

The Hindu Organ.

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HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XLIII—NO. 13.

(Phone 56)

JAFFNA, MONDAY AUGUST 17, 1931.

(Registered as a Newspaper.)

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(H 7 15/2 18/8)

ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7993

In the matter of the Estate of the late
Rasamayya wife of Nagalingam Kumar
iah of Kopey South

Deceased.

1. K. Chikamar Namasivayam and
 2. His wife Chellammal both of Kopey South
- Vs. Petitioners.

Nagalingam Kumariah of do Respondent.
This matter coming on for disposal before D. H.
Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on July
29, 1931 in the presence of Messrs. Sivaprasadam
& Kallirao, Proctors on the part of the Petitioners,
and the affidavit of the 1st Petitioner dated July
28, 1931 having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration
to the estate of the abovesaid deceased, be
granted to the Petitioners accordingly, as they are
the heirs of the deceased unless the Respondent or
any others shall on or before September 9, 1931,
show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the
Court to the contrary.

August 4, 1931.
O. 257. 10 & 17.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7926,

In the matter of the estate of the late
Velupillai Nagamuttu of Chenditrappey

Deceased,

Velupillai Mottukumar of Koddady, Vannar-
poonai West.

Vs.

Petitioner.

1. Ampelavanar Kannappu and wife
2. Sethupillai of Koddady Var: West
3. Arumugam Kumaresu and wife
4. Annappillai of Chenditrappey
5. Vethavanam Subramaniam and wife
6. Sinnathangachetty of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H.
Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna
on July 13, 1931 in the presence of Mr. K. Siva-
prasadam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner
and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been
read: It is ordered that the abovesaid Peti-
tioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Ad-
ministration to the estate of the said intestate
be issued to him as one of his heirs unless the
Respondents shall appear before this Court on
or before August 24, 1931 and state objection
or show cause to the contrary.

July 20, 1931.
O. 256. 10 & 17

Sgd. D. H. B. Morris,
District Judge.

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Point Pedro:— M. Namasivayam,
Market Square,

Kayts:—Karampan
Trincomalie:— S. Chinniah,
Green Road.

(H. 18 10-1-32)

NOTICE.

THE NALLUR KANDASWAMY TEMPLE
ANNUAL FESTIVAL 19TH AUGUST TO
18TH SEPTEMBER, 1931.

Permission having been granted to move processions and conduct religious assemblies according to custom round this temple and along the adjoining sections of the Point Pedro and Old Shore Roads during the period of this festival.

Notice is hereby given to the public that traffic will be diverted from the sections of the Point Pedro and Old Shore Roads adjoining the temple along Welman Road, the Nvaturai Road and Nallur Cross Road No. 1 during the time that such processions and religious assemblies are moving round the temple.

Police Office,
14th August, 1931,
G. 98 17 & 20.

G. H. BROMLEY,
Supt. of Police, N.P.

The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1931.

JAFFNA TOBACCO

THE TIME HAS COME WHEN THE JAFFNA farmer has to seriously consider whether it will be worth his while to grow tobacco any longer. The position has become somewhat serious. As is well-known, the only market for the "Naramban" variety of Jaffna tobacco is in the State of Travancore. But unfortunately owing to a variety of causes, this tobacco has not been finding a ready market there and the quantities that are accumulating in the warehouses there are increasing in alarming proportions year after year. At the present time, the annual import of Jaffna tobacco is limited by the Travancore Government to 5,745 candies, of which, 3,745 candies may be landed at Quilon and 2,000 candies at Alleppey. According to the figures quoted by Mr. C. Ragnathan in his paper on "Tobacco sale and Co-operative Societies" read before the Annual Conference of Jaffna Co-operative Societies, the quantities that remained unsold in 1927-28 were only 69 candies whereas in 1928-29 they increased to 1,052 candies and the following year 1929-30 to 1,693. We are afraid that if this proportion of increase is kept up, the quantities of unsold tobacco might, in the course of the next three or four years, easily reach the limit imposed by the Travancore Government. Then the matter would be beyond remedy and all three—the trader, the broker, as well as the grower—would be completely ruined. Thereafter even restriction would be useless. The cultivation of "Naramban" tobacco will have simply to be given up.

A number of causes have operated in bringing about the present depressing state of affairs. We are, however, glad to learn that there is still considerable demand for Jaffna tobacco in Travancore. It is true that at one time the Travancore Government tried to interfere with the trade by imposing a prohibitive Customs duty of Rs. 900/ per candy on on Jaffna tobacco imported into Travancore. But owing chiefly to the agitation carried on in this paper and the good offices of the late Mr. A. Sapapathy, who was, at the time editing this paper, the Government of Ceylon sent a deputation to the Government of India with the result that the Customs duty was reduced to Rs. 110/. The maximum quantity importable in a year was, however, fixed. This has not very much affected the trade because the area under cultivation being limited there has not been at any time too much over-production. It is reasonable to expect that, so long as the quantities exported do not remain unsold for a considerable time, the trade will not be affected.

