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Need For Agricultural Research

A PROBLEM BORN OF DEPRESSION

Sir T. V. Achariar's Advice To Students

IN his speech at the Annual Agricultural Conference at Coimbatore, Sir T. Vijayaragavachariar, K.B.E. Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, said:

Take the question of food resources. There were two direct opposite points of view. One point of view was one with which they had been historically familiar, viz., that population was outstripping the means of subsistence. But latterly, on account of scientific discoveries they had rather altered that point of view. But the problem was still left as to whether they had got adequate food resources. It was only the other day he was talking with a man to whom Indian trade was official business. And, somebody said to him about increase of production. He said, "My God, of course, what was necessary was cutting down of production, I wish people would start a campaign for burning fields and stocks of grain." What was the proper view to take? Was it the correct view to take that in a country like this with 353 millions of people and where it was said only 70 millions got a single meal a day, that their food resources were much more than necessary and that they should be reduced? Why did it happen that food was so cheap, that the agriculturist did not find it worth while to raise his crops but at the same time there was a population of 70 millions who could not get it? What was the defect in the system which brought it about? That was the kind of question which he would like agricultural economist to deal with. Let them take other things. Let them take the question of mechanical helps to cultivation. There was a particular committee of the Imperial Council which had been concerned with that particular subject. But only the other day he saw an administrator of an Indian State and was talking to him about that committee. He said he would put down mechanical improvements to cultivation at once. Already they were complaining of unemployment. The more machines they employed in the field the more labourers that would be thrown out. He said the very first thing to be done was to abolish all agricultural machines and to get on with human labour. What was the correct answer to that problem?

Agricultural Depression

Then of course, there was the question of agricultural depression. He had been asked what were the remedies he would suggest. To raise prices? He was afraid nobody there could suggest what were the means by which they could raise agricultural prices. They could suggest temporary remedies in order to make the agricultural debtor less heavily burdened by his debts. But what the permanent remedies were, one did not know. Two years ago, they consoled themselves with the general belief

that this depression was bound to be a temporary thing, that they got alternately periods of boom and periods of depression and that the depression would end and would be followed by boom. People saw signs of improvement two years ago. They were still trying to detect those signs and he for himself could not say he detected any. One thing seemed to be clear, that if prices were to be raised—and that was the most urgent question in agricultural commodities,—it must not be by the action of one country but by the countries of the civilised world acting together. Then only they got anything towards solving that problem. He had discussed it with various people who were being concerned with such questions in more than one country in Europe. The thing that impressed upon him, was that the whole trouble was due to the economic nationalism which has been fostered as one of the after effects of the war. Till they got rid of that there was no chance of improvement. Personally it struck him that a better spirit had come over the countries of the world. He had recently been in Europe and he took some pains to converse with people who knew about this. The impression that was left on his mind was that Europe was sick unto death and unless a new spirit passed over the world and commonsense again got hold of the nations, this generation would see the collapse of what they called western civilisation.

The Economic Conference And After

Very much faith was attached to the World Economic Conference. He supposed they all knew how the Economic Conference ended. Everybody recognised the fact that tariffs were bad but everybody was anxious that the other nations must take off their tariffs while retaining his own. It reminded him of the old Madras story about the manner in which milk was raised in a particular village for festivals, each villager pouring a cup of water into the cauldron imagining that others would pour milk. Most of the nations of the world were under similar ideas. It was a very difficult problem but he was not really interested in problems outside except to the extent that the solution of the world problem meant the solution of the Indian problem.

Coming nearer home, what was to be their attitude towards these questions, towards tariffs, import duties, etc. All those were questions in which the agriculturist was vitally interested and on which they should have a staff of agricultural economists working. But there was no doubt whatever that they would have to tackle the question and the responsibility would come very soon to Indian hands. It was easy now when the other man was in power to criticise him. But very soon they would be in the seats of the mighty. They would find then the administration not quite easy. How were they going to deal with the problem?

There were many things in which the assistance of economists could be useful. Let them take the question of sugar. They all knew what an enormous development had taken place in

(Continued on page 3)

TAMIL-LOVERS' CONFERENCE

FIRST OF ITS KIND

Mahamahopadyaya Dr. V. Swaminathayyer's Appeal

[Dr. Swaminatha Iyer as the foremost living Tamil Scholar is justly held in the highest esteem wherever Tamil is spoken. We feel certain that his appeal for help to make the forthcoming Conference a success will not go unheeded by lovers of Tamil in this country.]

—Ed. "H. O."

Mahamahopadyaya-Dakshinathya Kalanidhi Dr. V. Swaminatha Iyer, Chairman, Reception Committee, makes the following appeal:—

Of the antiquity of the Tamil Language, of the richness and variety of its literature and of the greatness of Dravidian Culture it is now superfluous for me to speak. But the use of Tamil as the vehicle of current thought and as the medium of our many sided political, social and cultural activities at the present day is not as widespread as might be desired either by the lovers of Tamil or by those anxious for the healthy and rapid growth of our national life. The fault, however, is not that of the language.

