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Jak Fruit Cultivation In Ceylon

FOR FOOD AND TIMBER

T. H. Parsons F. L. S., F. R. H. S.

(Curator, Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya)

To increase the food production of the Island in conjunction with the provision of an excellent timber seems well worth striving for and this can be attained by the further encouragement of the cultivation of the Jak fruit (*Artocarpus integra*). The rural population need no enlightenment as to its food value, since in certain parts of Ceylon it is their most important food. At the time of the general food shortage some years ago, strenuous efforts were made in the cultivation of the Jak not only because of its food value but also because of its value as one of the standard timbers of Ceylon, and considerable stands were established by the Forest Department, by lessees on re-forestation leases and by private individuals, but more remains to be done.

The two products of the tree, however, food and timber, unfortunately do not go well together, since in consequence of the shortage generally prevalent in the Island of good mature Jak timber, immature trees are too often sacrificed for this purpose and an important food producing asset is thereby considerably reduced.

Source Of Food.

In certain areas of village forest lands leased out for chena cultivation it has been stipulated that such areas should be re-forested in Jak, and here and there good stands of young Jak trees are to be seen, but this is not enough. Every private individual in possession of even a small area or compound should endeavour to have his perennial source of food or fruit in the form of Jak or Breadfruit, Mango or similar kinds of trees.

It is no exaggeration to state that whole families live on the Jak fruit whilst the season lasts. The rural population is steadily increasing, but the supply of Jak trees for fruit purposes is equally steadily diminishing, for the recent extensions and activities of the Forest Department with this tree have been carried out naturally from a timber rather than a food product point of view.

Good Cultivation Necessary

The Jak is now naturalised in the country and is not difficult to grow in localities suited to it, that is, through the wet zone from sea level to 2,000 feet or even 3,000 feet, although it thrives best at the lower elevations. For the production of sound timber and for the best results as a fruit tree good cultivation in the young stages is necessary.

The numerous poor and malformed specimens seen in villages and around individual dwellings are doubtless accounted for by the fact that they originated from self-sown seedlings where seeds have been discarded from an earlier meal, and in spite of traffic and rough treatment in general have germinated and survived. The seedling is later hampered by being smothered by overhead growth, by damage from cattle, and by severe competition for nutriment with the roots of surrounding trees. Under these circumstances, good healthy and well-formed trees cannot be expected, and

the elimination of these drawbacks by proper cultivation of seedlings, whether self-sown or planted, will amply repay the owner.

How to Grow them.

Where any well established tree or trees exist under the conditions mentioned above, considerable improvement can be brought about by clearing off all choddy around the roots, by lopping overhanging branches of unnecessary trees, or better still by the removal of such as are in close proximity, and by undertaking a heavy lopping of the Jak branches whereby new growth is formed and light and air is afforded the tree. The Jak is a robust type of tree when once established and crop from the new wood formed after the lopping will soon repay the labour involved in clearing around the tree and keeping it clear.

In addition to this, new plants should be put out to replace eventually the older trees, and these can be raised by selecting some seeds of the best and largest fruit available and sowing them either in a prepared bed or preferably in bamboo pots, or even in cigarette tins if holes are made at the bottom of the tins to afford drainage. The beds should be protected from cattle trespass and other damage and kept shaded for a time, or the pots or tins placed in positions where protection and shade is afforded. In three to four months from sowing, the seedlings will be large enough to plant out permanent sites.

Planting.

Good holes about 3 feet wide by 2 feet deep should be cut and refilled with a good proportion of well-rotted cattle manure, planting the seedlings after soil has settled down. A strong permanent fence should be erected around each plant and a little overhead shade during mid-day hours is beneficial for a time after planting, until the seedling can stand full exposure. The Jak is normally a straight growing tree and naturally forms a good, straight free-growing stem, so that no pruning or shaping is usually required. The tree prefers a rich, deep and moist soil, but will also grow well in poor soil. Moisture however, seems essential and it can be said with safety that once established all it needs is ample moisture.

Several Varieties.

The fruit is not like most other fruits, produced on the end of the branches, but is borne first on the main stem of the tree and then on the stems and bases of the branches, and the tree has, therefore, to form a certain maturity of wood before it fruits. This occurs in the low-country in about 5 to 6 years, and at 2,000 feet or so at about 6 to 7 years of age. From thence onward the crop increases until the tree reaches its full size. It is relatively a long lived tree and produces heavy crops over a long period.

There are several varieties of Jak, those considered the best being the "Warak" and the "Vela", the firm and soft fruited types respectively. Peradeniya possesses an outstanding tree of the "Warak" which is much appreciated locally in respect to both its quality and its size. Heavy crops are borne annually also by this tree and propagation on a large scale has been undertaken at these nurseries.