The great disadvantage in which this trade is placed is the fact that not only the goods have to pass through middlemen, who are not the owners of the article, but also a large portion of the trade was done on credit. The cultivator is never in a position to know exactly when he might expect payment and he

has himself to get into debt to carry on cultivation year after year. If the Jaffna merchant lends him money he charges interest for the money lent, whereas the merchant agrees to pay for the tobacco bought by him if and only when it is sold or when he receives payment. The Jaffna merchant is again at the mercy of the brokers in Travancore. There are four brokers at the port of Quilon and two at the port of Alleppey and all the Jaffna tobacco passes through their hands. These brokers sell the tobacco on commission to merchants and retail dealers in Travancore and advance money to the Jaffna merchant. As is pointed out by Mr. Ragnathan, these brokers are not the owners of the article. They are only concerned with their commission. Moreover as a large portion of the trade is done on credit even the brokers sometimes get ruined. Thus from a business point of view, the whole system, as it exists at present, is not only unprofitable but is also most risky.

We are of the opinion that if this business is to be saved from the perilous position to which it is rapidly tending, the present system should be immediately replaced by a system of Co-operative buying and selling. Under this system not only the middleman's profit could be saved to the consumer but also the producer will be enabled to control every stage of the business. We hope the efforts made by Mr. Ragnathan and his assistants to educate the village cultivators on these lines will be crowned with success in the near future.

Punitive Police for Sanganai.

Last Friday's Gazette contains a proclamation by His Excellency the Governor for the quartering of a Police force consisting of six constables and a Sergeant in the Village of Pirampattai in the Police Division of Sanganai East in Valigamam West division, on account of crime and outrage in that village.

Ceylon State Council Elections

PETITION THROWN OUT

The petition presented by Mr. F. A. W. Jayasikere, against the election of Mr. G. C. S. Corea for the Chilaw Electorate, was thrown out by Mr. Justice Driberg, on the ground that the petition was out of time.

National Dress at Nuwara Eliya

It is reported that 14 officers out of the 22 working in the Nuwara Eliya Post Office adhered to their duties in National Dress. One of them wore a Gandhi Cap, while the others, including a Muslim, appeared bare-headed.

The Government Printer Resigns.

It is reported in the "Ceylon Morning Leader" that Mr. H. Ross Goble, the Government Printer has sent in his papers for resignation.

Supreme Court Sessions at Batticaloa

The half yearly sessions of the Eastern Assizes were opened on Monday the 16th inst at the Batticaloa Court House. The Hon. Mr. Justice L. M. Mawer presided, and Mr. E. O. Loos, Crown Counsel, conducted the prosecution.

There were altogether three cases on the Calendar, two from Trincomalee, and one from Batticaloa.

The first case that was taken up for trial was one of attempted murder from Trincomalee. In this case the accused, Juania, who was undefended and who conducted his own case, severely criticised the prosecution witnesses. After a day's trial he was acquitted and discharged by the Jury.

"Criminal Gampaha."

The Police Magistrate of Gampaha, in convicting a man named Francisco Perera Appabemy alias Andy Singh, a Member of the Village Committee of Galthotemulle, for having carried on an unlawful gambling place in his garden said, "If the people of this district who should set a good example to others commit offences of this nature without any regard for law, how can the State attacking to this unfortunate town of Gampaha, which has come to be designated 'Criminal Gampaha' be ever blotted out?"

North Ceylon Music Conference and Music Contest.

[Mr. V. Ramanathan.]
(VANNAI)

On Saturday morning the 8th inst., was held a music conference at St. John's College Hall. The conference was opened by Dr. Ian Sandeman Divisional Inspector of Schools.

In the evening a music contest took place in the same Hall, at which four of the leading schools viz; (1) O M S Girls College, Obunduniy (2) Vembadi Girls High School (3) Kopay Bilingual School (4) Valdeswara Vidyalayam, R K Mission, sent in girls to contest and compete for the prizes. Messrs. Gopalathy Aiyer of the Ramanathan College Thambolaram Pillai of the Kantherdal English School and Hithcock, Secretary U D C. were the judges.

The first song for contest was delivered by a pupil of the Vidyalayam and it happened to be the only Thevaram sung in contest. Again there were girl violinists and singers who exhibited their musical training to the judges and the audience. Miss Sita Lethokumy who played on the violin was considered by the judge's as one who could not be classified along with the other girl students although she is a student of the Vembadi High School. The playing was so exquisite that even music teachers themselves would think twice to contest her.

Then of the three entrants from the Valdeswara Vidyalayam two got prizes, and the other one who sang the Thevaram would have got the prize had not the judges got into themselves the queer notion of judging a Thevaram by the plecty of the singer, as was expressed by their spokesman at the conclusion of the contest. This is the first occasion one hears a music contest being judged by the plecty of the singer if the singer sings a Thevaram. One would rather expect that *Suruthi* and *Laya* to be the essential determining factors in judging a musical song. As the judges said nothing against the *Suruthi* and *Laya* of this Thevaram piece, one is left to conclude that the Thevaram is quite right in those respects. So the Vidyalayam entrants—all the three—has satisfied the judges, musically.