To consider by what means the Tamils can be persuaded and encouraged to use their mother-tongue for all contemporary purposes and to device methods for the spread of popular culture by the use of Tamil as its medium, a Conference of all persons interested in the cause of the Tamil Language and of popular culture has been called by the Madras Library Association. Circulars regarding this Conference from time to time have been issued and published in the press and would doubtless have come to your notice.

The Conference will meet at the Pachappa's College Hall on 23rd and 24th December. The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur Raja Sir Annalalai Chettiar has kindly consented to open the Conference and Dewan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiar to preside over its deliberations. As a lover of Tamil and of popular culture you are requested to extend your hearty co-operation by joining the Reception Committee and attending the Conference.

Any resolution which you wish to place before the Conference should reach the Conference Office before the 10th December next.

This is the first Conference of its kind in the Presidency. Its conduct and organization involve heavy expenditure, towards which I request you to make a generous donation.

I appeal to all lovers of Tamil to give every possible help to this Conference and make it a success.

A Short Story.

THE GIRL WHO REFUSED A THRONE

By Dewaki

THE deep hush of the forests descended fast as the solitary rider dived from under thick foliage and paused to look around him. He had lost his way, had been cut off from his company of rash youths who had started in search of wild game from the camp of the Ruling Prince of.....

The rider was no other than the son and heir of the Ruler. He had surrounded himself with some wild youths and started on this errand of destroying a man-eater, about which talk had last night spread at the dinner table. The party had long waited patiently and then, getting tired, gone in search of the beast into likely places, until the Prince, easily the better rider and more forward, found himself alone and the woods growing thicker, and the silence more and more awe inspiring and dreadful as his animal led him on along the bank of a rushing stream that murmured on its pebbly bed.

"I never knew there were such thick overgrowth in the forests here..." thought the Prince as he descended from horseback and led the animal to the river. He himself threw away his boots and socks and entered the stream, dashed some water on his burning brow before quenching his thirst.

Without a sound, without a sign, even as he was taking water in his hands to his lips, a full grown tiger leapt on the horse where it stood. The noble animal that, but a moment ago had the Prince of the realm on his proud back, lay writhing in its life blood oozing fast.

A sudden roar that shook the entire forests announced the joy of the victor as he tore the flesh and blinked at the muzzle of the rifle that rang out death on the brute from the stream.

One shot, two shots—and leaving the corpse of the horse, the tiger, full eight feet, sprang on the prince in the despair of death.

By a clever move he evaded it, and whipping out his revolver the Prince aimed a succession of shots on the writhing animal.

Undaunted, and as if it bore a magical life, the infuriated animal again plunged at him, this time actually knocking him down.

With two mighty roars the animal tried to maul its victim who again pulled the trigger but was faint with the loss of blood when a sword flashed out behind and brought down the animal, a huge corpse, that rolled down into the stream.

II.

"It is serious—not many have recovered from such terrible maulings as yours—and we must hasten lest its mate should pursue us" said the girl rescuer, a sturdy mountaineer, sparsely dressed, with no other weapon than a rough sword which ran blood.

She almost lifted the wounded prince, whose wounds she had washed and bound by pieces torn from her own clothes and applied some green leaves from the bank of the stream.

"He is the Prince himself" said the father of the girl. "They are search-

ing for him. I dare not show myself, being a man marked by the police. They cannot easily trace this hole, but it is time we got rid of this responsibility. Why not remove him to-night and place him in camp, which is but fifteen miles. The father would then see the son before anything worst happens."

"He will recover" said the girl. "He is fighting wonderfully for life. There at the palace, he might die of amputation and the uncertainties of scientific aid, whereas our green leaves have done him good and they have cured many before."

"Now you are free from danger, and we must leave you where most anxious enquiries are being made for you. We are hiding here from the police. Even if we had known you were the Prince, we would have helped you in your plight, but forget us and leave us alone—unless you can procure our pardon from the Ruler."

III.

"Yes, it is a fact that I killed him, but that was the only means to protect my honour. My own husband turned against me and reported to the police. My father and I eluded police vigilance and sought shelter in the forest where we have lived for two years. Here we met the Prince."

Thus the girl before the Ruler who had signed their pardon and restored their house and the small field adjoining it, which was all their property.

"It is wrong for us to be seen in your company. An angry Prince might do anything—revoke the pardon and hang us. Your are not returning us good by trying to see us here."

The daughter was protesting to the Prince who had sought her in the humble hut in the border of the town.

He had fallen in love with his protector and nurse!

"My proposal is honourable" he said. "My father will agree to the marriage."

"I feel it is the least I can do for one to whom I owe my life" was his plea.

"A Hindu woman never marries twice, Prince" was her definite reply, "and I beg of you not to make me sorry, for do not think that I am impervious to the electric touch of love. But what of the life hereafter? That life is longer than this. If you feel gratitude to me, let it be of a brother to a sister, of a son to a mother. It never can be anything else."

Guna's voice rang clear and the response to it was the living person of the Maharajah Sahib himself who had followed his son to the place.

"Daughter, your presence here, in this world of sin, yet vouchsafes rain for the crops of us, sinners—You are an angel" he said, "what can I do for you? Ask."