(The Tropical Agriculturist.)

LOCAL GOVT. PROBLEMS

Requisites Of Success

ADULT SUFFRAGE

Freedom from Corruption

Local self-government was essentially an arrangement for common services being rendered to the people of any area, urban or rural out of common funds paid by the people of that locality by an authority elected for that purpose and given statutory powers therefor, said Mr. S. Satvanurti speaking at Kodakkal last week on some problems of Local Self-Government Bodies. The requisites of success of any local self-governing body, he said, were first and foremost, a representative body elected on adult suffrage, whether they were rate-payers or not, secondly the holding of triennial elections and the doing away with separate or communal representation.

Adult Suffrage

He hoped it would be admitted that rate-payers as well as the non-rate-payers would be equally interested in the welfare of any city or village. For instance, it should be the endeavour of rate-payers as well as non rate-payers to save themselves from epidemics and keep their city or village healthy. That was why he pleaded for adult suffrage and hoped that the problem would be solved at an early date despite administrative difficulties. The object of triennial elections was to maintain contact between the electorate and the elected member and to enable the former to have control over the action of the elected members. Communalism should have no place in local self-government.

Freedom From Corruption

Then there was the question of freeing these bodies from corruption and communalism. The example of other countries showed that unless corruption and communalism were eradicated and the foundations laid on a sound basis there could be no real local self-government nor Swaraj. There was great need for the average citizen to be given a sound knowledge of local self-governing institutions and make him take an abiding interest in them, continuously and not merely during election times.

He would strongly plead that these local bodies should make an earnest attempt to solve the problem of corruption. He would suggest that it should be made impossible for a man with money to sweep the polls. This could however be done only by patient and steady education of the elector in regard to his duties and privileges. Beside the education of the voter, the development of sound political parties, not based on communal division of the loaves and fishes of office but on a well-defined programme of work was quite essential. Above all there ought to be an awakened public conscience.

The Question of Finance

The most difficult problem facing local bodies was the question of finance. He suggested that property tax should be graded, and that fresh sources of revenue should be tapped by the local bodies. For instance, they might levy tax on vehicles, tax on pilgrims and collect terminal tax. They might consider the desirability of levying a tax on land values of non-agricultural lands as it would tend to improve the agricultural lands and fetch more revenue.

Christian Missions In The Orient

A TOOL OF IMPERIALISM

By Dr. Sudhindra Bose, M. A. Ph. D.

(Continued from our last issue.)

There were in China a few years ago about 8,000 Protestant missionaries in 700 cities; to day there are about 5,000 in 400 cities. A short while ago the Roman Catholics had 4,000 missionaries in China; now they have been reduced by 2 or 3 hundred.

Then, too, converting the Chinese seems an expensive business. Dr. Clarence E. Miller, Treasurer of the Lutheran Church in the United States, reported recently that the cost of proselyting the Chinese was 1,300 rupees a head. On the basis of Dr. Miller's calculations, it would take 175 billion dollars to make China safe for Lord Jesus.

Imperialistic Scheme

The missionary has always been an integral part of the imperialistic advance of the West. The evangelists are patriots first, and everything else in lesser measure. As an instance of the interrelation of the Western church with the Western state, one recalls the speech which President McKinley made to the delegation of Methodist bishops who called at the White House to congratulate him on his decision to annex the Philippines at the turn of the century. President McKinley assured the bishops that his decision to annex came "through direct leading from God, after continued nights of prayer, and was inspired by a desire to Christianize the Filipinos as our brothers for whom Christ died." It was a call from Jehovah that the Filipinos, who had already been converted to Catholicism by the Spaniards, should now be "Christianized" by the American missionaries and be made American subjects! The church press gave the message of Mr. McKinley a wide circulation and it was generally accepted, among the church-going members of the United States, as one more evidence that the war with Spain had been ordained by God.

Tool Of Imperialism

Even to-day the missionaries in India are allied with the powers that be. They accept financial favours from the Delhi government for the maintenance of many of their institutions, and thus obligate themselves in advance to support the British position. Few indeed are the missionaries who feel that they are compromising their moral standing. Apparently they are incapable of moral and ethical insights.

The missionary has always been a tool of imperialism and economic exploitation. He tries to pass the running wolves of imperialism for the brother-lambs of the "natives." The authors of *Re-Thinking Missions* are conspicuously silent regarding the tragic, evil effects of imperialism, particularly in the Orient, and the responsibility which morally rests upon missions and missionaries for the abolition of this anti-Christ philosophy of life. Do they realize that man cannot be made whole or saved apart from the political or economic system in which they live? How can they ignore the wicked mental and spiritual effects upon a people who live under a foreign imperialistic bondage?

Mission And Politics

As a matter of fact, our authors have joyously surrendered themselves

(Continued on Page 3.)

