

The Jaffna Organ.

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(H. 13 10-1-32)

Forest Department Advertisements.

The Divisional Forest Officer, N. D. Jaffna, will sell by public auction the following lots of timber lying at the Jaffna Depot at 9.30 a.m. on Tuesday the 18th August 1931:—

Lot 1. ... 100 Pala logs.
Lot 2. ... 25 Sattin logs.

Further particulars appear in notice dated July, 21st 1931 published in Government Gazette of July 24th 1931.

Office of the J. D. SARGENT,
Conservator of Forests, Conservator of Forests,
Jaffna, July 28, 1931. (G 93, 8-d)

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The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1931.

GOVERNMENT BY CERTIFICATION.

THOSE UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE State Council who voted for the rejection of the supplementary vote of Rs. 50,000 on account of passages to public officers and their families deserve to be congratulated on their independence and determination to guard the powers and privileges of the House from being encroached upon by the Executive. In the Budget of 1930-31 a sum of Rs. 4000,000 was provided for passages. The Select Committee of the Legislative Council which scrutinised the Budget reduced this amount by Rs. 100,000 in accordance with the recommendation of the Salaries Committee that passages for officers should be given once in five years. This item was again debated in the open session of the Legislative Council which by a majority ratified the decision of the Select Committee. But the then Colonial Secretary who is now known as the Chief Secretary declared on behalf of the Government that notwithstanding the adverse vote it would continue to pay the passages on the old basis and threatened to use other monies when the vote under this head became exhausted. This was an illegal threat. In accordance with it, illegal payment has been made. The Council has rightly refused to ratify this illegality. Is there a greater and a more flagrant violation of the rights of the House than this action of the Government?

It is inexplicable how the Board of Ministers gave their approval to this illegality. Some of the Ministers sat in the previous Council and strongly opposed the payment of passages on the four years basis. This only shows how sweets of office react adversely on their independence and make them blind to the interests of the country and to the considerations of consistency and fairplay. The rejection of the vote and the certification by the Governor have developed into a constitutional crisis. The Unofficial opinion has been flouted. If the Ministers should have the interests of the country at heart they should send in their resignation by way of protest. The rejection of the vote, notwithstanding their approval, amounts to a vote of no confidence. The Ministers have no other alternative but to resign.

There was considerable opposition in the country to the reserve powers of the Governor in the New Constitution. It is one of the reasons which weighed with the people of Jaffna in initiating the boycott movement on the 8th May. His Excellency on May 21st made the following remark at Kandy regarding the reserve powers:—"If we remember that reserve powers are reserve powers and are not powers that are going to be exercised every other day but will be only exercised in case of emergency, I do not think we will have much difficulty in making the New Constitution work." For the restoration of a vote of Rs. 50,000 which was cut by the old Council by way of retrenchment His Excellency has thought it fit to exercise the reserve powers, which he himself declared, would be used only in the case of an emergency. Further this has been done almost immediately after the inauguration of the New Constitution. "The Constitution" says the 'Madras Hindu,' "is a snare and that the Council, considered as a responsible Legislature, a delusion". Need any one wonder that Jaffna has refused to enter this snare and to hug this delusion?

It is reported that an appeal had been made to Caesar; needless to say what reply Caesar will give. He will only support the man on the spot. The New Constitution has been proved to be a defective one and the representatives are sent there to say "ditto" to the decisions of the three Officers of State. No self-respecting people can participate in such a farce. We hope that the members of the Liberal League and those who are jealous in preserving the self-respect of the people will not now fail to come to the conclusion that the Jaffna boycott is the only right thing under the present circumstances.

Ceylon State Council.

ELECTION PETITION BEQUIRY.

It is reported that the Hon. Mr. Justice Dickberg is to preside at the enquiries into the preliminary objections in the elections petitions.

Tied to a Coconut Tree and Assaulted.

P. W. D. OVERSEER'S EXPERIENCE.

To day before Mr. D. C. R. Gunawardene, Additional Police Magistrate, Batticaloa, Mr. Arumogan Kandiah, P. W. D. Overseer of Sittampalam charged his mistress and five other men with having assaulted and tied him to a coconut tree and committed theft of cash and cloths to the value of Rs. 2,150/- from his almshouse.