O M S Girls College and others also carried off some prizes.

It is distressing to note that oriental music by its adaptation to occidental instruments and methods has changed into a form of church music. It would be well for the country if music instructors in the country do not interfere with the settled arrangements and courses of music as held down by oriental masters of old, just to please their western masters who get into eastern lands with the settled prejudiced idea that western music is the most perfect music in the world.

I would like to emphasize the fact that much depends for the successful training of a pupil on the teachers, as it was demonstrated this day by the three girls, Miss Sita Lethokumy and the two girls of the Vidyalayam who are students under Mr. S N Somasundram the ablest professor of music in Jaffna.

Therefore it is incumbent on parents to try and get good teachers to their children to teach music. It may not be known to many that once a pupil gets trained in the wrong way, that pupil could not be trained in the right method even by the best of musicians ever afterwards. It would be far better to keep a child without music taught than put her under a music-quack.

I would like to mention that this move in the matter of musical training to children in Jaffna is entirely due to the interest which the indefatigable Mr. Paton takes. The whole question hangs on the question of getting good music instructors.

Mahatma Gandhi not Sailing.

It is reported that as a result of unsatisfactory replies received from the Acting Governor of Bombay and the Viceroy regarding control in the collection of land revenue, Mahatma Gandhi had cancelled his passage to England. The Congress working Committee has also decided not to participate in the forthcoming Round Table Conference, Mrs. Naidu, and Pandit Malaviya have also cancelled their passages.

The text of the correspondence between Mahatma Gandhi and the Acting Governor of Bombay and the Viceroy have now been released for publication in the press.

News & Notes.

It is reported that Mannar is experiencing a heavy drought, and that it has assumed a serious turn that people are praying to God for rain.

The price of Mattusamba on the local market in Colombo remains the same as last week, but milchard is being sold at Rs. 4/10 per bushel as against Rs. 4/25 last week.

A statement of the approximate revenue and expenditure of the Island for the month of July 1931, issued by the Deputy Financial Secretary, reveals a revenue short-fall of Rs. 2,092,177.

The students of the Parameswara College staged Shakespeare's Midsummer Nights' Dream on Friday, the 14th inst., mainly for the benefit of the students of the Cambridge classes.

A meeting of the uncertified teachers of the Kalutara District, whose services will be discontinued from October this year, has been arranged to be held on August 22, 1931, to protest against such a decision by the Education Department.

It is reported that a dangerous rogue elephant, which had been causing a great deal of damage to paddy and Chena crops near Horawapinna in Anuradhapura, was shot at by an officer of the H. M. S. Enterprise. The G. A. offered free permit for its destruction.

In a preliminary report issued on the Census of Scotland taken on the 26th of April, a decrease of 39,943 persons in the population is shown. It is stated that this is the first time that such a decrease was recorded since the first Census of Scotland taken in 1801.

It is understood that an Ordinance to amend the existing ordinance will be brought up in the State Council to provide to the Council of Legal Education Ordinance to admit women students into the Law College, and women as members of the Legal profession, both as Proctors and Advocates.

On the proposal of the Hon. Mr. D. B. Jayatilake, the Leader of the State Council, the Council was adjourned till September 8, to enable the several Committees to discuss matters relating to the Budget and decide. The motions of Mr. E. W. Perera with regard to the removal of the obnoxious clauses in the Order-in-Council have been also postponed.

The annual report of the Director of Electrical Undertakings, Major E. F. Lynn, for 1930, shows among other matters that the total output from the Kolubawa and Pettah Power Stations amounted to 7,874,608 units, and that very successful experiments for the application of electricity to the firing of tea were carried out.

A meeting of the Board of Ministers was held on Monday the 16th inst., when His Excellency the Governor was also present. The Ministers urged on the Governor of the need to amend the conditions under which passage allowances are granted. The Ministers urged that passages, in future, be granted only once in five years, instead of four years as at present. The Governor gave the Ministers a patient and sympathetic hearing, and promised to do his best.

The Public Trustee, in a pamphlet, printed from the Government Printing Office, and issued free to the public, states as follows:—"The Public Trustee is an Official appointed by Government; he is available to be entrusted with the execution of the wishes of private individuals or corporations regarding the disposal of their property, and the custody of the estates of infants and unatics. He can act in any district of the Island."

Vice-Principal's Lecture.

IDEALS OF EDUCATION IN MODERN CEYLON.

At a meeting of the Jaffna Town Teachers' Association held at the O.M.S. Girls' School on Monday, Mr. J. Manoo, M.A. (Oxbridge), Vice-Principal of Parameshwara College, delivered a lecture on "Ideals of Education in Modern Ceylon."

Why is the present system of education unsatisfactory? he asked. Let me give first my conception of education which is a very general one. Education is the bringing out of the innumerable possibilities of the vastness of the human soul. Education is just the cultivating of the seed of the human soul, and from this seed the spiritual tree will flourish forth with its wonderful flowers and its mysterious fruits. Education is a natural process of unfolding some living spirit in us, not an artificial process of loading the spirit with the heavy and unpleasant burden of alien knowledge. This last process might be called instruction.