SOME INDUSTRIES FOR CEYLON

Refining Jaffna Cigar

PALMYRAH PRODUCTS

How Schools Can Help

(By S. KATIRESU, PROCTOR.)

In Ceylon, Industrial Schools are only specialized carpentry schools. As there are already people carrying on that industry these schools serve very little purpose and they are not as a rule popular. There are various other industries which can make the school a great success, learners in the schools can choose the industry they could follow later in life with advantage. I give below a list of some of the industries which could be easily included in the curriculum of studies in the schools.

Cigar Making

I. (a) At present there is only a stereotyped way of manufacturing tobacco leaves, which is a staple product of Jaffna. One who has visited a firm like Messrs Spencer and Co., Madras, can give an idea as to how the leaves should be washed, spread out, flavoured and rolled. Flavouring a cigar is no more a secret process. "Koda" of the "Jaffna Cigar" which has a flavour of its own has no standard, and the result is the consumer is in a fix to know which is which and naturally takes to foreign cigarettes and beedies. We have in Ceylon, leaves of practically of all colours possible for tobacco. Curing to suit foreign markets is practically not known. Rolling a good long cigar to burn right through without a hitch may be simple, but that is not done.

(b) *Cigarette Making.* Cigarette making and the using of the machinery for the purpose.

(c) *Snuff Making.* Snuff making and the flavouring of the same.

(d) *Pressing of Tobacco Leaves.* Pressing of Tobacco leaves to make "Cavendish" out of them.

(e) Preparation of the tobacco for the "Hooka."

Oils And Perfumes

II. (a) Preparation and refining oils. Preparation and refining of oils in common use in the country. Gingly oil the most valued of oils is extracted in many ways, but refining of it is very little known, so is "Itupai" and "Margosa" oils. The use of the blotting paper and animal charcoal in the process of refining is not difficult to learn.

(b) Distilling of perfumes. Sweet smelling flowers could easily be cultivated in Jaffna and the essence extracted out of the flowers. Synthetic Perfumes should also form an interesting and useful subject. It is used much in the manufacturing of Soap and Toilet requisites.

(c) Soap and Toilet requisites are useful industries.

Preserves

(III.) (a) Preservation of fruits by canning them and by other processes.

(b) Preparation of "Jams" and bottling the same. Palmyrah Jelly and the Jaggery though of a common knowledge has not been introduced beyond Jaffna and the Jaffnese.

(Continued on Page 3.)

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8192

In the matter of the estate of the
late Sinnathamby Appapillai of
Moolai who died at Kuala
Lumpur in F. M. S.

Deceased
Sellacheby widow of Sinnathamby
Appapillai of Moolai

Petitioner.

vs.

1. Sittampalam Sithamparappillai
and wife Parupathiar of Moolai,
presently of Kuala Lipis in
F. M. S.
2. Thanganattu daughter of Sin-
nathamby Appapillai of Moolai.
3. Nagaretnam daughter of Sinna-
thamby Appapillai of do
4. Sinnathamby Visuvanther of
Moolai.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the
abovenamed petitioner praying that
Letters of Administration to the estate
of the abovenamed deceased be
granted to the petitioner coming on
for disposal before D. H. Balfour
Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on
the 10th day of February 1933 in the
presence of Mr. A. Mudir, Veluppillai,
Proctor on the part of the petitioner
and on reading the affidavit and
petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed
petitioner as the widow of the abovenamed
deceased be declared entitled to
have Letters of Administration to
the estate of the abovenamed deceased,
unless the abovenamed respondents
appear before this Court on the
10th day of March 1933 and show
sufficient cause to the satisfaction of
this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
February 18, 1933 District Judge

Time to show cause extended to
16th June 1933

Sgd. D. H. B.
D. J.

O. 12. 8 & 12



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1933.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

THE LAST ISSUE OF THE "CEYLON Free Press", the accredited organ of communalism in Jaffna, reveals the truth that patriotism is the last refuge of scoundrels. We had thought that patriotism was the haven of only nin-compoops and numskulls who in the trade of speech have acquired an egotistical imagination capable of spinning out a series of inconsistent and interminable arguments to malign an opponent and glorify themselves. Knaves and fools are found in every soil. Fools are the game that knaves pursue.