"Always pardon our mistakes and extend to us your love, Prabhuji, and we shall as in duty bound, pray for your long life. What more can we want from our Ruler?"

"And yet you are but seventeen and might have been the Maharani, after my death. Even now, I can endow a rich yajur on you and compel your husband to live with you."

"Prabhuji, pardon a rash girl herself acquired knowledge of right and wrong. But wealth and happiness of

(Continued on Page 4)

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NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 5408.

Notice is hereby given that a Statement of first Dividend payable to creditors of the Estate of the late AR. AR. SM. Somasunderam Chettiar, can be inspected by the creditors at the Office of the District Court of Jaffna and that payment of dividends will be made to the creditors in terms of that statement commencing from the 27th day of November 1933.

This 25th day of October 1933,
By order of Court

Sgd. C. Canapathypillai
Secretary

Mis. 130. 30-10-33.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1933.

TREE-TAX FOR VALI-
WEST

SOME PEOPLE CLAIMING TO BE interested in the moral and material wellbeing of the inhabitants of Vali-West have submitted a memorial to the State Council pleading for the inclusion of their Division in the area wherein the Committee of Home Affairs propose to test the tree-tax experiment to supplant the present tavern system. We are aware

that the memorial was preceded by a public meeting at which a few leading residents of the District took part. We cannot, we do not, question the right of these gentlemen to speak with some authority on behalf of their fellowmen. But, we do hold that the problem bristles with difficulties too perplexing to be disposed of adequately at a public meeting. We are not sure that the spokesmen at the meeting hold today the same strong views in favour of the introduction of tree-tax as they did at the public meeting. The tavern system has no friends left except the renters. That many abuses have crept into the system is undeniable. For one thing, the toddy served out is often stale and unwholesome. There is no control on excessive drinking. The renter is only interested in accumulating profits. He is not interested in the health or morals of his patrons. Toddy-bibbers reeling down the street after the evening fill are robustious in manner and words to a degree hardly pleasant to the sober pedestrian. The temptation for the sot is to drink as long as he can stand or his money lasts. These and many other evils are associated with the tavern-system. And yet one may well ask whether the introduction of tree-tax in any area will obviate the shortcomings of the present system. Fresh toddy may be obtainable at the foot of the tree, and away from the vulgar gaze of other devotees to toddy. The possibility of being able to swallow one's drink on the sly will certainly throw the door wide open to a large number of new recruits who, on consideration of respectability, practise abstinence. Even women and children cannot hope to escape the temptation when each licensed palm will be the site for a toddy booth. This is a very real danger and must be guarded against. To the customer who is unable to leave his home, the tapper will see to it that his daily ration is carried to his very door-step. There will be plenty of good fresh toddy available in the village and, what is more, payment is always easy. The higher classes enjoy almost unlimited credit with the tapper classes and, if need be, can even command it.

We would ask the good people of Valigamam West whether the state of things visualised above is likely to be conducive to the sobriety, health and morals of the people of their division. We believe that the experiment of tree-tax can have only one result: it will make drunkenness more wide-spread than now and create the taste for toddy among large numbers of men, women and children who are entirely innocent of it today. We feel confident that responsible opinion in the village will protest against this invasion of their hearth and home by the demon of drink.

The advocates of the tree-tax system would do well to bear in mind the fact that the imposition of such a tax would affect most injuriously the jaggery industry which has never had a chance given to it. This jaggery industry is practically ruined as a result of persecution by the Excise Department. The withdrawal of licences for drawing sweet toddy in numerous districts has all but ruined a local industry. Is the time not opportune for the people to manufacture their own sugar? Of the many commodities for which we depend on foreign imports, sugar is probably the only one for which we have a good home-market and which could be produced locally without encountering opposition from

British manufacturing interests. The Government itself will not stint to support the local industry if a beginning could be made.

We should cordially sympathise with the memorialists if their proposal was the outcome of concern felt for the unemployed tappers in their Division. It is true that the tapper classes who do not own lands are under-employed. For months on end during the off season, tappers do not find adequate employment in the villages except in Vali North and Vadamarachi where the respite from work in the garden is only measured by the duration of the monsoon rains. It is the duty of the inhabitants to devise measures to utilise to the full the man-power in the village. The tree-tax system might assure employment for every adult tapper in the village. But at what cost to the health and morals of the people? We do not think that employment should be found for a small section of the inhabitants in a trade which must necessarily involve the gradual ruin of the entire body of inhabitants.

We trust that better counsel will prevail and the people of Vali West will dissociate themselves from the move to see tree-tax introduced in their Division.

LONDON UNIVERSITY

Intermediate Arts

The following students from this province have passed:—

Pass List

Ponniiah, Vallipuram—Private Study
Sellaturai, Sangarappillai—Private Study.

Somasundaram, Kathiravelu—Jaffna College.

Thuraiathenam, Kathirgamar Sellappah Charles—Jaffna College.

Ehamparam, Maitvaganam—Private Study.

Jegasothy, Samuel Jebaratnam—University College.

Muttupulle, Michael Joseph Rodrigo—Private Study.

Rajasabai, Kanagasabai—Private Study.