"The so-called system of education in Ceylon could neither be described as national, nor as international. It could be called a Colonial system of education. In its stiffness and mechanical working, with a ridiculous system of examinations that has nothing to do with the real educational interests of the people of this Island, this colonial system of education can be imagined as a machine with a conspicuous inscription at the bottom: 'Made in England'. It is quite possible that the builders of the machine worked at it with the best of intentions as regards certain aims in view. But, as far as I can see, the result has been a curious type of young man whose only ambition in life is to be a little screw of the still larger Government machine, who ignores or despises the glories of ancient India, the mother of his country, who imagines that he is educated because he knows a little English or has passed some serious examinations, who

despises his own mother tongue and of his ancestors, and whose ambition in life is limited to a modest number of rupees received every month and to a coat and a pair of trousers.

Now let us come to a very practical problem. Would the English interests in Ceylon, or the interests of the missionary orders, lose something by a scheme of national education, absolutely suited to its spiritual, artistic, intellectual and material aspects to the interests of the people of this Island? I sincerely think that they would not suffer. Nothing that is based upon the laws of nature and upon the utmost sincerity and good will can be harmful in the end.

"European teachers will always be wanted to teach English and to give some ideas of European literature and art. They can also be very helpful in the teaching of science, but beyond that I do not see how any European can contribute to the reform of the education of this Island and to the artistic up-lifting of the people. The most subtle things come from the outside.

"What would be the place of English in such a system? Simply to be studied as a foreign language after the age of twelve or more for the sake of its literature, and as a practical instrument in learning Western science."

Remarks were offered and questions asked by Miss G. Hentman, Messrs. A. B. Manoo, M. Natesapillai, S. J. Gunasegaram, K. Neeliah and Rev. P. T. Cash.

The Hoover's Moratorium.

The Conference of financial experts appointed by Belgium, France, the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy and Japan to consider the detailed measures required to give effect to President Hoover's proposal for the suspension of inter Governmental payments for one year, and attended by a representative of the U.S.A., issued a Communiqué stating that complete agreement has been reached on the detailed measures required to give effect to the proposal in the case of payments by Germany under the Hague Agreement.

Jaffna Urban District Council. Notice.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Lineaman Electrical Department, Urban District Council, Jaffna.

Applicants should have experience in the maintenance of overhead and underground distribution lines both three phase and single phase, should understand the use of instruments and calibration of meters. They should also be able to carry out house wiring.

The salary attached to the post is Rs. 900/- per annum with free quarters.

Application should be addressed to the Chairman, Urban District Council, Jaffna, and should reach this office before 12 noon on Tuesday the 25th instant.

Office of the Urban District Council, E. T. HITCHCOCK Jaffna, August 10, 1931. Secretary U.D.C.

(G 97 17th

The Need For a Larger Religious Synthesis.

Dr. L. P. Jacks, is the Principal of the Manchester College, Oxford, and for a long time the Editor of the Hibbert Journal, which has done humane service in bringing about better understanding between Christianity and the religions of the East. It was Dr. Jacks, who got Professor Sir S. Radhakrishnan appointed as temporary Lecturer of the Philosophy of Religion at the Manchester College. In the interview granted by him to a representative of the London Observer, he makes the following statement regarding the needed importance of a higher synthesis, with a great spiritual force outside Christian denomination "unless the protestant denomination," says Principal Jacks, "can manage somehow to undenominationalise themselves and combine in some higher synthesis with a great spiritual force in the world outside they are all doomed to perish."

"Manchester College, of which I have been Principal for sixteen years, is an interesting institution. It descends from a fine old Dissenting Academy founded in the eighteenth century and, today, goes back beyond that time to the Act of Uniformity. It was regarded as something of an intruder when it came here forty years ago—not unnaturally, I think.

"Besides being free from University control, it is untied denominationally. The freedom of its atmosphere has always been congenial to me. I was never much of a denominationalist, whatever leanings I once had in that direction having been effectually cured by my long editorship of the 'Hibbert Journal,' which has brought me into contact with most of the currents of the religious world.

"I feel convinced that the religious life of the future will not have a denominational basis, of one kind or another. The day of the denominations, which has been a great day after its kind, is done, and will never return. Unless the Protestant denominations can manage somehow to undenominationalise themselves, and combine in some higher synthesis with the great spiritual forces in the world outside them, they are all doomed to perish. I would even say that the future of Christianity is extremely doubtful unless it can come to a better understanding with the great religions of the East.

"So you can understand why I found the atmosphere of Manchester College congenial. To have had such thoughts elsewhere might have got me into trouble. Indeed, they have got me into a little trouble even with my own friends, but only enough to make life interesting, not enough to be worth brooding about. A Buddhist Monk Visitor.

