

The Hindu Organ.

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(Y 5. 27—26—11—31.)

(M. P. Gov.)

ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7876.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Thangamma wife of Dr. Kanthiah Kana
gasabhapathy of Alval North

1. Vettivelu Kanagasabhai and wife Deceased.
2. Muttupillai of Alval North Petitioners.

Dr. Kanthiah Kanagasabhapathy of Alval North Respondent

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioners Vettivelu Kanagasabhai and wife Muttupillai praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovesaid deceased, Thangamma wife of Kanthiah Kanagasabhapathy, coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, on April 24, 1931 in the presence of Messrs. Kandalya and Mallyaganam Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 6, 1931 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioners are the parents of the said intestate and are entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to them unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before June 12, 1931, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

April 24, 1931.

Extended and released for the 24th day of July 1931.

O. 250. 16 & 20.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7878.

In the matter of the estate of the late
Sittampalam Subramaniam of Vaddu-
koddai East

1. Ponnachobipillai widow of Arumugam Sittampalam Deceased.
2. Sittampalam Kanagathipillai Vs. Petitioner.
3. Subramaniam Ambalavanar and wife
4. Sellammbu
5. Theivanalpillai widow of S. Sittamparam. Respondent.
6. Arulampalam Nadarajah and wife
7. Basammah
8. Sittampalam Kanagathipillai and
9. Annammah daughter of Sittampalam all of Vaddukoddai East Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on April 27, 1931 in the presence of Mr. P. Ganapathipillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:
It is ordered that the abovesaid Petitioner as one of the heirs of the abovesaid deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased and as such Letters of Administration be issued to him unless the Respondents abovesaid or any others shall on or before July 12, 1931 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

May 21, 1931.

Extended to 24 7 31.

O. 247. 16 & 20.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge

The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1931.

GOVERNOR AND THE JAFFNA BOYCOTT—II.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, appears to be greatly concerned about the refusal of the Jaffna District to send representatives to the State Council. This action he regards as a great loss to the Council. The people of Jaffna are admitted to be an important community. It is well known that they have contributed greatly to the constitutional progress of this country. The representatives from the Jaffna district have by their advice and counsel been of immense service in shaping the policy of the Government. If such an important, intelligent and enterprising community has refused co-operation to work the new constitution it is the duty of a wise and prudent administrator to inquire into the causes which have prompted it to take the course it did.

Sir Graeme Thomson cannot be said to be unaware of the universal position which the Donoughmore Scheme had evoked on its publication. Even the acceptance of this scheme by the Legislative Council which took place one year afterwards was carried by a majority of two. If the new constitution is really an advance as Sir Graeme makes it out to be, we cannot see why it should create such opposition. It is not confined to Jaffna alone. The same feeling of dissatisfaction is shared by the people in the other parts of the Island. This is made evident by the growing weakness of the Congress party in Council which has been responsible for foisting the new constitution on the country. In the State Council itself, there is a strong section of members who have been returned on the mandate to mend or end the new constitution. We are sure that they will be supported in their endeavours to reform the new constitution by the Unattached section of members, as well as by some of those who own allegiance to the Congress. If they fail in their attempt, there will be more accession to the ranks of the boycotters. Sir Graeme has said in the Council that he is always sympathetic towards the Ceylonese aspirations. He will be soon given the opportunity to show his sympathy in a practical manner. If the Government should accept the motion that may be brought forward for the removal of the objectionable features of the new constitution, then it will be time to consider the calling off of the boycott, which His Excellency so keenly deplores.

No abuse need be hurled on those who have adopted boycott as a political weapon. Recently, Sir Graeme's own kinsmen in Kenya, were contemplating to make their protest against certain actions of the Kenya Government by resort to boycott. They say that unless the Government showed more courtesy to their representatives their presence in Council is waste of time. The people of Jaffna think that no substantial benefit will accrue to the country by the new constitution and that it is a waste of time to take part in the deliberations of the State Council which have been deprived of many of its powers and privileges.

Ceylon needs to day constructive statesmanship on the part of rulers. Such statesmanship has achieved brilliant results in India. Lord Irwin by his conciliatory and sympathetic policy has pacified a discontented country. His successor Lord Willingdon is nobly following in his footsteps. In the course of his address at the Simla Chelmsford Club, he made the following remarkable observation:—

"I am quite clear that the work a Viceroy has to do is much too heavy for a gentleman of my mature years and I venture to hope that all those concerned, when they get over to London in the near future, will hurry on towards the completion of their labours in regard to the constitutional reforms so that my life may more closely approximate to the four happy years I spent in Canada as a Constitutional Governor-General and in order that I may shortly be relieved of many of my administrative duties."

We hope that Sir Graeme Thomson will be animated by similar sentiments in dealing with the constitutional problem of this country.

State Council Committees.

ADJOURNMENT TILL JULY 28th

Before the State Council adjourned this afternoon till July 28th, the following special Committees were appointed.—

House Committee—Mr. D. S. de Fonseka, Major J. W. Oldfield, Dr. V. R. Sobokman, Messrs. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike and Athulathudull.

Committee on Standing Orders—The Speaker, the Deputy Speaker, the Deputy Chairman of Committee, Messrs. Cary, E. W. Perera, Jayatilaka and Sir Stewart Schneider.