Mr. R. B. Kadrauer, Proctor, supported the plaint. The story for the prosecution was that the complainant's mistress was at loggerheads with her neighbours at Veddecadu. He therefore asked her to accompany him to Sittampalam to his station but she refused to do so and left the house three days prior to the incident. On the day in question he packed all his articles to send them to Sittampalam and was lying on an easy chair. His mistress and five others came and assaulted him, dragged him by force and tied him to a coconut tree assaulted him and spat on his face. All the 6 accused entered his house and removed his clothes and cash to the value of Rs. 2,150/-. He cried out and people collected but they were unable to enter as the gate was locked by the accused. After a short time Police Sergeant Jamal and constable and P. H. Jacob of Koddimalai came and despatched him to the hospital.

The Magistrate after recording the statements postponed the case for further inquiry on Wednesday next.—Batticaloa Cor.

"The Youth League" Batticaloa

Public Debate.

A meeting of the "Batticaloa Youth League" will be held on Saturday next at 6.30 p.m. at the Victoria Hall under the Presidency of Mr. J. T. Thamby Rase, Proctor, S. C. and N. P., Batticaloa.

Mr. C. P. Sittampalam will propose "That the introduction of the Income Tax into Ceylon is the best means of effecting an equitable redistribution of the burden of taxation; and that we should accept the Income Tax ordinance only if Agricultural Incomes are excluded from its operation." Mr. T. Kanagasabapathy will lead the opposition.—Batticaloa Cor.

Capital Punishment at Northern Assizes.

A NALAVA MAN OF MALLAKAM MURDERS A VELLALA.

Sentence of death was passed last Friday at the Northern Assizes by Mr. Justice Maartens on Nannian Manian, a Nalava man of Mallakam who stood charged with the murder, on 2nd April, 1931, of Kanthar Kanapathipillai, a Vellala of the same place. Neelan Sinnavan and Mathan Periyar also stood charged in the same case with aiding and abetting the said murder, while Sinnavan was also charged with attempting to commit murder of Arunachalam, a son of the deceased.

The case was taken up for trial before an English speaking Jury with Mr. J. J. Hereman as foreman.

All the accused pleaded not guilty and were defended by Mr. S. D. Tampoe instructed by Mr. W. M. S. Tampoe.

Manian is alleged to have cut the deceased with a chattakam and caused an injury 10 inches long on the right side of the back penetrating into the chest and cutting five ribs. The right lung was also cut for a length of 2 inches and depth of one inch.

It transpired that when the deceased was going home towards the accused waylaid him and attacked him on the road.

Periyar obstructed the deceased and was altercation with him when Manian stabbed him on the back. When an alarm was raised, Arunachalam, a son of the deceased is said to have come up and given chase to Manian. Sinnavan who was standing there, then cut Arunachalam on the head. Stones were then showered in which Ellipolai, Periyar, Manian and Sinnavan were said to have received injuries. Arunachalam and Ellipolai died many days after the incident. The provocation for this attack on the Vellala is said to have been given by the deceased Kanapathipillai ordering the accused not to go through a palmyrah grove belonging to him.

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of murder against Manian, guilty of attempting to murder Arunachalam against Sinnavan and not guilty in favour of Periyar.

Periyar was acquitted and His Lordship passed sentence of death on Manian.

Sentence on Sinnavan is reserved for today.

Alleged Murder at Suthumalai

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

One Periatamby Nalliah of Suthumalai stood charged at the Northern Assizes with the murder of one Arunachalam Rajadurai of the same place by stabbing him on the abdomen on the 29th March 1931.

The accused pleaded not guilty and was defended by Mr. S. D. Tampoe instructed by Mr. Sam. A. Sabapathy.

The accused is said to have stabbed the deceased in the course of an altercation and a dispute that took place over a fence which the accused had erected. The deceased and his party are said to have objected to the obstruction caused by that fence.

The Jury by 6 to 1 found the accused not guilty. The accused was acquitted.

Passage Allowances.

CERTIFIED BY GOVERNOR.