"And perhaps you will understand another thing. It always seemed to me that Manchester College, just because of its position as an untied institution was uniquely situated for giving a lead in the work of religious synthesis—which, by the way, is quite a different thing from the union of the Churches that I don't believe in at all.

"I made some experiments in that direction. Directly, they had little or no success, though indirectly, perhaps, they may have borne some fruit by making a few people more familiar with the ideas, not Oxford people—ideas of that kind are not in their line of business—but people outside. I often talked to Lord Haldane about this, and always found him most sympathetic. Indeed, he had something to do with putting the idea into my head—especially that part of it which concerned the great religions of the East. As a statesman, as well as a philosopher, he attached great importance to that. His death was a great blow to me.

Sinhalese or Tamil in 4 Months.

LANGUAGE STUDY MADE EASY

The teaching of Sinhalese or Tamil within four months to those ignorant of either of these languages is the experiment that has been carried on under the auspices of the Education Department since May last. The student is relieved on the study of the script and language and is assured of a vocabulary of about 1,000 words at the end of the period sufficient for most conversational purposes. There are at present two classes of eight each and strangely enough composed entirely of Europeans.

What sounds impossible is achieved by the use of English characters in spelling the words in either of these languages. The courses include 25 lessons and are conducted by Mudaliyar E. A. Abeysekera and Mr. R. Rajendra.

The authorities hope to initiate advanced courses when the present series of lessons are concluded.

Rupees and a Pair of Breeches.

TENDENCIES OF EDUCATION IN CEYLON DEPLORED.

COLONIAL INSTRUCTION.

The defects of youth today, which she attributed to a wrong type of education was deplored by Lady Ramanathan, who delivered an address on National Education at Chavakachcheri last week to urge on the people to stand by the Hindu English School there and thereby preserve and advance the true education of the Tamils.

After referring to the foisting of an "alien culture" on the people, Lady Ramanathan touched on the results of such a culture: "It has led to many inferior things, the worst among which is the lowering of character and the standard of the people as regards their own lives. After so many years of this undoing the youth of today, as a rule, is slack and wanting in that fine character of truth and devotion to national ideals that we found in the generation that is passing away. The youth of today is lacking in enthusiasm for its own culture, language, literature and religion and is firmly of opinion that the imported culture is better, and no amount of demonstration will convince them to the contrary because many of the present generation of men and women have imbibed this mistaken notion from the day they were born."

She did not wish to be understood to mean that foreign things were bad. "In that case I must condemn myself as foreign to your land. My point is this, that you can never be true to yourselves, and never understand the way to express your souls if you have to do it all through the medium of a foreign language and foreign ways of thought."

Sir Ramanathan.

"This thoughtless neglect of our own language and ideals cannot help the soul. It is a priceless gift to us in which is locked up all the wisdom of the race, which we can learn and profit by and so improve. You will admit that Sir Ramanathan has set to all a wonderful example in the matter of his devotion to his own language and literature though he was quite perfect in his English also. Tamil was always his first language and he loved to speak and write and sing in Tamil."

MATRIMONIAL

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place on Wednesday, August 19, 1931 of Mr. David Ganesan Joseph, Planter Weligama Group, Mahagama, with Miss Kanegamma, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. V. Thambiah of Vattibay, Jaffna, at their residence in Colombo.

—The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place on Wednesday, the 26th inst., of Mary Josephine, eldest daughter of Mr. S. Anthongillai, a Senior Clerk of the Medical Department, Colombo, with Mr. Walter B. Canagaratna, Proctor S.O. and Notary Public, Colombo, youngest son of the late Mr. J. R. Canagaratna, J.P., U.P.M., Crown Proctor, Trincomalee and a Brother-in-law of the late Mr. W.G. Wardsworth, District Judge, Jaffna.

Constipation and its Natural Treatment.

Constipation, though not a very serious disease in itself, gives rise in the long run to various ailments and earlier the treatment is undertaken the better.

2. This is an unnatural and unwholesome condition and is mainly due to improper diet, sedentary habits, insufficient mastication of food, lack of physical exercise and drinking insufficient water.

3. If the fecal matter is allowed to remain in the bowels for more than a sufficient period, the body, being unable to get rid of waste products, becomes poisoned and it is no wonder, therefore, that it gives rise to many a malady.

4. The sufferer will do well to observe the following simple and natural rules:—

(i) Masticate your food thoroughly and eat what agrees with you.

Continued up.

Letter To The Editor

MR E. W. PERERA'S MOTIONS AND STATE COUNCILLORS

Sir,

There are some signs of hope for Ceylon. During the recent elections all the candidates who referred to the new constitution admitted the retrograde nature of the more important measures and promised to work for the removal of the obnoxious clauses relating to them. A Congress Member of Council was asked why he had not taken any action to fulfil his promise in this matter. He said that he wanted time and that the O.M.C. of the Congress would meet some day last month. So far nothing is known regarding the action taken by the Congress Committee in this matter at the last meeting. Anyhow the Liberal leader is proving the sincerity of the Liberal League and has taken the earliest opportunity to give notice of motion for the rescinding of the unacceptable portions of the Order-in-Council. What will the other members do? If there is any sincerity in them, if they were not deceiving the public when they promised that they would work for the mending of the Constitution, they will regard this motion as God send and support it. No man, who is incapable of being brow beaten by the "Big Three" or who cannot be hypnotised by the Rassen's House tea, will fail to support the motion. There are in the Council men who have no regard for the people who elected them as members or for the members who elected them as Ministers, and of whose attitude or action on any occasion nothing can be predicted even by those who know them most intimately. Except for them, all are expected to wholeheartedly support the motion. It is therefore certain that the motion will be passed.