Sivagurunathar, Appapillai—Jaffna College.

Storer, Sellathurai—Private Study.

REFERRED LIST Referred in English

Swaminatha Ayer, Nadarajah Ayer—Private Study.

Thambiratnam, Ponniiah Joseph—Jaffna College.

Referred in Pure Mathematics

Murugesu, Velappan—

Referred in History

Nesathurai, Thuraiappah—University College.

Perumainar, Aramugam—St. Joseph's College.

Referred in Logic

Auliah, George Thevasagayam—Parameswara College.

Rajaratham, Ampalam George—University College.

Referred in British Constitution

Nakarathenarasa, Sinnathamby Chappapathilly—University College.

Ponniiah, Samuel George Thevaratnam—University College.

Referred in Tamil

Nalliah Vallipuram—Private Study.

First Examination for Medical Degrees

Pass List

Niles, Nathaniel Arnold Jayarajah—University College.

Thillampalam, Karthigesoe Chelliah—Private Study.

Judicial.

Mr. K. Kanagasabai will act as Additional District Judge, Additional Commissioner of Requests and Additional Police Magistrate, Jaffna, during the absence of Mr. S. Rodrigo on November 10 and 11, 1933.

Mr. N. Moonesinghe to be Additional Commissioner of Requests, Pt. Pedro, on October 31, 1933 to enable Judgment to be delivered in C. R., Pt. Pedro, case No. 25,590.

THE SELF-FORMED ICE LINGAM

AWONDERFUL PHENOMENON
ON THE HIMALAYAS

AN ACCOUNT OF A GREAT ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE

By P. N. Kohli

SINCE time immemorial thousands of pilgrims from all over India have visited every year the celebrated Cave of Amarnath on the full moon day of "Sawan" (July—August). This article describes a pilgrimage done in the year 1930. In that year the great fair was held on August 9, when many orthodox Hindus of firm belief travelled the whole arduous distance on foot, while others went in motors to Pahalgam, 60 miles from Srinagar the capital of Kashmir, and travelled further upon ponies, dandies, palanquins, or "pithus", as suited their purses and convenience.

From Pahalgam to Chandanwari, a distance of seven miles, the road has an easy ascent, winding gracefully through the forest along the Lidar Nalla. At Chandanwari, for the first time, we found an avalanche over the nalla formed into a natural snow-bridge. Several people brought ice from this avalanche to cool their drinks, remembering as they did so their friends and relatives in the hot plains of India.

From Chandanwari the pilgrims scrambled up the difficult and toilsome ascent of Pishabal, with its numerous zigzags and from here might be seen the several miles-long procession to the next stage.

The First Stage

The ascent took us sheer out of forest vegetation—once we had left behind a few topmost birch trees—into a wide and open pasture land of easy slope. After climbing the giddy height of Pishabal, one enjoyed the open panorama in front and paused for a while to regain breath on the highland of natural lawns studded at intervals with species of geranium, scented clover, potentilla, fragrant columbine, yellow violets, orange poppies and other flowers. After a comparatively easy ascent has been trodden for a few miles, the source of the Lidar at length comes in view on the right with Sishramrag 500 feet below the path, hushed in its joy cradle and the Kohenhar glacier (17,000 ft.) playing hide and seek behind the rising mist and passing clouds, several miles beyond this charming lake. Here the pilgrims descended to bathe in the icy-cold lake water and then again climbed up the hill to camp at Vaogan, about three-quarters of a mile from the lake and seven from Chandanwari. This was the first stage, and the pilgrims burnt green juniper branches as they were far above the limits of tree growth.

The Procession

Next day the huge procession of pilgrims, headed as usual, by the Mahant (priest) and Chhari (flag of deity), reached Panchtarni—a distance of another seven miles—after crossing a few avalanches and frost-bound peaks of the Maha Gunas mountains.

Panchtarni is a nalla of five streams, in each of which, inspite of the intense cold, the pilgrims were required to bathe, passing in wet clothes from one stream to another. From Panchtarni the famous cave is only three miles, and one gets busy in making all sorts of preparations for next day's offerings.

On August 9 the pilgrims woke up rather earlier than usual and began to climb the ascent, winding up the bleak mountains and crossing over miles of avalanches. They carried beautiful flowers many and varied, picked on the way from adjoining hill slopes, and also their offerings to the sacred place. After their bath in the sacred Amravati, flowing outside the

celebrated Cave, and when they had smeared their bodies clay-marl from its bed they entered the cave, singing praises of Lord Shiva.

The Ice Image

In the South-Eastern corner of this huge cave, which can hold hundreds of pilgrims at a time, they bowed low before the self formed Ice Lingam, the emblem of Shiva, which is believed to wax and wane with the moon, and offered their prayers, with folded hands, after gently placing the offerings at the feet of the ice image.

Two other self-formed ice images of Parvati (Shiva's wife) and Ganesh (Shiva's Son) inside this cave are also worshipped by the pilgrims, and searists are simply wonderstruck to see this curious phenomenon. It was amusing to see a big town of tents of various designs, colours, and sizes quietly springing up at every stage and in a few hours, with its bazaar and broad streets running through the middle and then vanishing quickly and quietly next morning.