Our contemporary's performance in its issue of the 10th inst, let us confess, leaves us still unconvinced about the reason or expediency of continuing the communal wail. We have failed to come across a single argument in answer to the closely reasoned address of Mr. K. BALASINGHAM to the Batticaloa Youth League. Instead we find columns of abuse flung on all and sundry. Our contemporary was wise enough to realise his own limitations in the matter and resorted to the only weapon which comes in handy when reason is exhausted or Logic grows perplexing. Had the late SIR P. ARUNACHALAM lived, we make bold to say, he would have endorsed every detail of the policy now being followed by the Tamil leaders. The leaders who can claim to have an intimate knowledge of political trends in the Island decided upon the boycott of Council and the people know full well the extent of the sacrifice they willingly made to serve the country. They might have gone into Council and joined the exploiters; but they preferred to stand out of Council in pursuance of a purpose which it would be cruel calumny to relate in any manner to their selfish ends. The future alone can justly assess the merits of the step taken. The people cannot and will not forget the sacrifice which is already bearing fruit in the birth of a spirit of nationalism and self-reliance which, as the years roll by, will be productive of greater strength to the Tamil community than reserved seats and Government patronage. Gods true and false the Tamils will continue to worship and will resolutely refuse to have their heads cut off and then turn about to find them out. Not all the calumny and vilification showered on their leaders by their critics could result in weakening the faith people have on their trusted leaders. Bustling mediocrity hates the excellence it cannot reach. Indeed, people know the stuff of which the critic is made. Critics are ready made.

"A man must serve his term to every trade save censure."

Separatism is such a rotten case that it abides no handling

not even by the writer who shines in the columns of the "Ceylon Free Press". Political leadership is never won by exuberance of language with ego-centric gestures and a wherefore for every why. Service and sacrifice are necessary. No more is a daw reckoned a religious bird because it keeps a-cawing from a steeple than a mere writer of newspaper articles a political leader. As for scoundrels etc., the Tamils need no caution, for they can,

"Among the honest shoulders of the crowd
Read the rascal in the motions of his back,
And scoundrel in the supple sliding knee.

The communal cry has no foundation in fact. It is more the result of thoughtless and emotional co-operation among a handful of people who, not unlike women on the lookout for funerals in the neighbourhood to vent their grief over a recent bereavement in the family, are out to blame the other fellow for their own domestic miscalculations or their schemes going awry. The communalists who set up a howl against Sinhalese domination have no more understanding than the women-folk who hurried to the doby's house and joined in the wail "Kothanda Mandayo" (கோதண்டர் மாடர் டாயே). It would seem that the village washerman had left home betimes with his bundle of dirty linen accompanied by his donkey—"Kothandan," Mrs. Washerwoman, as was her wont, was sweeping the front yard of her house and fell into a reverie. She grew pensive as she weighed the consequences of the loss by death of "Kothandan" and throwing up her broom-stick sat down in a corner and sobbed. To be deprived of "Kothanda" some day in the future was too melancholy a thought for the poor woman. Weighed down by it, her heart sank and she gave way to tears. By slow degrees she raised the pitch of her wail and her neighbours heard it. The women-folk in the neighbourhood hurried thither with long faces and joined in the chorus of lamentations. A woman who had tried her hardest to outdo her comrades in swelling the volume of the noise disentangled herself from the ring of mourners. She betook herself to a quiet corner, cleared her throat, blew her nose, quietened her emotions and collected her thoughts. Who was "Kothandan" that died? She could not solve the question. She took her difficulty to another of the party who was equally puzzled as to the identity of the deceased. They both appealed to a third woman who knew of a "Kothandan," but he was no relative of the washerwoman. They then ventured to interrupt with the query the chief mourner who had provoked the whole pothor. To their dismay and disillusionment they learnt that "Kothandan" referred to the quadruped, distinguished for the length of ears. The gathering of women soon dispersed. Each blamed herself for her thoughtlessness.

We trust that those who are doing their best to stir up communal feelings will realise the futility of much ado about nothing and retrace their steps. There is more unity among Sinhalese and Tamils than the communalists have the patience to understand

Unemployment—A World Problem

Surrounded By Poverty In The Midst Of Plenty

By Sir Alfred Ewing

The cheap mass-production of goods of all sorts is a modern feature of industrial life—now rapidly advancing to a position of dominance through the increasing perfection with which mechanism is being constructed to take the place of hand and brain, and capable of yielding an output far more lavish than hand and brain could ever yield. The economic consequences are two fold:

In the first place human labour tends increasingly to lose employment.

In the second place there is an actual or potential production of commodities much more adequate than it was in the past to satisfy the material desires of man.

Shocking Paradox.

These two facts together present us with the shocking paradox which society has still to solve: that in the midst of offered plenty we are surrounded by poverty and want. It is distribution, not production, that is at fault. The machine stands there, often idle indeed, but always ready, and capable of turning out in ample measure the usable forms of wealth men need. But its activity is determined by the demand for what it can produce, and that in turn is determined by the purchasing power of those who would buy. The whole industrial process, in any field of manufacture, has its parallel and its symbol in the automatic ticket supplier of the Tube. There, if you will, is a typical machine. It acts only when pennies are dropped into the slot. To a customer without a penny, however great his need, it makes no response. And in its own small way it has done its damndest (as people say nowadays) to swell the number of the penniless or nearly penniless, certainly the wageless, unemployed. Here then we have a social problem of really desperate urgency.