At Thursday's meeting of the State Council, when the Financial Secretary moved the motion on Supplementary provisions being made in connection with the Passage Allowances of Government Servants and their families for a sum Rs. 50,000, the House overthrew the motion by a large majority of 37 votes against 14. It will be interesting to see on what analysis of the vote, that all the 7 Ministers and the nominated members with the exception of one voted for it, while others voted against.

Immediately after it was rejected, the Financial Secretary certified the vote noting on instructions from His Excellency the Governor and in accordance with article 22 (1) (B) of the Ceylon State Council Order in Council of 1931, that the supplementary vote of Rs. 50,000 is a measure of paramount importance, and it is essential to give effect to it. When this was certified, Mr. E. W. Perera said: "Thank you."

News & Notes.

A mass meeting of the Calcutta residents denounced the Alipore murder as one of the greatest atrocities committed during the Gandhi-Irwin pact.

Mr. L. J. B. Turner, Registrar. General goes on nine months' leave to England in September, and Mr. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge of Kurunegala will act for him.

It is announced that the first competitive examination by wirelers will be held in Ceylon when schools participating in Schools Broadcasting will enter. Two challenge cups have been offered by the Colombo Stores and Siedle Bros.

In reply to a question by Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe whether a motion on the introduction of Income tax will be introduced, the Leader of the House informed that the Board of Ministers is unable to make any announcement at present.

It is reported that a child was born on Friday last at Navaly with an appendage on the head resembling a crown. The colour is green above the neck, and white below. Many people went daily to see this unusual baby which died the next day.

The question whether the law could compel a man to provide his wealthy wife in a maintenance case came up for hearing before the Chief Justice in an appeal from the Matara Police Court. The Chief Justice directed that the matter be referred to a full Bench as it involves an important principle of law and reserved judgment.

It is reported that the Railway Advisory Board had made a recommendations to the Ministry of Communications etc. for the abolition of the Return Tickets, and suggested that single fare be slightly reduced, as it found that the Railway revenue has been reduced owing to profitable trade being carried on in return tickets chiefly by post.

The State Council has adopted the motion of the Hon. Mr. D. B. Jayatileke that the salary of members of State Council be fixed at Rs. 500/- per mensem; the Speaker and the Ministers at Rs. 1500/- per mensem each and that the Deputy Speaker and Deputy Chairman of Committees Rs. 1000/- each per mensem. But during the depression they should get Rs. 400, 1000, and 750 respectively.

It is understood that the House Committee of the State Council has recommended on the question of ceremonials which should accompany meetings of the Council, the use of the Mace and robes and wig for the Speaker. The Mace should be carried by a Sergeant-at arms who is to walk ahead of the Speaker as he comes to occupy his presidential chair from his office. The same ceremonial should be observed when he vacates his chair and retires to office. The committee, however, reported that this recommendation should not be carried out during the present financial crisis, and until more detailed information is obtained from the Indian Assembly and the House of Commons.

Judge Shot Dead in Court.

Mr. R. R. Garlick, the District Session Judge of Alipore was shot dead in Court on Monday afternoon.

The assistant who was seated in the Court was shot dead by the Police, immediately after the incident. It is reported that the assailant was one Bimal Das Gupta, who murdered Mr. Peddie, District Magistrate of Midnapore.

Mail Bus Collides with Bullock Cart.

EX-LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLOR AS GOOD SAMARITAN.

A serious motor bus collision occurred last evening at about 7-30 p.m. with a double bullock cart in Thanamannal at the 5.4 mile post on the Batticaloa-Batticaloa road and the bus was smashed to pieces.

It appears that the mail bus which was on its way with the mails and passengers from Batticaloa to Batticaloa when at Thanamannal collided with a double bullock cart which was coming from Batticaloa towards Batticaloa, without lights.

The bus turned turtle and was smashed to pieces and seven passengers besides the driver and the conductor sustained injuries. Among them was the Rev. Brother M. J. Fernando of Negombo who sustained a severe fracture of his hand while the others received minor injuries.