If the motion is ignored by Government, the members will have to show their sincerity by action. If the members do not walk out of the Council, it will itself be a justification for the rejection of the motion by the Government. The Government will say as Herms said: "You speak not as you think." Those who really think that the clauses proposed to be removed are retrograde in their nature, cannot be a party to a Constitution of which these steps form a part. If, on the other hand, they remain a party to it, it immediately follows that those provisions are in their opinion beneficial to the country, and when they voted for the motion they did so against their conviction. And the Government will be fully justified in ignoring the motion which was passed against the conscience of the members. The Liberal League has avowed that it was in favour of the immediate resignation of its members if the motion was not accepted. Mr. E. W. Perera's motion is an earnest of the sincerity of the Liberal League. Everyone expects the Liberal Members to walk out if the motion is not accepted. But sincerity need not be a monopoly of the League. All parties have so far shown that they are sincere and all parties have promised to work for the mending of the Constitution at the earliest possible opportunity. Mr. E. W. Perera's motion gives them, this opportunity.

Yours etc,

N. SENATHIRAJAH,

President, Peasants' Association, Vatt West, Jaffna.

Aug. 1.

Continued.

(i) Drink plenty of pure water daily as water softens the food and helps much in removing waste. The best time for drinking water is just before going to bed and between the principal meals.

(ii) Take a brisk walk both morning and evening and have enough of sleep.

(iii) Do not use concentrated sweets and drinks as they upset digestion.

(iv) As soon as you rise up in the morning stand erect with legs together and hands hanging down. Then turn your trunk (care being taken that your legs are not turned in any way) towards the left as far as you can. Now resume your position. Then turn your trunk in the same way towards the right. Now resume your position. Repeat this exercise for at least half a dozen times daily. This is the best and simplest exercise and the effect is immediate.

(v) Eat fresh, ripe fruits and green vegetables.

(vi) Be free from overwork, worry and anxiety.

(vii) Never get into the habit of using purgatives or laxatives as they will do you more harm than good. —Health.

Miss. Evangline Booth on Prohibition.

:O:

"The report of lawlessness in the United States," said Miss Booth, "should be read in the light of history. It is a drama that covers a century."

"In 1900 the rate for homicide was 2.1 per 100,000 of population. Under the regulation of liquor that rate rose rapidly to 7.5 in 1919—that is it was more than trebled. Such crime is, as it were, cumulative, and once permitted, tends to increase by its own momentum. But despite the moral disturbance of the war and all that we have heard about bootlegging, the rate was in effect stationary at 8.6 in the year 1926—a figure which means that the whole of these illegalities and degradation of public life, including a high rate for murder and banditry, were antecedent to prohibition, and, indeed, created the situation with which prohibition has to grapple. The question is not whether prohibition has led to lawlessness. The only question is not to the extent to which the enforcement of prohibition is progressively restricting the lawlessness organized by the liquor trade before this measure was adopted. Before prohibition and after prohibition the drink trade, legal or illegal, has flourished most where crime also has been most prevalent."

"Not A Failure"

"Faced by prohibition, the liquor trade, wherever it is carried on, and in whatever form, with it is associated less respectable enterprises, has been mobilized as a solid unit of opposition. Every weapon of ridicule and of misrepresentation has been brought into play against 'the noble experiment,' and in particular, the advocates of publicity have been filled with assumptions that prohibition is a hypocritical failure. That is what liquor in Europe wants Europe to believe, but for Great Britain, confronted by a serious industrial situation, it is important, surely, to study the facts of the case."

Miss Booth here speaks of the economic benefit of the policy and says that in one great Corporation employing 101,000 work, there were only thirty men discharged in 1927 for intoxication, whereas in 1915, there were 202 employees out of 8,755 dismissed for drunkenness, or 2.31 per cent. In 1925 only 1.8 men out of 13,100 were so dismissed, or .09 per cent. In 1911, the number of discharges for liquor on an elevated railroad in New England was 81. In 1926, it was 8.

"The population of the United States is today 122,000,000. A reasonable estimate of the position is that 100,000,000 people are keeping the law. O, the remaining 22,000,000 we may assume, perhaps that half are well-to-do and half are of the wage-earning class. From these figures, sufficiently near the mark to form a basis for judgment, it will be seen at once that statistics may be very misleading to the eye. Suppose that each of the 22,000,000 wage earners spends a dollar a week on liquor, it would work out at over dollars 1,000,000,000 or £200,000,000 a year, yet for each consumer it would only mean one drink every three days."