Incurable Cancer.

Do not think of unemployment as local; it is almost world wide. Do not think of it as temporary, as a thing which will pass when trade improves. Trade, indeed, has its fluctuations, booms and its slumps; the pendulum swings, the waves have crests as well as troughs. At the moment we are in a hollow of the wave. That has intensified the trouble but did not create it. Its origin is confused and its extent is aggravated by causes which may disappear. Their disappearance may afford a temporary relief, but the root cause will remain. It will not only persist; it will steadily grow. Unemployment is a cancer which no palliative medicine can cure. For unemployment springs, essentially, from the inevitable advance of applied science, which year by year increases the efficacy of the automaton, enlarges the range of its activity and improves its quasi-skill, so that more and more it supersedes the craftsmanship and even the unskilled labour of man. Through all the ups and downs of industry that process will go on. This is the greatest economic problem of the time, greater and more far-reaching than any questions of currency, of war debts or tariffs or reparations, important though these are.

New and Strange Issues.

To solve this problem is a task which no machine—no organ of second-hand thought—can ever accomplish. It will need the best brains of man and his highest exercise of them, his wisest sympathies, his finest moral instincts, if it is to be solved aright. To that task he must set himself realising how new and strange are the issues it presents, how it calls for a sanity and mental freshness that can divest itself of cherished preconceptions. To an old man like myself it seems insoluble save perhaps by turning into untrod

den and uncharted ways, where more adventurous feet must lead. How, with abundance within reach are we to effect distribution? How are we to equate effort and reward? How are we to satisfy, fairly, the material needs of man without damage to his soul? How are we to encourage the eternal virtues, industry, thrift, self-denial? Questions crowd in: I cannot attempt an answer. And yet, if society is to save itself, they must be met.

This must seem clear, that on any equitable system the worker—and in that Utopia we shall all in some sense be workers—will command more leisure than was formerly his lot. I tie myself to no estimate of days and hours, but it stands to reason that the task of controlling our mechanical slaves will take up much less our time and energy than would be needed to do the work ourselves.

Blot On Civilization.

We shall be like the (perhaps ideal) modern housemaid, who after half an hour of her Hoover may sit with her feet on the fender. By some of us such leisure will be well employed; but not, I fear, by all. To most men, I believe, the obligation of toil is a blessing in disguise. It is true that that when one looks back to the early stages of the industrial Revolution one is horrified to see a blot on the civilisation of the time. There were cruel years when childhood suffered and was stunted in the factories, confined through the endless hours of an intolerable day. We are thankful that these times are past; but now the very agent which wrought that mischief—the machine—threatens us with an exactly opposite evil, by depriving us of the blessed drudgery which helps to give man pride in his usefulness, and, incidentally, delivers him from much temptation. It may well be doubted whether the extended leisure that is now in sight will make him happier, or wiser, or better. To spend it to good purpose, to escape or to mitigate boredom will be one of the problems for a leisured plebs. As an old educator I doubt whether even education will prove itself the universal panacea some of its friends seem to anticipate.

A World Problem.

The influence of the machine in producing unemployment is, as I have said, a world problem. Attempts to foster a nation's self-sufficiency in manufactures by the erection of tariff walls provide no remedy; indeed they aggravate the evil by adding fresh provinces to the kingdom of the machine. To discuss the problem of unemployment from the point of view of a sectional nationalism would be useless and misleading; here, as well as in other fields, we are coming to recognise that a quasi-patriotic selfishness is futile, that the advantage of each is attained by studying to promote the benefit of all; that the world as a whole must find salvation if any of the nations is to be secure.

—I. S. R.

Income Tax Appeal From Jaffna

WHOLE TAX ANNULLED.

Among the Appeals that came up for hearing on the 31st ultimo before Mr. H. J. Huxham, Commissioner of Income Tax, assisted by Mr. E. R. Sudburry, C. C. S. Administrative Secretary, was one lodged by Mr. C. Vallipuram of the Sri Valipuram Mills, Chavakachcheri.

The Appellant with his son, Mr. V. Canagaratnam, J. P. U. P. M. Proctor, was represented by Messrs. G. C. Rodrigo and K. Candavanam, Income Tax Consultants of York Street, Colombo.

Among the points urged in the course of the Appeal was whether funds embezzled by the Cashier of the business was not a proper charge on the profits of the business.

After a length argument on behalf of the Appellants the Commissioner ordered that the whole tax imposed on Mr. Vallipuram be annulled. —Cor,

HEALTH OF THE TOWN

No Improvement in 1932

RISE IN DEATH RATE

Need for Improved Sanitation

There has been no general improvement to record in the vital statistics of the last five years in Jaffna town, observes the report of the Local Government Board for 1932. There has been an increase in the death rate of the Town. More cases of enteric were also reported during this period.