Executive Committees at Work

PROPOSE REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

The Executive Committees of the State Council says the "Times of Ceylon" are faced with a difficult situation at the very outset as the first subject which they have to tackle is the budget. The difficulty is enhanced by the fact that some of the Ministers are not technical experts.

The various Committees have already arranged their preliminary meetings, at which after discussing the procedure to be adopted, they are at once getting down to the Budget proposals.

The Home Affairs Committee met today in the old Secretariat to discuss preliminaries.

The Communication and Works Committee will hold its first meeting at the Public Works Department on Thursday. This Committee, which will control a large proportion of the country's expenditure, will have an extremely busy time during the next few weeks.

From what can be gathered, the members of the State Council generally appear to favour a cut in the salaries of Public Servants and there is every prospect of those Public Servants who are drawing over Rs. 100 a month having a ten per cent cut from the next financial year until the country's financial position improves.

A movement is also on foot to ask the Education Committee to effect a reduction of school fees throughout the Island. This matter is already engaging the Committee's attention.

The Ceylon Mercantile Service Association is actively taking steps through their President, Sir Henry de Mel, to bring about a reduction of school fees generally in view of the serious predicament, in which several parents are placed at present owing to the high fees charged.

It is interesting to note in passing that the Christian schools have very poor representation on the Education Committee in which all but one of the members are Buddhists. It will also be noted that none of the Ministers belongs to the Christian faith.

Contractor's Dismissal.

The case in which Mr. K. Arumugam of Mithapilly, a Government Contractor, sued the Hon. the Attorney General for the sum of Rs. 15,000, as damages for cancelling a contract, which was given to him for building a two storied ward at the Jaffna Civil Hospital, was argued before Mr. P. O. Vijayarayan, Additional District Judge of Jaffna. The Judge after a lengthy and patient hearing dismissed the plaintiff's action with costs. In the course of his judgment, the Judge says that "the Court house was simply drenched with the suspicions with which the Plaintiff's mind seemed to be infected. He has filed this action and conducted it not only in a light hearted, but also in a light headed way." The Plaintiff has filed an appeal against this judgment.

Northern Assizes.

MURDER OF DEAF-MUTE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 7 YEARS' R. I.

The case came up for trial on Monday last, before Hon. Mr. Justice Macartney and an English-speaking Jury with Mr. Wallen as foreman, in which one Suppliah Nagalingam of Chankanaal West, stood charged with having on April 9, last murdered a deaf mute, Vallilingam Ponnambalam (70) of the same village.

The accused pleaded not guilty and was defended by Mr. C. Ponnambalam instructed by Mr. R. Subramaniam.

Dr. A. Suppliah, M. O., Vaddukoddai deposed to the injuries on the deceased man. There were seven stab wounds on the right side of the deceased's back, two of which opening into the chest cavity. Death was due to the injury to the lungs. The deceased was a vigorous well-built, muscular old man.

Cross-examined, the Doctor said that if the vital part of the accused was pressed hard, it was possible he could have in his agony stabbed ones.

Dr. S. Thambipillai, J. M. O., Jaffna who examined the accused stated that the accused had a linear abrasion on the right side of the back which could have been caused by the sharp edges of a stone; another injury, an abrasion on the left hip, could have been caused by a blunt instrument like the barrel of a gun which was shown to him. The accused had no other injuries and nothing was observed in his private parts.

M. Ampalawanan, student, Kanterodai English Institute said that his house faced the Silalal—Chulipuram road and it was to the junction of that road with the Pandaterruppu lane.

On the night in question he was in his house reading. His attention was drawn by the distressing cries of a dumb man. He got out of the house with a lantern to the gate. He heard the cries coming from the Pandaterruppu lane. He went to the lane and stepped opposite to Pillaimmali's house. The accused was there. Pillaimmali told the accused to go away and not to quarrel with the old man. The accused told her that the dumb man had assaulted him and said "Look at the audacity of the dumb man to go and file a plaint against me in the morning and then to assault me in the evening." Having said thus the accused went away towards the junction. Shortly after, the deceased man went past the witnesses. A few minutes later, on hearing the cries of the dumb man he went to the junction and saw the dumb man fallen and bleeding. He did not see the accused then. While he was a Pillaimmali's gate he saw the accused carrying a knife with the blade open. The dumb man carried stone. Witness went with one Kathiravelu to the P. V. and informed him that the dumb man was stabbed by Nagalingam.

Cross examined, the witness said that the deceased was a dangerous man, because if he picked up a quarrel he persisted in keeping it up for some time. He threatened to assault people. He was a vindictive man. He had no home and would take his meals on y at Batmin's or Saliyees.

N. Subbiah, cultivator said that he lived near the scene of the incident. Hearing the cries of the dumb man he came to his gate and saw the accused turning towards the Silalal road. The dumb man followed him and while taking the turn at the junction threw a stone which alighted on the accused. The accused turned back, and the dumb man had already approached the accused. A struggle then ensued in which the accused pressed the neck of the dumb man with one hand. Witness then saw the accused raise one hand and bring it down only once. A neighbour by that time had brought a light. Nagalingam, the accused had run away. The dumb man was fallen and was struggling. He was bleeding. As soon as the witness saw the blood he cried out that Nagalingam had stabbed and run away. People came and chased him, but could not find him. They returned and attended on the injured man. The headman came shortly after. He examined the witness, after searching for Nagalingam. Witness showed the stone to the P. V.