Shortly after the accident Mr. E. R. Tambimuttu, Advocate, who happened to come that way in his car from Colombo to Batticaloa, finding the injured men in the bus, unloaded his luggage by the side of the road and removed some of the injured men to the Civil Hospital, Batticaloa.

On information given to the Police Mr. C. Harrison Jones Government Agent E. P., Messrs D. O. B. Gunawardene, A. S. P. and K. Anandam Sub Inspector of Police motored to the spot, made inquiries and despatched the injured men to the Hospital. The driver and the carrier were taken into custody.—Batticaloa Cor.

The Jaffna District Annual Co-Operative Conference.

The Jaffna District Annual Co-operative Conference will be held at the Moolai Saivaprakasam Vidyaiam on August 6th, 7th and 8th, under the auspices of the Tholpalam Moolai Co-operative Union.

The Value of Fasting.

In order to fully comprehend the value of fasting as a therapeutic agent, it is very essential to have a clear conception of the true nature of "disease." Disease is not an entity, nor an enemy to the animal organism, but is simply an effort to restore the normal functional equilibrium of the organs of the body; and when this healing and cleansing effort comes on suddenly, and only runs a short course, it is called an acute disease. A sub-acute disease is one coming between an acute and a chronic condition.

Disease of all kinds is caused either by a direct, or an indirect, violation of natural health laws. One of the first manifestations of an acute disease is invariably some derangement of the organs of digestion and assimilation, and as Nature prescribes a fast in almost all these cases, whether in animals or men, by taking away the desire for food, it would be logical to infer, in accordance with the law: "Nature never makes any mistakes," that a fast would, other things considered, be the best form of treatment in all sub-acute and chronic diseases.

The value of fasting as a curative agent is mainly two-fold: First it purifies the system by increasing the activity of all the eliminating organs, and, secondly, it gives a complete rest to the digestive and assimilative organs. During the rest the body repairs itself, as is illustrated by the recuperative power of sleep, and, as stated before, the stomach and intestines, as the organs of digestion and assimilation, are always more or less affected in all kinds of disease. It is obvious that the rest a fast will give to these organs will give Nature a chance to repair any pathological condition that may be present. As the injury to the alimentary tract generally takes the form of some defect in the inner mucous lining, we may say, after a fast of sufficient duration, that we have a new lining to this tract, which means better digestion and absorption, and a return to a normal healthy condition of the whole body.—*Health for All*

OBITUARY.

MR. C. KASIPILLAI

We regret to record the death of Mr. C. Kasipillai, retired teacher, Jaffna Hindu College at the age of 70, at his residence at Kokkuvil on Wednesday last. The deceased was not in the best of his health for the last one year. He was a great Tamil scholar, and had written many commentaries in Tamil. We express our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved family. The funeral took place the next day and was largely attended.

Letters To The Editor

ABOLITION OF THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT

—O—O—O—

In these days of depression when thinking minds are engaged in devising suitable means by which the present growing critical situation can be averted, it is very much to be regretted that no person in power and authority has yet thought of suggesting the much-needed and long felt abolition of the Excise Department. Nobody can deny that a country should have a fully equipped Excise Department of the right kind, if peace and order are to be maintained in it and if the happiness of the people is to be promoted. But the Excise Department in Ceylon does not deserve to exist in view of the fact that all kinds of prohibited liquors are consumed and sold illicitly to a considerable extent exactly as it was done during the time when there was no Excise Department. It is true that a few cases of illicit sale are detected by the officers of the Excise Department from time to time. But this is negligible when compared with the quantity of questionable liquor that is in the island today in different houses, especially in villages situated a little further away from the principal towns. The state of the country will be exactly what it is, if not better, even if the Excise Department is permanently abolished.

If we go into the villages and walk through the paddy fields in different parts of Jaffna, we can see hundreds of pots containing toddy hanging from the top of the trees. What are we able to make out from this? This state of affairs must be due either to the inefficiency or the leniency of the officers of the Excise Department or to their gross neglect of duty or it must be that they are bribed to their heart's content by the illicit tappers. What other explanation can anybody give for this? Very heavy fines are sometimes imposed on those who sell opium and ganja illicitly. But has this in any way reduced the quantity of these drugs brought into this country from different parts of India from time to time? Drunken brawls and terrible knife fights are daily on the increase. Can anybody justify the existence of the Excise Department when almost every other man found in the streets happens unfortunately to be entirely under the influence of some intoxicating liquor or other. As the depression is becoming more and more intense and the number of those who use intoxicating liquors larger and larger, no man's life or property appears to be safe. Pedestrians who go from place to place are always in terror of being attacked by drunkards whom they happen to meet on their way.