The blowing of horns and conch-shells and the reciting of hymns and prayer in chorus, in the evenings, roused one's spirit; while thousands of glowing lamps, torches, cooking fires, and sadhus' dhunies (smouldering fires), refreshed the mind and strained eyes at nightfall.

Legend about a Lake

On their return journey from Amarnath, the pilgrims used to come down by way of Hattara Talao, but, as the precipitous path is now rather dangerous, and because uncertain climatic conditions on these high altitudes often cause great mortality, the route has lately officially been abandoned by the Kashmir Government.

There is a legend about this celebrated lake. Many years ago, it is said when pilgrims passed singing by it, their voices (perhaps causing vibrations in the atmosphere) resulted in a very heavy downpour of hail. Only a few of the thousands could survive, on account of which, since then, this beautiful lake is named Hattara Talao (literally meaning "Lake of death").

The pilgrims have a notion that if they speak loudly or pass along singing or even look towards this lake they are apt to meet destruction.

Adventures in A Cave

Reaching Panchtarni rather early on the day previous to the big fair we—a party of three—went about five miles up the Nalla to find its source, when we saw a huge glittering glacier in front of us with a big ice-wave at foot. Several big blocks of ice were found lying at the mouth of this cave and a big volume of water gushed out from underneath these to form Panchtarni Nalla. We hurried into the cave, climbing over the ice blocks and taking great care, for one slip of the foot would result in a fall between the crevices of these ice-blocks and in broken necks.

As it was dangerous to stay outside the cave since glacial stones rolled down from time to time from the huge glacier above, we entered it and had hardly done so and were contemplating going further inside when we heard a terrible thundering sound, deafening to the ears and shaking our very souls and bodies. It seemed as if the whole cave was sagging down and we instinctively jumped clear out of it. Far inside the cave we heard a big splash-splash and later on knew that this was due to the fall of an ice block on the Nalla which had been severed from the main body upon the

Continued on page 3 Col. 3.)

TO MAKE SCHEME A SUCCESS

Tree-Tax For Vali-West

OPPONENTS OF TREE-TAX

Memorial To State Council

In accordance with resolutions passed at public meetings of the residents of Manipay and Tholpuram, a memorial has been addressed by the residents of Valigamam West to the State Council urging that in order to carry out satisfactorily the Excise Department's experiment with the tree-tax in Valigamam North, the scheme should embrace Valigamam West, as both these divisions form a compact area.

The Best System

In the course of the memorial the petitioners say:—

The sub-Committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs appointed to record evidence on the Excise policy of the Government visited Jaffna in March, 1932, or thereabout, and held elaborate inquiries regarding "Tree Tax." All the witnesses summoned were unanimous in their opinion that "Tree Tax" was the best system for Jaffna.

The sub-Committee was in favour of recommending to the Home Committee that a system of "Tree Tax" might be experimented in the divisions of Valigamam North and West as in the rest of the areas there were taverns.

The Home Committee considered the report of the sub-Committee and issued a Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1933. In this paper it was said that Valigamam North was selected for the experimenting of "Tree Tax."

At once representations were made to the Honourable the Minister of Home Affairs that it was imperative for the proper experimenting of the Scheme to include also Valigamam West as both the divisions formed one compact area, and as the conditions obtaining in Valigamam North prevailed also in Valigamam West. The Minister replied that the representations would receive due consideration.

Public Meetings

In the meantime mass meetings composed of every section of the people were held at Tholpuram and Manipay in Valigamam West asking the Government to include Valigamam West in the proposed Scheme of "Tree Tax" and not to sanction the holding of Local Option polls within Valigamam West in view of the fact that the State Council had already passed a Scheme of "Tree Tax" for Valigamam North and that the establishment of taverns by Local Option Polls in Valigamam West was bound to bring about serious complications resulting in illicit traffic which might later on be used as arguments against "Tree Tax" by protagonist supporters and promoters of the tavern system.

According to the old Regulations even if 69 residents out of a population of 30,000 had signed an application it would have been enough pretext for the authorities to hold a Poll. The applications to hold Local Option Polls at Valigamam West had been tendered according to the old order of things.

Opponents of "Tree Tax"

The renters are supported by the Excise servants who fear that the successful working of the "Tree Tax" Scheme might affect their own official position as the Excise duties might eventually be transferred to the Headmen and to the Village Committees.

This fear was augmented by the recent sudden and forced retirement of several Excise hands from service. There is overwhelming evidence in the country which will be borne out by men of eminence and sterling worth that Excise Officers are carrying on an active campaign in favour of taverns and against "Tree Tax."

The Government Agent of the Northern Province is not at all op-

CEYLON'S NEW GOVERNOR

Due Before Christmas

His Excellency the Officer administering the Government has received a telegram from Sir Edwards Stubbs G. C. M. G., stating that he proposes to arrive at Colombo towards the end of December by the P. and O. S.S. "Mo golia."

Bengali's Swimming Record

RANGOON, Oct. 25th.