Cross examined the witness said that the cries of the dumb man were those of anger. When Nagalingam pressed the dumb man down, the latter stretched his hand towards

Continued on Column 3.

News & Notes.

The death has occurred of Lady Slade, the mother of Mahatma Gandhi's disciple, Miss Slade known in India as Miraben.

Twenty eight countries have signed the convention limiting the manufacture of narcotics to scientific and medical needs.

The 38th annual exhibition of the Ceylon Society of Arts will be opened by His Excellency the Governor on Friday, August 14, at 9.30 a.m. at Royal College.

Arrangements have been made by the Post Office authorities for the acceptance of Air Mail post-cards addressed to the United Kingdom to be despatched by the Karachi—London air route.

A sixteenth century Persian rug was sold for 2,100 guineas and a Persian carpet of the same period fetched 3,800 guineas at Christie's sale rooms last week, says an official wireless message from Rugby.

Richard St. Barbe Baker, Founder of the Men of the Trees, arrived in Colombo on the 9th instant on his world tour in the cause of Forestry. He has come to Ceylon to study the forestry situation here and gather material for his forthcoming book on trees.

"That steps be taken to enable legal practitioners to appear in Court in the National dress at present in vogue or in some such other form of dress as would be more economical and compatible with local climatic and other conditions", is the text of a resolution to be moved at a special general meeting of the Panadura Bar Par Association to be held shortly.

"As to dress, I have had much advice", writes Mahatma Gandhi in reply to a correspondent who urges the adoption of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's style of dress, when he goes to London "but here, too, my position is simple. If I go to England I must therefore appear not as the English would have me, but my representative character demands. I represent Congress, because and is so far as it represents the semi starved and almost naked villager. My loin cloth is an organic evolution in my life. It came naturally, without effort and without premeditation. My duty, as I conceive it, then, will be, if I succeed in reaching London, to add nothing more to the loin cloth than the climate peremptorily demands".

State Councillors' Salaries

There was a motion on the Agenda for last Friday's meeting of the State Council for consideration and decision as to what salaries should be paid to the Speaker, the Ministers, and Members of the House.

The Hon. Mr. D. B. Jayatilaka proposed a motion putting forward tangible proposals as regards the amounts which should be paid.

Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike thought that the matter should not be delayed, but should be discussed at once.

The Speaker ruled that the motion should be discussed at a subsequent meeting and the Council adjourned till July 28th for this purpose.

Mr. Jayatilaka's motion is to the following effect:—"In the opinion of this Council, the allowances to be paid to members should properly be a fixed allowance of Rs. 500 per mensem irrespective of their Constituencies but in view of the present financial situation they should be paid during the remainder of the present financial year and during the financial year of 1931-32 a reduced allowance of Rs. 400 per mensem which should be subject to revision when the financial situation improves and that all privileges in regard to railway passes and warrants and post and telegraph facilities enjoyed by members of the Legislative Council should be retained."

Mr. Jayatilaka also included in this motion the proposal that the Speaker and each of the Ministers should properly receive Rs. 1500 per mensem and the Deputy Speaker and Deputy Chairman of Committees Rs. 1000 per mensem, respectively, but that in view of the present financial situation the amounts should be Rs. 1000 and Rs. 750, respectively.

Northern Assizes.

Continued from Column 3.

the accused, who then cried out in agony. The deceased was a violent tempered man. The accused belonged to a respectable family. One of his brothers was studying at the University College, Colombo. The accused was considered to be a quite and peace loving man.

Ambalawar Muttokumar, a cultivator and S. Kathiravelu, a student gave corroborative evidence.

Pillaymish said that on hearing the cries of the dumb man, she came to the gate and saw Nagalingam, the accused who told her that the dumb man had assaulted him and was chasing him. Witnesses then advised the accused to go away and his wife signalled to the deceased to stop as he came that way, but but he cried out and ran after the accused.

Cross examined she said that the dumb man looked angry when he passed her. He was a dangerous dumb man. If she had attempted to stop him, he would have assaulted her. Nagalingam ran away to avoid the deceased.

R. K. Kasinathar, P.V. in the course of his evidence said that when he went to the spot, the deceased tried to raise himself up but fell down. He arrested the accused at Selva Sandithi temple, Tondaimanar on the 12th of April. The accused made a statement on that he went to the compound of the accused and found the knife produced in court.

Cross-examined the P.V. stated that the accused belonged to a respectable family. He was a quiet and peace loving man. The dumb man was hot tempered. He slept and ate here and there.

Defence.

Giving evidence for the defence, M. Ponnusamy, an uncle of the accused and a cousin of the deceased, said that returning from his garden he saw the deceased at his (witness's) gate with the barrel of a gun in his hand. The accused just then came from East to West, returning from Chunnakam, and was going homewards. When both met a struggle ensued. The deceased struck the accused first with the gun barrel. Whereupon, the accused asked him why he assaulted him and what wrong had he done to him. Both struggled and fell down. People collected and the two were separated. The dumb man then pulled off Nagalingam's vetty cloth. The witness got the cloth and handed it to Nagalingam and told him to run away from the dumb man, who was a dangerous person. Accordingly Nagalingam went towards his house and the stayed there.

Cross-examined the witness stated that the dumb man had filed a plaint in the Mallekum Court against the accused.

The defence was that the dumb man pursued the accused, threw a heavy stone at him. The accused turned and eluded the accused and bent him down when the deceased squeezed the vital part of the accused's body. In agony and in self-defence, the accused stabbed the deceased to release himself from the deadly hold of the hot tempered, vindictive dumb mate.