What a large amount of money flows monthly into the pockets of the officers and peons of the Excise Department! Is this not a part of the revenue of the country which is made up of the hard earned money of hundreds of poor people? It is perfectly certain that the country will be as safe without the Excise Department as it will be with it. Why then should not the authorities abolish this useless Department once and for all and make the members of the Village Committees in conjunction with the minor and chief Headmen try to put a stop to the consumption and illicit sale of all kinds of intoxicating liquors.

The Excise Department certainly makes a show of doing something praiseworthy, but if one examines its activities very closely, one can easily find out how a good number of unprincipled officers of this mighty Department are preying on poor unfortunate human beings who have become complete slaves to the demon of drink. Students of psychology and those who are well versed in the study of human nature and have a clear conception of the forces of habit know only too well that trying to prevent people from being victimised by the demon of drink by means of the Excise Department cannot be productive of beneficial results. There are other inexpensive and more effective means by which people may be made to realise the evils of intemperance to a certain extent, although it is not altogether possible to do so.

The money spent on the Excise Department may be much more usefully spent, if only the authorities care to do so. The immediate abolition of the Excise Department may be resorted to at least as a temporary measure for some time till the period of depression passes away. If the Government thinks that the immediate abolition of the Excise Department will result in a number of persons holding

Continued up.

different appointments in the Department being thrown out of work, one feasible thing may be suggested, namely, that no new appointments may be made, vacancies may be suppressed from time to time as they occur and those who have reached the age of optional retirement may be asked to retire on pension at once. This step will ultimately lead to the abolition of the Department which will not in any way adversely affect the welfare of the country. On the other hand, it will be who's heartily welcomed by the vast majority of the residents of this country who are very much troubled in mind on account of the various signs of depression evident in this country to day. May we hope that the State Council will take this matter up for discussion at an early date?

—ECONOMIST

SAIVITES AND CHRISTIANS.

Dear Sir,

In former times, Christian Missionaries raised objections to the employment of Saivites or non Christians as teachers in their Schools. I wonder if they were right.

Mr. Paramasamy Ayer, a talented Brahmin violinist of Nallur, formerly violin teacher at Ramaswami College, is appointed as violin teacher, Uduvil Girls' School this month.

In my opinion, such employment of Saivite teachers, without any prejudice to religious scruples, exemplifies the broadminded policy of the Christian Institutions with the march of times, and tends to pave the way for cordiality and good feeling between Christians and Saivites. There are many Saivite students in Christian Schools and Christian students in Hindu Schools. There are many School Inspectors too among both religions. Then why not employ more Hindu teachers and Principals of good repute and even teachers of religion in Christian Institutions, giving students full value to the "conscience clause"? Please excuse if I am wrong, but I should like to have the opinion of others on the subject from among your many readers.

Yours Sincerely,

Uduvil, Chunnakam, J. W. Tampiyappa.

23 7 1931.

THE TWYNAM MUSEUM.

Dear Sir,

I write this with a view of arousing public interest on a subject which concerns the General Public.

When the Rev. Jacob Thompson conceived the idea of a museum for Jaffna he persuaded the late Sir William Twynnam to present his very valued collection and assured him that it would be most suitably housed and carefully looked after. Mr. Thompson felt sure that this collection would after all be the nucleus of a large museum and that in course of time the building itself would require extensions. The foundation stones of the present building was laid in 1918 on the 21st birthday of the Veteran Knight who was popularly known as the Rajah of the North. Mr. Honesborough presided over this function and Sir Ponnampalam Ramaswami made a great speech.