Thirty-three cases of enteric were reported in 1932 as against 28 in 1931, 31 in 1930, 25 in 1929, and 9 in 1928.

Rise in Death Rate

The following are the vital statistics:—

	1923	1929	1930	1931	1932
Births	1,521	1,911	1,345	1,401	1,437
Deaths	1,249	1,533	1,315	1,351	1,457
Infantile mortality per 1,000 births	219	292	233	270	324
Deaths of town residents	1,033	1,435	1,218	1,251	1,351
Death rate of town residents	33.4	33.17	28.5	27.5	30.1

The rise in the death rate for 1932 coincided in time with the drop in the number of sanitary prosecutions from 202 to 109. The increase in the figures for enteric points to the need for greater efforts to improve the standard of sanitation.

Education Minister's Secretary

Mr. C. A. Wicks has been appointed to act as Secretary to the Minister for Education from June 15, 1933 until further orders.

Reception To Vavuniya's New Chief.

Mr. T. E. Selvadurai the newly appointed District Mudaliyar of Vavuniya South arrived here on Monday the 29th May and was received at the Vavuniya Railway by a representative gathering of local residents, Government officers and headmen and taken to his office where he took over charge of his new office from the acting Mudaliyar Madukande Dissawa.

On Saturday the 3rd June a huge gathering of Villagers from all parts of the District minor headmen, Government officers, School masters and merchants representing all classes of the population called at the residence of the new chief at 4 p.m. and took him in procession round the town.

On entering the Mudaliyar's Bangalow, Mr. P. R. Mappanar garlanded him and Mr. V. Ramasethu the President of Maha Jana Saba sprinkled rose water. The whole route was one of a heads and all along the procession he was garlanded and honoured in oriental fashion. A band of musicians especially got down from Jaffna discoursed sweet music and the Mohamedan population of Suduventapulo displayed their Koladdam in classical style. There was also a fireworks display.

At 5.30 p.m. the procession entered the court premises which was neatly got up for the occasion, and the public meeting was held. After refreshments were served Mr. P. R. Mappanar spoke of the great qualities of the new chief and wished him a happy and prosperous career. The entire gathering headed by Manukande Ratemahatmaya took him back in procession to his house. It was late in the night when the gathering dispersed.

Mudaliyar Selvadurai thanked all for the honour accorded to him and said that he would administer justice impartially without fear or favour. He said that the best way of expressing his gratitude for the great honour done to him would be to do his duty properly and in a spirit of service.

(Cor.)

DEATH OF A CIVIL SERVANT

Police Magistrate Of Jaffna.

It is our painful duty to announce the sad and untimely death which took place last Saturday of Mr. P. O. S. E. Silva C.C.S. the popular Police Magistrate of Jaffna. Mr. Silva was only thirty years of age and was a young civilian of great promise. Within a short time of his arrival in Jaffna, Mr. Silva had won the admiration and respect of the public. He took ill of fever, a fortnight ago which turned out to be enteric of an acute type and in spite of the best treatment and nursing his friends were able to give him Mr. Silva passed away.

We extend our sympathy to the bereaved family.

Some Industries For Ceylon.

(Continued from page 1)

- (c) Preservation of eggs. The use of sodium silicate or water glass or of lime and salt should be taught.
- (d) Preservation of vegetable by the drying process.
- (IV) (a) Coir Yarn making. (b) Rope making. (c) Use of Hemp for twine, use of jute for coarse twine.
- (V) Preparation of Cane Sugar or sugar out of sweet toddy. Bleaching of Jaggery. Preparation of chocolate with well boiled and refined sweet toddy. Though there was a Sugar refinery in our midst very few of us know the process.
- (VI) (a) Candle Making. (b) Manufacture of matches—the wood match and the wax match. Splints are obtainable as such wholesale from Canada. This can form a good industry to follow.

Pottery, Machinery Etc.

(VII) The making of Rubber Goods. The process appears to be simple. The use of sulphuric acid for the purpose and the process of vulcanizing, i. e. of heating under pressure can be easily mastered. Celluloid Toys &c. are easily made.

(VIII) Pottery—Glazing the same. (IX) Aerated Water Manufacture. (X) The use of industrial machinery and how to make them. Welding, which is a decided improvement on soldering of hard metals such as steel cast-iron &c should be taught to learners of blacksmiths' works. This by itself is a good industry.

There are a host of other industries numbering over 1,800. A student of average intelligence could be taught the industries I have enumerated above within a year or two.

If at the end of his course he chooses to pursue any one or more of them as his means would permit, he can develop them, and make a living for himself and his dependants.