The Jury by 5 to 2 returned a verdict of guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The Judge sentenced the accused to seven years rigorous imprisonment.

Ceylon State Council Elections

PETITIONS AGAINST SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Five election petitions against Messrs. W. T. B. Karaliadde, F. A. Obeyesekere, A. D. P. Jayasuriya, W. H. Amarasuriya, and Dr. R. Saravananth have been filed with the Registrar of the Supreme Court. In all these petitions, the petitioners allege that the candidates have resorted to corrupt and illegal practices.

Only in the case of Dr. Saravananth, the petitioner is an unsuccessful candidate in the Election, and is himself a Doctor.

Observation Car for Trains

—O—

The Railway authorities have decided to attach an observation Car to the morning train from Kandy, and the afternoon train from Colombo to Kandy, and the afternoon train from Kandy to Colombo, with a view of showing to visitors to the Island the scenic beauty of the country. This car will be attached to the rear of the trains, and people travelling in it will be able to see in comfort the natural beauty of the country through which the train passes. The car can accommodate only twelve passengers at a time, and an extra of Rs. 2/60 will be charged on the normal first class fares.

Clean Food.

The *Creeche News* laments "the amazing apathy of the public towards the prevailing unclean and unhygienic methods of handling our principal foodstuffs," and draws the attention of mothers and of matrons of creches who discuss the feeding of babies with mothers, to a helpful address on "Clean Food" which appeared in the December issue of *Mother and Child*. The following is an extract from this address.

"Dirt is a danger to health, and nowhere is the danger greater than in the case of dirty food. Just as inferior fuel will hamper the working of an engine, so unclean food will endanger the efficiency of the body and may cause disease.

You, as a mother, are particularly concerned in this question of clean or dirty food. What can you do?

(1) Buy your food at clean shops only, where it is served out by assistants with clean hands and nails, and wearing clean overalls of washable material.

(2) Refuse foodstuffs that have been left uncovered and thus exposed to dust and dirt.

(3) Refuse foodstuffs bought in shops where cats and dogs (and sometimes other animals) are allowed the run of the place.

(4) Keep the food clean after it reaches your home. Store in a clean well ventilated larder, the window of which is covered with clean gauze to keep out flies.

(5) Clean the larder frequently, scrubbing down the shelves with soap and hot water.

(6) Cover the more perishable articles of food, such as meat, milk and butter.

(7) Keep a fresh clean overall made of washable material for wearing while you are cooking.

(8) Clean all cooking utensils by the use of plenty of soap and hot water and a good scouring powder. They are then made safe.

(9) Always wash the hands well before beginning to cook. The nails should be cut short and scrubbed thoroughly clean.

(10) As a matter of course the hands should be washed before partaking of a meal. Train your children in this good health habit.

(11) Remember that your household should have healthy mouths or the food becomes contaminated in the month. A regular visit to the dentist is a great help.

(12) Keep your house free from flies. Burn all waste animal and vegetable matter. Flies are not found in a clean home.

(13) Keep your refuse bin absolutely dry and the lid tightly fixed.

(14) Wage war on rats and other vermin.

Clean food, cleanly handled, eaten by clean people with clean mouths in clean homes: this is the ideal every mother should aim at, for herself and her family. For some mothers it may be easier than for others. Much depends upon home conditions.—*Revue Internationale De L'Enfant*.

Dress Reform Movement.

PUBLIC MEETING AT RATNAPURA.

While favouring the wearing of an economical form of non European dress generally, exception was made of sports and attendance at Courts, where European attire would be worn, at a public meeting, presided over by Mr. W. Muttetuwagame, proctor, held yesterday evening at St. Aloysius' School, Ratnapura, to discuss the dress reform movement. It was agreed to gradually eliminate the existing stock of European clothing.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, which, he said, was to decide upon an economical form of dress, suitable to climatic conditions, in place of the European costume. He said that Ceylon had to take a lesson from India as regards dress. The form of dress adopted by the meeting could be later altered if a suitable national dress was decided upon by the people of the Island.

Many of those present offered remarks, and it was agreed that the European dress be worn for sports, or when a profession required its practitioners to be attired in a certain form of dress when attending to duties.

The following resolutions were adopted:—
(1) That this meeting of Ratnapura residents resolves that the cloth, banian, scarf, with or without footwear, be adopted in place of the European dress.

(2) That those in possession of a stock of European clothes may continue to wear them, but shall not go in for any new European clothes.

(3) That the new dress shall be worn at least twice a week—on Mondays and Fridays—until the present stock of European clothes is exhausted and that the said dress be adopted as from August 3rd 1931.

(4) That the cloth for the new dress shall be of local make; in the event of any difficulty in securing material made locally, other clothes may be obtained until such time as the local manufacturers are able to meet the demand.

Messrs. Muttetuwagame, T. de S. Abeywickram, A. B. Abeywickram, J. C. de Alwis, A. Ramalingam and D. J. B. Ferdinando, were elected a Committee with power to add to their number to further the object of the resolutions adopted.

It was decided to forward copies of the resolutions adopted to the heads of departments of Government service.

Cars in Ceylon.

—O—

DECREASE IN IMPORTS.

Last year there was a decrease in the number of Cars imported into the Island. The number imported was 1914, including trailers—a decrease of 2450 on the number imported in the preceding year.