The sudden illness and departure of Mr. Thompson left the Scheme uncompleted. It was only after the arrival of Mr. Peto several years later that the building was completed. The museum was opened in June 1924 by Sir Anton Bertram during the centenary celebrations of St. John's College, Jaffna. In declaring it open Sir Anton said "He (Sir William) has left behind him the foundation of a local museum. The legacy is left to us to cherish the local civic sense. Every part of the country must take a pride in its own traditions and its customs and a museum of this kind will enable the customs of Jaffna to be transmitted to subsequent generations. This is a duty which is more and more realised. This museum Sir William has left behind to you to cherish your local customs and you should try and perpetuate the memory of future generations by having examples of them in this Museum."

It is important to realise the following two points to clarify the situation.

(a) The museum was put with the money collected from the general public and a grant from government.

(b) Sir William Twynnam was persuaded to hand his collection to this museum on the distinct understanding that the museum would be open to the general public and that St. John's College was only to provide a portion of its grounds for the building. If my memory does not fail me Mr. Thompson had intended the management of the museum to be in the hands of a board consisting of the Government Agent N. P., the Jaffna Manager, the Principal St. John's College, Jaffna and a few other gentlemen to represent the general public.

Continued up.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7866.

In the matter of the estate of the late Cathiravelupillai Muttukumara of Vannarponnai

Deceased.

Muttukumara Cathiravelupillai of Vannarponnai East

Vs.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Anammah widow of Muttukumara of do</p> <p>2. D. Victor V. T. Parupathy and wife</p> <p>3. Kamsampal of do now of Chavakochcheri</p> <p>4. Rammamah daughter of Muttukumara</p> <p>5. Mageshwar daughter of Muttukumara and</p> <p>6. Muttukumara Kaneshan all of do</p> | <p>Petitioner.</p> <p>Respondents.</p> |
|---|--|

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire District Judge Jaffna on April 1, 1931 in the presence of Mr. K. Sivaprasadam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated March 1, 1931 having been read: It is ordered that the abovesaid 2nd and 3rd Respondents be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 4th and 5th Respondents and 1st Respondent over the minor the 6th Respondent and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased—unless the person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on July 8, 1931 and state objection or show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna, June 30, 1931, Egl. D. H. Balfour, District Judge.

Time to show cause extended to 5th August 1931.

S 7 31. O 255, 80 & 3. Id. D. H. B. D. J.

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(Mis. 316, 23, 27, 3 & 10)

Continued.

As a member of the general public I would like to know the useful purposes served by the museum for which government has given a grant from the revenue of the Colony. It is quite seven years since it was declared open and I can remember only one solitary day when I saw it open.

I happened to mention this subject to Miss N. Twynnam in the course of a conversation with her with tears in her eyes she requested me not to refer to a subject which was most painful to her. She felt grieved to think of the way her father's life—long collection was treated and how quickly it was perishing through neglect and want of attention.

It was my object to refer to this subject on Saturday in one of the meetings on Old Boys' Day in St. John's College. But I refrained from doing so as I felt that the subject was one which interested the larger public of Ceylon.

Let me hasten to assure you, Sir, that I do not for one moment mean to blame any particular individual museum, as Sir Anton observed, are meant to foster our traditions and customs. It is the duty of every one who is proud of his country to support it. But a museum to be kept going requires an enthusiast and a staff of men to look after it. All this requires work and money. It is too much to expect a college principal with his own problems to devote his time for this work.

May I suggest that the Principal of St. John's College, Jaffna call a meeting of those interested in the Twynnam Museum and tell them how matters stand. As it is impossible for him to devote the time for this work, a strong committee could be appointed to devise ways and means of running the museum as a living institution. A Director is needed to be in full charge of the museum. At least a couple of servants are needed to look after the exhibits. These need careful handling and should be scientifically arranged. An endowment fund can be started to perpetuate the memory of Sir William Twynnam who gave all his life for Jaffna and the Jaffnes. The interest of that money can be used to run the museum.

In conclusion let me appeal to all lovers of our country to bestir themselves and see what can be done to prevent the Twynnam Museum being a standing monument to the lethargy and cool neglect of the Jaffna.

Yours etc.

A. Mathuramparam Brodhi.

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