Miss Booth states as her opinion that under the Eighteenth Amendment, consumption of liquor has been enormously reduced from the pre-prohibition level of 22.66 gallons per capita an year, and she quotes Thomas Edison as being of the opinion that the liquor law is sixty per cent enforced, which is rather higher than the enforcement of many other laws. Miss Booth continues:

"The enormous excess of expenditure is reflected in statistics, the meaning of which is unmistakable. In 1919 there were 18,000,000 savings accounts, totalling dollars 28,500,000,000. The sectional increase in insurance tells the same story. When the Eighteenth Amendment was carried, the amount of insurance was under dollars 30,000,000. It is now over dollars 180,000,000,000. It has more than trebled, and the number of holders of stocks and bonds doubled."

"Among numerous testimonials, here is one from a firm where there used to be 50 to 100 wives after every pay day asking for advances because the husbands' wages had gone to the saloon. In three years under prohibition there were two such applications. I can testify to the fact that such instances could be found in every centre of industry from coast to coast."

The Salvation Army, which is feeding 35,000 persons a day in New York finds the relief problem simplified after the open saloon has been closed according to its commander. "If a law is 90 per cent enforced, the American claims it is 90 per cent a success," says Miss Booth. "The Englishmen answer that it is 10 per cent a failure, but the real question is not whether anyone can get it but how many people do get it. When the theatres are closing on Broadway, the throngs go to the cream counters and caves. In the smoking room of a Pullman train, some traveller may pull a flask from his hip pocket, but the main body of passengers travel for days and nights taking their meals en route without indulging in any breach of the law."

She states as her opinion that the workers of the United States "have been benefitted beyond all expectations by the Eighteenth Amendment. A new era has been inaugurated."

"In Chicago we have two hotels; respectively, they accommodate 511 and 251 men. Ten years ago one third of these men would have been described as drunks. On a given Sunday not long ago, selected because bandies fall on a week end, it was found that there were six drunks only. In January, 1930, the larger of these hotels was subjected to an enforcement raid. Owing to a report of trouble in the city, all of the men were vaccinated without notice by an independent physician. Not one man was found to be under the (Continued on p. 5)

AUCTION SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

No. 121.

Annappillai widow of Suppiah Kannappillai of Vannarponnai East.

Vs. Plaintiff.

1. Velanthar Mootatamby Velanthapillai of Vannarponnai East
2. Nana Ravana Mana Nana Ramanathan Chetty of Sea Street Colombo Defendants.
3. Philip Moses, Assignee in Insolvency case No. 125 D C Jaffna.

Added Defendant.

Under and by virtue of the commission issued to me in the above case I shall sell by public auction the undermentioned mortgaged properties to recover the sum stated therein poundage costs etc., at the spots on the following dates and time.

On Saturday the 5th September 1931 commencing at 4 p. m.

1. All that stone built house and premises and other appurtenances belonging thereto with wells and plantations situated at 3rd division Jaffna Town Karaire in the parish of Chundikuli in the Division and District of Jaffna Northern Province containing in extent of about one Acre (1) and bounded on the East by the following second land belonging to the 1st defendant the mortgagee, North by the property of Kumara Paul and others West by the 2nd cross street and on the South by the Main Street Jaffna Town

2. All that piece of land situated at 3rd division Jaffna Town Karaire in the parish of Chundikuli aforesaid containing in extent about one Acre (1) according to deed but 12 Lms. and 7 1/2 Kls. according to Survey Plan of Mr. S. R. Ramprasad Licensed Surveyor dated the 19th day of May 1927 bearing No. 1959 with stone built houses wells and plantations together with back door and path-way on the eastern side of the house leading to the 3rd Cross Street and other appurtenances belonging thereto and bounded on the East by the property belonging to Arasamillai Idiamudallai Santiappillai, Benjamin Santiappillai and Selina wife of John Jacob Asservatham, on the North by the property of the late Samuel Arnold Alagakone, Bastiamillai Saverimuttu and his wife Cathrine, West by the aforementioned 1st land belonging to 1st defendant the mortgagee and on the South by the main Street Jaffna Town.

On Saturday the 5th September 1931 commencing at 4.30 p. m.

3. All that piece of land situated at Vannarponnai East in the parish of Vannarponnai in the Division and District of Jaffna Northern Province called Kakkayinaravalawa in extent 2 1/2 Lms. V O with palm trees, young palmyrahs, house and spontaneous plants and bounded on the East by the property of Saraswathi wife of V. Marikkam and Valliammai wife of Thorpe, North by road, West by the property of Kattayittemy Charity Inn, and on the South by the property of Leechammillai wife of Vinaythamby Sthamparannilai.

V. A. DURAYAPPA,

Jaffna, 10-8-31 Commissioner.
Mis. 334. 17.

(Continued.)

In floor of liquor—It is in Chicago. On February 20, 1927, the Associated Press reported that in Chicago the two or three drunks per week did not justify the continuance of the Night Court, which hitherto had regularly dealt with such cases.