The value of these vehicles was Rs. 3,437,672.

The revenue collected by licensing motor cars for the year amounted to Rs. 1,103,345-23, which shows an increase of Rs. 25,562 15 over the preceding year.

The quantity of petrol imported was 11,446,509 gallons valued at Rs. 9,433,040.

At the end of December 1930 there were 30,882 drivers in possession of certificates of competence, of these 4,212 (which includes 161 female drivers) were registered during the year.

The Customs duties collected on cars imported into the Island during the year amount to Rs. 611,248 which shows a decrease of Rs. 938,874 on the preceding year.

Foreign Rice.

—O—

PADDY COMMISSION'S WORK.

The Tropical Agriculturists says:—

The Paddy Commission appointed by Government has commenced its labours and divided itself up into three Committees to study the subject deputed to it under the terms of reference. These Committees concern themselves with (1) irrigation, drainage and communications, (2) tenancy, credit and marketing, and (3) the possibilities of influencing the situation through rural education and uplift.

There are some who are asking at this stage why with foreign rice so cheap there is need at all to consider paddy production in Ceylon. This is a very specious argument. It is poor consolation to the man who has not the wherewithal with which to purchase and whose sole stock in trade is human energy.

The continued purchase of a foreign product can only be a feasible economic proposition, even if the price be below that of the local article, so long as the money sent out of the country for it is brought in by the sale of some other commodity.

The past condition of affairs in Ceylon agriculture has only been rendered possible by the fact that, although he might not have realised it, the Government official, the office clerk, the banker, the merchant, the baker, the candle stick-maker earned their wherewithal in the majority of cases, directly or indirectly, from one of the main plantation industries tea, rubber or coconuts. When as at present serious calamity is overtaking these important industries and the worker must of necessity find his labour in less request, never matter what may be the price of foreign rice, it is a policy of the soundest nature to produce and consume to the utmost extent home grown food grains.

A nation's ability to win in the race for progress depends entirely upon the amount of struggle that it can put up for existence. The need to see how this struggle can be helped and encouraged to continue is now greater than ever in spite of the low prices for foreign rice. There are the duties of the Paddy Commission and such duties are as imperative now as they ever have been if indeed not more so.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7902.

In the matter of the estate of the late V. Navaratnam of Chuthumalai

—V—

Deceased.

1. Sinnatharukam widow of V. Navaratnam
2. Navaratnam Sivasubramaniam
3. Navaratnam Sivathamparan and
4. Arumugam Muttusamy all of Chuthumalai.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Sinnatharukam widow of V. Navaratnam, the Petitioner above named praying that the abovesaid 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents who are minors for the purpose of representing them generally to act on their behalf in this case and that the Petitioner be entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovesaid deceased, V. Navaratnam coming on for disposal before P. O. Villaverayan Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on June 2, 1931. In the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 29, 1931, having been read; It is declared that the 4th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents for the purpose mentioned above and that the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before July 20, 1931 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sd. D. H. Balfour,

District Judge.

June 20, 1931.

Q. 252 16 & 20.

Engagement.

JOSEPH—TAMBAIAH.

The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place shortly of David Gunaratnam Joseph, Superintendent of Weligama Group, Mahagama, and Kanagammah, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. C. V. Tambiah of Vathiry, Point Pedro. (Mis 313 16 & 20)

Sale of Arrack Rents, Jaffna District.

—O—

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Government Agent of the Northern Province or by his Office Assistant at the Jaffna Kachcheri till 11 A. M. on Saturday the 1st August, 1931, for the exclusive privilege of selling arrack by retail in the arrack taverns mentioned in the annexed schedule for a period of 12 months from October 1st, 1931, to September 30th, 1932, subject to the arrack rent sale conditions published in Ceylon Government Gazette No. 7837 of 20th March, 1931, and to the General Conditions applicable to all Excise Licences published in Ceylon Government Gazette No. 7704 of April 12, 1929.

2. Every tender shall be made on the prescribed form which may be obtained at this Kachcheri and shall bear affixed to it an uncanceled revenue stamp of Rs. 10.00. The value of the stamp will not be refunded whether the tender is or not accepted.

3. Every tender shall be made by the tenderer in his own name. No tender will be accepted if made through an agent.

4. Every tender shall be accompanied by a Treasury or Kachcheri receipt acknowledging the deposit of a sum of Rs. 500.00 and the number and date of the receipt shall appear on the face of the tender form.

5. Every tender shall be placed in sealed envelope clearly marked in the top left hand corner with the name of the tavern in respect of which the tender is made and its number on the list of sanctioned taverns, and shall be handed to the Government Agent or his Office Assistant or sent by registered post to as to reach this Kachcheri before 1st August, 1931. All tenders must be present at this Kachcheri at the time fixed for opening of tenders and are advised to produce a certificate from a Chief Headman regarding their Financial Status.

6. The Government Agent shall have power in his discretion to refuse to accept any tender, subject to which power the highest tender shall be the grantee of the rent and shall conform to and perform all the conditions under which the privilege is sold. If two or more tenders are equal or if there are no satisfactory tenders, the Government Agent may forthwith put up the rent for sale by public auction or in any other manner which he thinks fit or may decide which of the tenderers whose tenders are equal shall be successful.