The Bengali swimmer, Prafulla Kumar Ghose, from Calcutta, who entered the waters of the Royal Lakes at Rangoon at 8.6 a.m. on Sunday, came out at 3.30 p.m. today, creating a new world record for the swimming endurance test of 79 hours 24 minutes in the presence of a huge cosmopolitan crowd. He beat the previous record of nearly 79 hours made by the German girl, Ruth Leitzig (who died of exhaustion) in Lake Eren on August 20th.

An influential Committee, including four High Court Judges, the President of the Rangoon Municipal Corporation, organised and supervised Ghose's test, with the sets of observers changing every two hours, day and night.

Ghose is aged 33 years, and is married. He was trained by the Bengali, Santy Lal.

posed to the inclusion of Valigamam West in the proposed Scheme of "Tree Tax." The present Government Agent is not a stranger to the Excise Department having been its Deputy Commissioner for a long time. While acting, on one occasion for the Excise Commissioner the present Government Agent on instructions from the Executive Committee of Home Affairs spent several days in Jaffna making detailed and searching inquiries on the spot from persons who had a stake in the country and whose knowledge of local conditions could not be challenged. The views of such an official are entitled to some consideration. He should be asked by the Home Committee to get into touch with the responsible leaders and to submit at once a report on the subject.

Representation of Jaffna.

There is already a suspicion in the minds of the people that the different Executive Committees are not evincing adequate and whole hearted interest in the affairs of the Jaffna people. That idea should not be permitted to be confirmed by a lukewarm and indifferent consideration of this petition.

On the face of all these it would be sheer injustice to decline to include Valigamam West in the proposed Scheme of "Tree Tax" which had been unanimously demanded by the Jaffna people.

Giving It A chance

When there was a united and unal demand for "Tree Tax" the Excise Department recommended for the experimenting of "Tree Tax" places like Pooneryn and Eluvathoevu where there were no permanent resident tappers, and where the people who were stricken with famine and disease could not be expected to find the money to patronise toddy.

After having recommended Pooneryn and Eluvathoevu as the fittest places to experiment "Tree Tax", with the same breath the officers of the Excise Department are now putting forward the lack of revenue in those places out of "Tree Tax" as the most formidable arguments against the extension of the Scheme over other parts of Jaffna.

If it were the sincere and earnest desire of the State Council to try a genuine experiment of the "Tree Tax" Scheme every conceivable chance of promoting its interest should be afforded and every conceivable chance of wrecking it should be removed.

If the present law did not permit the Executive to do anything in this matter, it is the duty of the Legislature to amend it forthwith.

The request to include Valigamam West with Valigamam North is made simply and purely to make the experiment real and genuine and to remove all obstacles and handicaps towards its proper operation.

The Clerical Service

EXAMINATION IN JANUARY

37 Hands To Be Selected

A competitive examination for candidates wishing to enter the Clerical Branch of the Public Service, is to be held in January next, commencing on the 23rd day of the month. The number of places in Class II. assigned for general competition will be 17 and appointments will be offered in Class III. as vacancies occur, to the first 20 of those who are not selected for appointment to Class II.

Salary Scales

The salary scale for new entrants to Class II., according to a notification published in last night's "Gazette," will be Rs. 720 per annum, rising by annual increments of Rs. 108 to Rs. 2,448 per annum (less temporary levy).

For Class III. posts the salary scale is Rs. 420—30—1,020 (less temporary levy). The scales are stated to be in accord with the recommendations of the Salaries and Cadres Commission.

Age Limit

Except in the case of those already in Government Service, for admission to the examination candidates must have passed either

"(a) The Cambridge Senior or the London Matriculation or other higher examinations of the University of London; or

"(b) The Senior School Certificate Examination (English)."

Candidates further must have been born on or after January 1, 1911, but not later than December 31, 1917.

It is stated that "Government does not undertake to provide the successful candidates with posts immediately, but they will be given appointments as suitable vacancies occur."

A specimen application form for admission to the Examination appears in the Gazette dated October 27.

St. John's College, Jaffna.

The Annual Prize Distribution will be held on Friday, November 3rd, 1933, at 4.45 p.m., in the College Hall. His Excellency the Hon. Mr. F. G. Tyrell, C. M. G., has kindly consented to preside. All Old Boys and friends are cordially invited to attend.

Personal

Dr. K. Kanagarayer of Kuala Lumpur who recently retired from the post of Deputy Bacteriologist Institute for Medical Research F.M.S., has arrived in Jaffna on a long holiday and is staying at "Mudaliyar Walavu" at Vaddukoddai East. —Cor.

THE SELF-FORMED ICE-LINGAM

(Continued from page 2 column 5.)

splitting of the glacier. We went up the glacier and found several big crevices in it, a few of which were from about 200 to 500 feet deep and from 15 to 30 feet wide.

On returning from the glacier we again visited the ice-cave, but my companions would not allow me to enter it again. At this time the setting sun shone through a film of cloud and the whole cave was illumined by the rain-bow colours which gave the view of the splendour of an eastern bride adorned with precious ornaments and jewels. The sun cast a last smiling glance upon the scene and prepared to bow before the Lord Shiva.