Christian Missions In The Orient.

(Continued from page 1)

to a hackneyed slogan of imperial psychology in saying, "it is not the business of the mission to meddle in politics, least of all in the politics of a foreign country in which it is a guest." How can the missionaries in countries like India, Ceylon and Burma be the guests of the government? The government is just as alien as are the missionaries themselves. It has been rightly pointed out in some of the American papers that missionaries in subjected nations of the Orient are no more the guests of a ruling government than they are of the great historic Hindu, Buddhist or Moslem religious communities. The fact that the holy men of the Christian mission try to keep company with imperialism and with moral integrity at the same time is an evidence of their ignorant naivete, to say the least.

Indeed, some of the strange thoughts and ideas of this latest report of missionary activities are of a kind to worry a Socrates, and I am not one. But its fallacies partly account for the futility, weakness and frustration of much of the Christian mission work in India.

(Prabuddha Bharata.)

ASSESSMENT COMPLAINTS

OVERLOOKED U.D.C.'S RESOLUTION

Sub-Committee to Inquire.

The monthly meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council was held on Saturday at the Kacheberri at 9 a.m. Mr. R. R. Nalliah, the Chairman presided, and all the members were present except the Provincial Engineer.

After the minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed Mr. S. Rajaratnam moved that the Council do adjourn and go into Committee for five minutes, before the large number of questions numbering about 40 relating to the discontinuance of a lighting overseer and other administrative details were answered.

The Medical Officer of Health seconded.

Chairman Disallows

The Chairman ruled that the questions be taken up and disallowed the adjournment motion.

Mr. Rajaratnam pressed his motion and the Chairman was unwilling.

Mr. Sabapathy wished to know from the Chairman if the Council had no right to go into Committee.

The Chairman said he could not allow the house to go into Committee before the questions were answered.

The questions, notice of which was given by Messrs. Aiyadurai and Sivagunathar were read by the two members and answers to them were read by the Secretary.

Assessment

Mr. Aiyadurai then moved the following resolution.

"That as there is widespread discontent about the assessment of properties for the year 1933 in spite of the resolution of this Council dated the 11th June, 1932 to assess the properties giving due regard to the depression and the consequent fall of the income, I move that a sub-committee of this Council be appointed to inquire into and report to the Council the complaints and objections of such of the rate payers who are hard hit by the assessment."

The petition of the rate-payers on this subject was also taken up for consideration along with this resolution. Mr. Aiyadurai said that there was a general complaint that the assessment rates had been unreasonably increased in all the wards except 4 and 7. The assessors seemed to have overlooked the resolution passed by the Council in June last.

Mr. Sabapathy seconded. The resolution was passed unanimously and the following were appointed as sub-committee: Messrs Sabapathy, Moses, Aiyadurai and Mr. Subramaniam.

Personal

Brahmachari Eliatamby of the Ramakrishna Mission at Bangalore is now in Jaffna, having come on a visit to his mother, at Chunnakam. Mr. Eliatamby is in charge of the Students' Home at Bangalore and returns to his post of duty in a week.

DENTAL NOTICE

Dr. J. S. R. Goonewardene, (Dental Surgeon, Park Street, Colombo) will be at the Jaffna Rest House on June 16th and 17th, 18th & 19th. aavanaham.org (Mis 35 12th)

THEFT OF JEWELS AT NALLUR

Nautch Girl's Loss of Rs. 2500

News is to hand of the theft of jewels worth about Rs. 2500 belonging to an Indian nautch girl who is at present residing at Nallur. The Police are investigating.

Discontinuance of U D C. Lighting Overseer.

MOTION RULED OUT OF ORDER.

Mr. K. Aiyadurai's motion re the discontinuance by the Chairman of Lighting Overseer Coomarasamy, and moving for the appointment of a Sub-Committee to inquire into the charges against the Overseer was ruled out by the Chairman, Mr. R. R. Nalliah, at the last meeting, as out of order on the ground that the Chairman has the power to discontinue an officer appointed by him.

Jaffna Hindu College.

We understand that about 50 students in the Jaffna Hindu College were given "Samaya Theedchai", Initiation, on Friday the 9th instant. The ceremony took place in the College hall in the presence of the staff.

Matrimonial.

The marriage of Mr. V. Sandrasegaram Law student, and second son of the late Mr. Arunasalam Veluppillai of Alaveddy, with Sirimathi, Thavaladshumi Mylvaganam, the eldest daughter of Mr. V. Mylvaganam Overseer, P. W. D. Pottuvil, was registered at the residence of the bride at Alaveddy on Monday the 5th instant in the presence of a large number of friends and relations. Mr. Sandrasegaram is a grand son of the late Mr. N. Arunasala Udyar of Alaveddy and a nephew of Mr. N. A. Subbaiva, Manager of Schools, Alaveddy. —Cor.