7. The successful tenderer shall forthwith pay to the Government Agent a sum equivalent to 3 months' rent as security and sign the conditions of sale supplying the necessary stamps, failing which the security of Rs. 500.00 will be declared forfeited.

8. Further information may be obtained at the Jaffna Kachcheri.

E. T. DYSON,

Government Agent, N. P.

The Kachcheri,

Jaffna, 7th July, 1931

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO:

TAVERN NAME	OPENING	CLOSING
No.	TAVERN.	HOURS.

1. Chavakachcheri	8 A. M.	6.30 P. M.
2. Point Pedro	8 A. M.	7 P. M.

(G. 92. 16 b)

ORDR NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7881.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Sivakumppillai wife of Marugar Arumugam of Kankesanthura

Deceased.

Marugar Arumugam of Kankesanthura

Petitioner

—V—

1. Arumugam Sangarapillai and
2. Arumugam Sinnatambay and
3. wife Chellammah of Do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Marugar Arumugam the abovesaid Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, Sivakumppillai wife M. Arumugam, the Petitioner, coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, on April 30, 1931, in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 28, 1931, having been read, It is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before July 24, 1931, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,

District Judge.

June 20, 1931.

Q. 253. 16 & 20.

Some Hints on Rural Reconstruction

BY S. R. PONNAIYA, B. A.

The village is the nucleus of Indian social and economic life. Successive civilisations and governments have failed to give a new tone to its old ways. And therefore, the progress of India, if any, has to be judged by the measure of progress achieved in the village where the large majority of her millions "live, move and have their being".

The history of India for the last one or two decades is somehow different from its hoary past.

The placid, patriarchal contentment of the Indian has suddenly received a rude shock. The metaphysical mysticism of the pious Indian has been forced to face the stern realities of unemployment, economic discontent, trade depression, fall in commodity prices, and a whole host of economic conundrums. The unquestioning and submissive obedience to Law and authority on the part of the Indian has strangely enough turned to an inquiring and disgruntled attitude which demands a larger share and greater freedom in managing his own affairs. All these changes have let loose tremendous forces of deliberate thought and action on the part of the several millions of the masses in India, much like ice-burges floating in splendid isolation on the tide. Unless these isolated forces are coalesced and pooled into useful channels of constructive statesmanship, more harm than good is bound to affect the body politic. In such circumstances, a scheme of rural reconstruction seems the only remedy for a convulsing India.

The scheme of rural reconstruction presumes certain axiomatic truths. To start with it does not mean any revolt for society's sake, but rather, like the ideal of the individual and collective capabilities of the people, on behalf of the society to the greatest extent possible. Selfish individualism finds no place here, as rural reconstruction is for the benefit of the community and the race. The individual exists, not merely for himself, but neither selfish individualism nor indiscriminate charity then should find a place in the body politic.

Secondly, faith in the success of well-directed endeavours is a necessary ingredient in the uplift of the country. The progress of society cannot be so easily judged as in the case of individuals. It requires greater patience and longer time to trace the several reactions in society.

Thirdly, no place, society or environment, is so bad inherently as not to have a chance for changing its course for the better. For instance, it is common to find in Nature, disease and remedy, poison and antidote, existing side by side. Paradoxical as it may be, the fire that burns the forest also ultimately helps to speed up the natural regeneration of plant life. How much more then is this fact true of a body politic, consisting of rational beings? Can they not rely on themselves and solve their own problems?

The next thing to do is to set forth the line of action on which the reconstruction of a village has to be taken up. For this purpose nothing is easier than to go to a village and study facts at first hand as each village has its own peculiar conditions, facilities and disabilities; but whatever the village, the following factors are more or less common to them all.

Rural Health and Sanitation.

A study of this aspect of a village will indeed prove an interesting one. Health is wealth. A perfect mind requires a perfect body. Sanitary principles are absolutely necessary for ensuring sound health. An Indian village is very often the willing host of sweeping diseases. Their number is legion. The construction of houses and habits of living are glaringly defective, and militate against the elementary rules of good health. The village house is an ill-ventilated tenement. There are not sufficient long spaces within villages. As a result, many suffer from anæmia, plague, cholera, hookworm, malaria and other diseases. The too close proximity of the houses rapidly spreads contagion. How often do not the villagers evacuate the village in toto? The want of proper conservancy is a serious menace. The flow of sewage water is not regulated. The purity of drinking water is not guaranteed. Cannot a health committee for each village be started for ensuring the purity of drinking water, the proper ventilation of houses, the extermination of rats and rodents that harbour diseases, the ensuring of the general cleanliness of the whole village, the prevention of public nuisance and the supervision of proper conservancy? Cannot a family or two of scavengers be engaged by Government as a vital and necessary part of the rural administration? All these represent the barest minimum of sanitation that a village requires. Cannot the co-operation of the entire village be secured for the construction, during spare time, of the houses of people residing in the same village, as part of a general scheme of reconstruction? When labour is so scarce as to become a useful and efficient agency for applying the needs of the village, general progress of the village on model lines is well nigh assured.

The rural health committee so set up may consist of a few leading men of the village together with some revenue or other official and a sanitary or medical inspector and a draughtsman. At the initial stages, the committee may be taught to do its duties. The chairman or president of this committee may be invested with powers to

delinquents of health and sanitation laws. If only each village could effectively carry out the health laws in its jurisdiction, there is no need to despair of rural health.

Scientific Cultivation.

