo and Madras. It is understood that negotiations between the Indian firm and the Ceylon Government have now almost reached finality and that there are only a few outstanding technical matters which are expected to be settled before the end of July.

The service will be run at first purely as an experiment, without Government subsidy, with a view to find out whether it is adequately patronised.

### The Jaffna Hindu College SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION

It has been decided to award a number of scholarships to deserving pupils of all classes of the results of competitive examinations to be held on or about the 31st inst. The examination which will be confined to English, Mathematics and Tamil will be open to all pupils seeking admission to the college. The scholarships will be tenable for one year, in the first instance and the amount will vary according to the standard of the test which the candidate takes. For further particulars, apply to the Principal, Jaffna Hindu College.

V. R. VENKATARAMAN M.A. PRINCIPAL.

Jaffna Hindu College, 22nd May 1933. Mis. 21 (22&25)

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note on to the reciter suggesting that he required more training.

It may be noted that the instructions given by Mr. Gandhi in writing are in a bold steady hand. (The Hindu)

### "Tie Ceylon Commercially to Britain"

(Continued from page 2)

import duties. Our exports, which last year were only £34,000,000, will undergo a drastic curtailment

Under the new Constitution it might happen in a serious conflict between Mahomedans and Hindus that a Hindu Government at Delhi would call for the employment of British troops for the coercion of Mahomedans. The Viceroy might be compelled to consent in order to stop the spread of a devastating civil war.

We were told, although I never believed it, that the granting of an independent Government to the Irish Free State would make peace between Great Britain and Ireland. Instead, it has enormously widened the gulf between the two countries. Mr. de Valera rejoices that he is rendering any rapprochement in the future quite impossible. He boasts to his partisans that by repudiating the annuity and other obligations he saves Ireland over £2,000,000 yearly and imposes that extra charge on the British tax payer. By the way, why has not the Government increased the duties on all Irish agricultural imports, whose competition presses so hardy on our farming industry? By raising the duties it would be quite easy to collect the difference of £2,000,000.

#### Disastrous Road.

In addition to the example of the Irish Free State, we are now experiencing the evil effects of the new Ceylon Constitution. Why should we travel any farther along the road which has provided us with such disastrous experiences?

As a return for defending India, Ceylon, and other dependencies of the Empire from foreign aggression we should secure exclusive trade agreements with these countries and thus restore the cotton industry of Lancashire and our iron and steel industries, and reinvigorate in a few months every one of our industrial areas.

Mussolini would promptly accomplish all this for his country. Where is the statesman who will do it for us?

### Reviving Lost Beauty Of Village Life

(Continued from page 1)

the incidence of malaria should be done now or it will be too late. And it must be said to the credit of the Institute that its timely efforts have never gone in vain. The history of the Health and Welfare Department will be left incomplete unless a reference be made to Dr. Timbers of the American Friends' Society. Candid and unassuming, this American Doctor has already made himself a very popular figure in the locality. The Institute is specially fortunate in having his services, and so far as I understand, his recent researches in malariaology are expected to bring about certain very useful results.

(To be continued.)

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction No. 282.  
In the matter of the estate of the  
late Sinnappo Mathavar of Thol-  
puram

Deceased.

Thangamuttu widow of Sinnappo  
Mathavar of Tholpuram.  
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Mathavar Gnanapiragasam
2. Mathavar Sivapiragasam
3. Mathavar Arulpiragasam
4. Mathavar Pararajasingam appearing by their Guardian-ad-Litem—
6. Sinnathamby Arumugam of Tholpuram

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased Sinnappo Mathavar coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour, Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 3rd day of February 1933 in the presence of Mr. R. Candiah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 3rd day of February 1933 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the wife of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person, shall on or before the 5th day of May 1933 show sufficient cause to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,  
District Judge.  
May 4, 1933.Extended till 31st May 1933.  
O. S. 25 & 29.

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA.Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8099.  
In the matter of the estate of  
the late Parupillai wife of  
Saravanamuttu Nagalingam  
of Chulipuram

Deceased.

Saravanamuttu Nagalingam of  
Chulipuram  
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Vinasithamby Thambiah of Chankana presenty Alor Star, Kedah, and his wife
2. Annappillai of Chulipuram
3. Nagalingam Kandasamy appearing by his Guardian ad-Litem the 4th Respondent
4. Ambalavanar Samugam both of Chulipuram

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Parupillai coming on for disposal before K. Kanagasabai, Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 29th day of July 1932 in the presence of Mr. R. Candiah, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 3rd day of May 1932 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 23rd day of November 1932 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,  
District Judge.  
November 4, 1932.Extended till 9-6-1933.  
O. 9. 25 & 29.

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