The Ass Unique.

A recent military report states that the British Army possesses one donkey stationed somewhere overseas. We are not told what this lonely donkey draws in the way of pay and of rations, how he ranks and how it comes that he is all by himself on the strength of the British Army. What does he do, anyway? And is he really the only donkey in the British Army? Is he the dhoti's donkey of the Commander-in-Chief, or is he in some lonely Frontier post as a regimental mascot? To be the only donkey in the army is indeed a proud distinction, almost like that of Balaam's ass in the Bible. We should very much like to know whether this donkey is in India. If so, perhaps, some kind reader will send us his photograph when we will "Make much" of him!—"Scrutator."

Auction Sale

Under Decree in Case No. 21 D. C. Jaffna.

A thoroughly improved and well-cultivated paddy land, 40 acres in extent at Peria Paranthan known as "Thanapalan Kamam" belonging to R. Thanapalasingham of Uduvil will be put up for sale by the Fiscal, Jaffna on Saturday the 17th instant at 10 a.m. at the spot.

R. Rajadurai, Nallur (Decree Holder)

(Mis 38, 12 & 15)

MAHATMAJ'S HEALTH

Slight Set-Back

In Progress

DROP IN WEIGHT

No Cause For Anxiety

Poona, June 9

Mr. Gandhi's weight, this morning, again showed another drop of one pound, his weight being 37½ lbs. Since yesterday, he has given up vegetables, and is now taking only milk and oranges. He took about two pounds of goat's milk yesterday, while the quantity was increased to-day. The medical attendants, however, affirm that he is free from any complications and not ill at all. They hope that on increased milk diet he will be able to put on weight and progress well.

Early Meeting of Leaders Unlikely

Considering Mr. Gandhi's slow progress, the impression is getting stronger that he will be unable to participate in any protracted discussion for at least another fortnight. As such, it is very likely that the conference of Congress leaders might not take place about the 15th as expected, but much later. But it is stated that nothing has been yet decided regarding this.

Slow Progress.

Poona, June 8.

Mr. Gandhi's condition remains the same. He has stopped reading papers according to medical advice. To-day papers were read out to him by his son, Mr. Ramdas Gandhi. He also refrained from dictating letters. He had a quiet day.

Mrs. Naidu told Pressmen that, though there was no cause for anxiety, Mr. Gandhi's progress was getting slower than expected, and his strength had not increased appreciably.

Pandit Kunzru again visited Mr. Gandhi this morning and was of the same opinion. Since he saw him last, Pandit Kunzru thought there had been no improvement. At this rate he felt it would take Mr. Gandhi long to be restored to health. (Hindu.)

Graduate Rickshaw-Pullers in Calcutta

AUTHOR OF "DIGNITY OF LABOUR" IN COURT

Calcutta June 8.

The fact that owing to unemployment, four graduates were compelled to take to rickshaw-pulling, was disclosed in the court of the Honorary Magistrate, Jorabagan, when Satis Chandra Roy, a graduate-rickshaw puller, was charged yesterday with trespass.

The complainant, a doctor, stated that he was a graduate and engaged himself in rickshaw-pulling owing to unemployment. Three or four other graduates were also following this profession.

The accused adied that he had written a book entitled "Dignity of Labour", which was highly applauded by eminent scientists and educationists including Sir P. C. Roy. He went to the complainant to sell a copy of the book. The doctor took from him the book for inspection. Each time he went to the complainant for the price of the book, he was put off on some excuse or other and unfortunately last time he was handed over to the police.

The complainant denied the allegation. The accused was warned and discharged.

Sarasvathy Vilasa Sabha

The Sabha will put on boards "Manoharan" on Saturday the 17th instant at the Vaideshwara Vidyalyayam Hall, Vauvarponne.

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Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA.Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8113
In the matter of the estate of
late Sinnappu Kandiah of
Kokuville

Deceased.

Sellamuttu widow of Sinnappu
Kandiah of Kokuville

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kandiah Thiagarajah
2. Kandiah Somasundaram
3. Kandiah Kanagasabai
4. Thangaretnam daughter of
Kandiah
5. Kandiah Sivapiragasam all
of Kokuvil.
6. Sinnatamby Selvadurai of
do

The 4th and 5th Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian-ad-litem the 6th Respondent.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esqr. District Judge, on the 23rd day of May 1932 in the presence of Mr. V. Manickavashtkan Procter on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 19th day of May 1932 having been read: It is declared that the petitioner is as the lawful widow of the said intestate 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 23rd day of November 1932 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour
District Judge

September 29, 1932

Order Nisi is extent to 12th June 1933
Sgd. S. R.
Ag. D. J.

O. 13. 8 & 12.

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