As India is an essentially agricultural country, it is a pressing need that most, if not all the people, should be trained in up-to-date methods of agriculture. But it is unfortunately found that practical agriculture or gardening is not prescribed as a subject of study in schools in conformity with the environment which is agricultural. The literate Indians are thus ignorant of the possibilities of land, and the illiterate millions get no further. Primitive ploughs and wasteful appliances continue their sway with the persistence and obstinacy that always characterizes ignorance. It is high time that agricultural departments of Government press for greater expansion of their role in educational institutions. At the same time, they may convincingly demonstrate to the public, that their methods, if consistently carried out, would prove a paying proposition. Unless this is done, there is little chance of scientific methods materializing in India.

Rural Banking.

The indebtedness of the Indian ryot is almost proverbial. The money lender, like a huge octopus, is said to be sapping the agriculturist and pilfering his gains. The cause is chiefly traced to the capital expenses incurred in bringing the land under cultivation, the slow and uncertain returns, the property of the ryot, the costly social functions like feasts, marriages and funerals. In order to give relief to the agriculturists, the State has started Land Mortgage Banks which lend out money at a low percentage of interest to bona fide agriculturists. But the State banks have their own obvious limitations. It would be better if each village or convenient group of villages organizes its own bank with the object of giving timely loans to needy agriculturists at low rates of interest. The membership in these banks may be made obligatory on all earning members in the village. The loans may be limited only to people who have vested interest in the village. In case a large capital is needed to start a rural bank, the membership may be thrown open to urban constituents who will not have the privilege of operating on loans in the rural bank, unless they are bona fide landholders in that locality; none the less, they will get their interest on the money they have invested. Once such a rural banking system is established, rural indebtedness must needs be on the wane, and should ultimately disappear.

Rural Co-operative Society.

In addition to a rural bank, there is also need for a co-operative society exclusively for a village or for a convenient group of villages. Membership in this society should be made compulsory for all earning members in the locality. Rural indebtedness is not merely due to the extortionate money-lender, but also due to the middleman who swallows a large slice of the profits between the producer and consumer. The disease suggests the remedy. If the manufacturer can arrange to sell his products at the door of the consumer the advantage is as much to the producer as to the consumer. So an organization to undertake the marketing of all the produce of the village, to arrange to stock and sell at the highest rate and to distribute the entire profits to the producer in the shape of dividends declared by the rural co-operative society would well out beat the ideal of the Soviets.

Rural Education.

Illiteracy holds an undisturbed sway over a majority of the Indian people and therefore it behoves every patriotic Indian to further the cause of knowledge and education in rural areas. Education in rural areas may be strictly confined to the study of the three R's in the first instance but with the difference that it need not be so literary and intellectual as in towns and cities. The correct use of words in talking and in writing may always be insisted upon in rural education, as ultimately tending to practical knowledge. Further, rural education should be

"Not harsh, and crabbed,.....
But musical as Apollo's lute,"

so that the time spent in the school room may always mean the learning for life. A strictly practical kind of education is likely to attract whole-hearted support in rural areas. If subjects familiar to the environment is taught,

"Learning then would cease to be
A crabbed and lifeless lullaby"

That charms Youth's powers to lay them waste."

At any rate, rural education should approximate itself to life conditions and train people for the battle of life. Otherwise, the wastage in literacy obtaining in schools can never be eliminated.

Arts and Industries.

These are not of much importance in rural areas as they are generally in a languishing condition. But they come as a welcome relief to the hard toil of the cultivator, and commute his leisure hours into a subsidiary source of income. Such results of arts and industries as find a local market must be placed on a sound basis. If proper opportunities for organization and use are afforded, they will minimize the vagaries of agricultural income and give real relief to the cultivator.

The Village Day.

It is not possible to think of the progress of society without the aid of social functions, which will throw the old and the young (the rich and the

(Continued up)

Indian Women's University

FUTURE OF WOMEN.

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi delivered the address at the Convocation on Monday. Addressing the graduates, she said:

You have enjoyed the privilege of having completed your courses under the auspices of this famous University and in my opinion you go out better equipped to face life's battle and serve humanity than many of your sister graduates who pass out from the other universities because it has direct influence of such devoted and selfless life workers as Prof. Karve and his colleagues and to have realised during every minute of your stay here that your education has been made possible by the goodness and generosity of such high souled philanthropists as Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, and other benefactors of this University. Therefore, having yourself tasted the benefits of these great qualities, wherever you may go and in whatever station of life you may be placed, you would endeavour to your utmost to practise those virtues yourselves and thus be an example and an influence for good, to others.

Bombay has earned a name for the patriotism and valour of its women and for their service and sacrifice in the national cause. Their glorious part during the recent non-violent campaign to stop drink and to prevent the import of foreign cloth has claimed the admiration of the whole world and have also convinced our own men of the women's immense capacity to serve and of the value of that service to the nation.

A study of our past history will disclose that in ancient India, women have enjoyed absolute equality with men in every walk of life and had equally shared with men the duties and responsibilities of public life and it was only during the middle dark period in Indian history women had allowed themselves to be made the slaves and toys of men and have permitted them to frame laws for their conduct with the natural consequence that these onerous laws and codes have deprived her of her freedom and her rights as a human being and have hampered her full physical and mental growth. Freedom, education and responsibility brings out all that is best in the individual and in the race. What is true of nations is equally true of the individual man or woman.