This year the fair took place on the 5th of August. (Illustrated Hindu.)

MR. KELLAPPAN TO MARRY

An Inter-Caste Alliance

Trichur: Sjt. K. Kelappan of Guruvayur fame, many years a widower and a devoted Congress worker of Kerala, will soon be united in wedlock with an equally famous woman in Kerala, who has been jailed several times for political work.

The bride-to-be is Miss Matilda Kallen, a Christian lady, who has recently been released from the Women's Central Jail, Vellore.

In the course of a communication addressed to a pair of lady student friends at Guruvayur, Sjt. Kelappan is said to have mentioned that what tempted him to contemplate this alliance was his friendship with the woman for a period of seven years.

The marriage, it is understood, will not be a hindrance to their service to the Harijan community in which both are interested. Mr. Kelappan may be shifting his quarters from his Ashram at Payyoli to the little bungalow he has constructed nearby.

It is further learnt that Miss Matilda will retain her Christian faith while Sjt. Kelappan will remain a staunch Hindu.

Special Meeting Of the U. D. C.

MARKET RATES CONSIDERED

Pursuant to a requisition signed by Messrs. K. Aiyadurai, (Convener, Grand Bazaar Market Committee), Sam. A. Sabapathy, P. Moses and R. Sivagunther a Special Meeting of the Urban District Council was held on the 23rd day of October, 1933 at 4 p.m. to consider, chiefly, the report of the Grand Bazaar Market Committee and the motion of Mr. Sam. A. Sabapathy re the said Market.

The following resolutions were passed:—

1. That the rates recoverable for the tin sheds be marked.

2. That the tenderers be informed that the sanction of the Chairman be obtained by the renter before a stall holder who has occupied a stall for more than one month is ejected from the stall.

3. That the renter be warned not to recover more than the sanctioned rates.

It was also resolved to refer the papers back to the Committee for a further report re the revision of rates.

Matrimonial.

RAJASEKARAM—THAMBOO

The marriage took place today at Thondaimanar of Mr. V. Rajasekaram, son of Mr. S. Veeragathipillai, the well known merchant, with the daughter of Mr. Thamboo of Thondaimanar.

Tamil Teachers' Conference And Concert At Matala

Over 50 teachers from the Tamil Schools in the Kandy and Matala Districts assembled at the Matala Government Tamil School Hall on Saturday the 21st inst. for a one-day conference organised by Mr. S. U. Somasegarum, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kandy.

Mr. K. S. Arulnandhy, Divisional Inspector of Schools, opened the Conference with an address in which he gave the teachers a few glimpses of the treasures in Tamil Literature and pointed out how they should make these available to the pupils in their schools.

The teaching of Reading, Number and Speech and the writing of Notes, of Lessons were the subjects taken up for discussion and were followed by criticism lessons.

The proceedings of the day came to a close with an interesting Tamil Concert lasting for over 2½ hours. The items were contributed by the pupils of the Matala Hindu, Palapatwela Vellakkal and Ukkuwela Schools and were greatly appreciated by the public who were invited to it. (Cor.)

USEFUL CITIZENS OF PRISONERS

Prison Labour For Opening Land

AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

Home Committee Report

The Executive Committee of Home Affairs will shortly present before the State Council the following report on Mr. G. E. de Silva's motion:—

"It is the opinion of this Council that arrangements should be made to utilise Prison Labour for opening up of lands for Colonization purposes."

The Report:—

The motion was discussed at a meeting of the Executive Committee of Home Affairs held on the 15th September, 1933, at which Mr. G. E. de Silva was present on invitation. Mr. de Silva explained that the chief object of his motion was that adequate agricultural training should be given to prisoners who are capable of profiting by it in order that on being released, they may join existing Agricultural Colonies and become useful and law-abiding citizens. The Executive Committee is in general agreement with this policy.

Certain questions of Prison Reform including agricultural training of prisoners are under consideration by the Executive Committee and its recommendations will be submitted to the State Council in due course under Article 46 (1) of the Ceylon (State Council) Order in Council, 1931.

Need For Agricultural Research

(Continued from page 1)

the Indian manufacture of sugar in the last four years. The question now was whether this should be ordered, planned and controlled by the State or should be left to the initiative of private firms. That again was a matter on which economists would be able to advise. There were two schools of opinion on that. The supporters of State control quoted the example of Java. But Java was a small country and rights of property were not the same and political conditions were also different. All these were matters on which they would like investigations by skilled economists. He should strongly recommend to the ministers of the future government of India to employ agricultural economists not only in the centre but in every province. The more money they spent upon agricultural research the less they would have to spend upon police, jails, magistrates etc.

A Lesson From World Depression

To the members of the Agricultural Union, he would say that some of the things he had said might appear rather unfashionable but he was perfectly certain that one of the good results of this agricultural depression would be an increasing recognition by all nations, of the value of scientific and economic research in the field of agriculture. Whatever might appear to be their prospects to-day, he believed that in the future life of this country, people who had been trained in colleges like this had got a very large part to play, a very much larger part than gentlemen who went out of the law and other colleges. Let them not be downhearted. Let them consider themselves that they belonged to a profession which was bound to add to the wealth of the country. They had got a fine and noble career before them. There might not be as much recognition on the part of the State to-day as it would be in the future. Far from taking a pessimistic view of the future, they should realise that more and more administrators, statesmen and politicians would begin to recognise the value of their work.