But at the same time, it is good for us to remember that not only Indian women but also women all over the world are going through the same old experience and are suffering from similar laws and customs. We were, till of late, under false notion that we are the only victims of man's monopoly. Now we have discovered to our relief that women all over the world are more or less in a similar plight and are fighting hard for justice and equality for their sex. Therefore women whether East or West are not exempt from the evils of unequal and unjust laws framed by the other sex. In one respect Indian women are fortunate to have met with no opposition from the majority of their men in their demands for equality while on the other hand from the very commencement of the British rule, men reformers in India have been labouring for our emancipation. Through their noble efforts and brave examples of women in other free and advanced lands, Indian women are slowly taking their rightful place in society and are making their influence felt in the public life of this country. Now our men realise that women's help and co-operation is essential for the social, economic, educational and political development of the country; to remove illiteracy from the land, to spread education among the masses, to relieve sickness and suffering and as wives and mothers to train to guide and form the character of the future generation. There are other spheres of human activity from which the majority of our women have been by sheer force of custom and conventions, shut off for centuries. I mean the administrative and the law making departments which departments through our own apathy, have been monopolised by the men till now.

The All India Conference of Women representing all communities, all creeds and races through its delegates elected by 83 constituent bodies in India at its last session, has resolved to abolish child marriage, to reform the Hindu laws relating to marriage, inheritance and guardianship of children, to promote a high and equal moral standard between the sexes, to protect minor girls, to put down traffic in women, to abolish polygamy and purdah, to remove untouchability, to bring about prohibition, to improve labour conditions, to abolish child labour, to spread free, primary and compulsory education among boys and girls, to reform education and to provide adequate trained medical help to women and children; unless women secure seats in the Councils, the Assemblies, Municipalities, District Boards, and educational bodies as senate, syndicate, academic councils, the above mentioned reforms will not be possible in the near future.

Continued up.

Continued.

poor, the men and women together. In India, religious functions like *ratna*, car festivals, etc., are common, but social functions divorced of religious flavour are a rarity. It is not suggested here that religious functions should be done away with, but it is invariably true that when religious and social functions meet, the latter has the tendency to out the former. Besides, the village may consist of people belonging to several religions. In order to bind the people of diverse religions together it is necessary to have a "village day" celebration annually, providing for the diversity of interests of the old and the young, the men and the women, the rich and the poor, etc. Village exhibitions could be organized to put up the best that the village may produce in fruit, flower, herbs, vegetables, sheep and cattle, fowling, poultry, etc. Even the epigraphical significance of neighbouring inscriptions may be explained so as to inculcate and foster the right kind of pride so conspicuously absent among villagers. In such ways as these much could be done in the rural reconstruction of India.

(Mysore Economic Journal)

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Point Pedro:— M. Namasivayam,
Market Square,

Kayts:—Karampan

Trincomalie:— S. Chinniah,
Green Road.

(H.13 10-1-32)

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7809.

In the matter of the estate of the late
Karthigeyu Thamothersampillai of Saravani, Kayts

Deceased,
Muregeen Nagarejah of Vannarponnai Jaffna
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Manonmayi daughter of Thamothersampillai
2. Thamothersampillai Sivagunam
3. Raseparamaswary daughter of Thamothersampillai
4. Mankaiyarkasay daughter of Thamothersampillai
5. Varathadebunmy daughter of Thamothersampillai
6. Tillsiammah widow of Thamothersampillai
7. Karthigeyu Sittampalam all of Saravani Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before
D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on
June 10, 1931, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivaprasadam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read: It is ordered that the abovesaid 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 1-5th Respondents and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on July 22, 1931 and state objection or shew cause the contrary.

June 20, 1931.

O. 249 18 & 18.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour
District Judge.

(Continued.)

Therefore in the new constitution that is to come women have yet to play an important part and we are justified in demanding that in the very shaping of the new constitution, we should have a hand to clearly define and formulate our own status thereon. The Congress have already accepted the principle of sex equality in their Declaration of Fundamental Rights. But unless that equality is recognised in practice as in theory, we will not have equal opportunities for serving the nation.

The clauses in the Fundamental Rights enunciated by the Indian National Congress are:

"Equal rights and obligations of all citizens without any bias on account of sex

No disability to attach to any citizen by reason of his or her religion, caste, or creed or sex in regard to public employment, office of power of honour and in the exercise of any trade or calling."

Even now we possess equal political and civic rights with our men and all professions are open to us, but the majority of us are prevented by other legal and social disabilities from fully exercising those rights. Therefore, I would ask my educated sisters to bear constantly in mind that, unless and until we do away with all those customary laws that keep us under bondage, even in a free self-governing India, women's freedom and equality is not guaranteed.

But the future is full of hope. Let us meanwhile give our unstinted service to the nation and bring to bear upon the public life of the country those special qualities of women namely love and beauty, devotion and purity, the spirit to forgive and forget, our zeal for service and sacrifices, our love for peace and harmony. Let these be our distinctive contribution to the creation of a better future for man and woman.

Before I close my address, let us once again remind ourselves of our great indebtedness to the founder of the Indian Women's University.

Prof Karve is now 73 years old. He does not seek any rest at this age. Having only recently finished a world's tour, he has again undertaken a trip to East Africa on behalf of this University.

How are you going to deserve all that devotion and service? An adequate return could be found only in a similar service and devotion for the cause that is so dear and near to his heart.

—I. S. R.

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