A SHORT STORY

(Continued from page 1)

the home must come from God, not from man. My husband will come to me if he cares. Forget on me, he will be miserable. Wealth? Nor I nor my father is in need. We get what we want, more than what we want, from our crops and our cows and buffaloes. Vouchsafe your royal regard for us, and we shall be the happiest in your state."

x x x

"That is the glory of Hinduism. It still lives among our villagers who gather the spirit from the tales they hear, for they do not know to read or write. The name of 'Ram Ram' that rings around us, what great religious education it is!" observed the Maharajah as he left the hut where this jewel of a girl, whom a Prince loved for her valour and her youth, sat down to pound the wheat, praying to God in ecstatic silence.

Work and sunlight and air had endowed Guna with physical strength and from the story of Ramayan she had gathered the strength of spirit to murder her own husband's father who had sought to ravish her.

From the same source she had gathered the strength to refuse the proffered hand of a Prince and be the Maharani of the State.

From the same source she had gathered strength to refuse the wealth that might have made her a rich heiress.

She was at her chakki, waiting for her father, happy that she had been the cause of his being reclaimed to the house of his ancestors from the forests, into which, for her sake, he had plunged himself.

—Roy's Weekly

College of Indigenous Medicine.

—O—

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

We give below the results of the final examination held in September—October 1933.

Out of the 45 candidates who presented themselves 26 have been successful and are entitled to the Diploma of Indigenous Medicine and Surgery.

Ayurvedic Section.

Passed with honours:—Messrs. H. K. Buddhadasa, M. J. L. Cooray, H. M. Jayatilake, D. H. Rajapakse, and R. D. A. Seneviratne.

Pass:—Messrs. M. L. D. Adira, S. D. D. Abaysirivardene, Miss S. R. Dedigama, Mr. P. M. George, T. P. Gunawardene, B. M. J. Fernando, W. W. M. Fernando, W. Gunatilake, G. D. Nanayakara, V. A. Perera, L. M. Simon, W. D. Upasena, J. B. Wijesundera, and H. M. D. Wimalaratne.

Siddha Section.

Passed with honours:—Mr. A. Ganapathy.

Pass:—Messrs. V. Eegamparam, A. Sinnadurai, R. Supramaniam, & T. Varathaganapathipillai.

Unani Section.

Passed with honours:—Mr. H. M. Shaul Hameed.

Pass:—Mr. Gowzul Ameer.

Referred List.

1. Mr. S. Navaratnam in Dravya and Agada Tantra.
2. Mr. K. D. Edwin in Dravya and Agada Tantra.
3. Mr. S. V. R. Fernando in Dravya.
4. Mr. M. B. Munawera in Nidana.

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(H. 75/10-8-33—9-2-34)

The Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council, 1931.

- No. 30—Kajts Electoral District.
No. 31—Kankasanturai Electoral District.
No. 32—Jaffna Electoral District.
No. 33—Point Pedro Electoral District.

Notice is hereby given that the revised registers of voters relating to the above-mentioned electoral districts have been completed, and that copies of such registers are open for inspection during office hours at the Jaffna Kacheheri.

Every person who is qualified and has made application in accordance with the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council, 1931, to have his or her name entered in the register for any one of the above-named electoral districts and whose name has been omitted from such register, or whose name has been expunged from such register, and who claims to have it inserted therein, may submit a written claim, which must reach the Registering Officer at the Jaffna Kacheheri within two weeks from the date of publication of this notice in the Government Gazette, to have his or her name inserted in such register. Such claim must be in the Form A in

the Second Schedule to the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council, 1931 (copies of which form may be obtained from the said Registering Officer), must set out the grounds of claim, and must give an address for the receipt of notices.

Every person whose name appears in the register for any one of the above-named electoral districts who objects to the name of any other person or his or her own name appearing therein, may submit a written application, which must reach the Registering Officer at Jaffna Kacheheri within two weeks from the date of the publication of this notice in the Government Gazette, to have such name expunged from such register. Such application must be in the Form B in the Second Schedule to the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council, 1931 (copies of which form may be obtained from the said Registering Officer), must set out the grounds of objection, and must give an address for the receipt of notices.

E. RODRIGO,

Registering Officer, Electoral Districts of 30, Kajts, 31, Kankasanturai, 32, Jaffna, and 33, Point Pedro.

The Kacheheri,
Jaffna, October 17, 1933.

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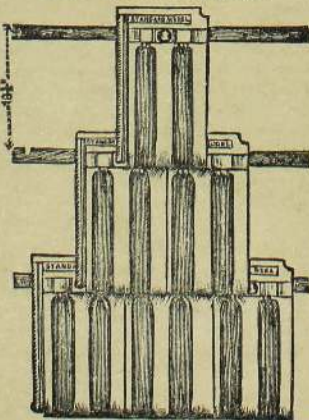
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