"From lodgings and other institutions and from stores for the disposal of second hand goods the verdict is all in the same direction. In New York City the famous night concentrated to reasons of drunks from streets and parks has had to be abandoned. There were not enough drunks in the streets and parks to justify that special evangelism. The experience of many charities tends in this direction."

Formerly, says Miss Booth, the Bowery in New York was notorious as the great crime centre of the metropolis, if not of the country. There were four saloons to every block. The lodging houses in those days were notorious for the peddling of rum, dope, stolen goods, and debauchery. Prohibition has driven all this illicit traffic under cover and out of sight.

"There was much bootlegging on in the days of the saloon—more than in three days. In fact, I have had policemen, some of them now retired, tell me that the Bowery and Third Avenue was a veritable hell on earth from the vice and bawls that went on, not only from the gangsters and the tough boys of the neighbourhood, but many families as well."

"A great change has come over the working man. They have gotten away, more or less, from the idea of the drinking habit. They have gotten away from the habit of visiting the corner saloon; they are now saving their money, a fact which can be corroborated by the savings institutions, and some of the largest in New York City are located in the Bowery. There are more banks on the Bowery today than there are places where drink can be bought. I am speaking of the Bowery itself, not counting the interesting side streets. There are more places of worship on the Bowery than anywhere else. There are more restaurants and coffee houses. In fact, the Bowery is the headquarters of jobs where they supply equipment for the 'Offa Pot' in greater New York. They are substitutes for the saloons."

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Y. 14. 12—11-3-32.

Auction Sale.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

No. 2678

Somasundaram Saravasmuthu and wife Annapparam of Nallore.

Vs.

K. Nagalinga Pathar, Chelliah Pathar and wife Achchyamma both of Vannarponnai West

Defendants.

Under and by virtue of the commission issued to me in the above case I shall sell by public auction the undermentioned mortgaged property to recover the sum stated therein poundage costs etc. on Friday the 21st August 1931 commencing at 4 p. m. at the spot.

An undivided two third share of a piece of land called Adiyarukkunallarvaram in extent 2 1/2 Lms. V O with stone built house and share of well, situated in the eastern boundary land and cultivated and spontaneous plantations and situated at Vannarponnai East and bounded on the East by the property of Pachchaimuthu widow of Vengadasala Pathar, on the North by the property belonging to Pathirakaly Annan Kivil, on the West by the property of Meenachy widow of Vythilinga Pathar and on the South by the property of Sellaabey wife of Arumugam.

Jaffna, 8/8/31. V. A. DURAYAPPA,
Commissioner.
(Mis. 333 17-8-31)

Auction Sale.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA UNDER MORTGAGE DECREE No. 339

Under and by virtue of the commission issued to me in the above case, I shall offer for sale for the amount decreed therein poundage and costs on Saturday August 29th 1931 at 10 a. m. at the spot:—

All that piece of land situated at Uduth in the parish of Uduth called 'Vakutapulam' in extent 7 Lms. V O and 7 Ks. with 19/72 share of the well situated in this land and the adjoining lands and bounded on the East by the property of Kathiramar Arumugam and abrahams, North by the property of Mathan Kattapathy, West by the property of Mathan Kattapathy and that of the 1st Defendant and on the South by the land and the property of Katty wife of Saravanan.

J. A. SETHUPATHY,

Auctioneer & Commissioner

"Sethupathy Valu."

Jaffna. (Mis. 337 17 b.)

AUCTION SALE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Under Mortgage Decree No. 27165

Under and by virtue of the commission issued to me in the above case, I shall offer for sale for the amount decreed therein poundage and costs on Saturday August 29th 1931 commencing at 3 p. m. at the spot.

1. Land situated at Shuppiddy in the parish of Puttur called 'Seriakkaladdi' in extent 4 acres 18 perches or 65 and 4/5 ms. V O with well cultivated plantations and bounded on the East and South by land on the West and North by the Crown land. The whole hereof.

2. Land situated at do called 'Kiralavaiy' in extent 10 ms P O and bounded on the East by the village limit of Puttur, on the North by the property of Kathiraya wife of Sirmathamby, on the West by road and on the South by the property Kunchupillai widow of Nanniar. Of this excluding the life interest belonging to Parupathi pillai widow of Muthuswamy of Puttur South, the whole of the remaining

J. A. SETHUPATHY,

Auctioneer & Commissioner

'Sethupathy Valu'

Jaffna.

(Mis. 338 17 b.)

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7896.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Santhirasekaran Sinniah of Kallihady.

Deceased.
Sinnammah widow of Santhirasekaran Sinniah of Kallihady

Vs.

1. Namasivayam Ramalingam
2. Wife Pakavathipillai
3. Sinniah Rajadurai
4. Thakalechamy daughter of Sinniah
5. Chinniah Senathirajah and
6. Chinniah Visuvanathan, all of Kallihady

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour, Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on May 26, 1931, in the presence of Mr. R. Sivagurunathan Esquire, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated May 17, 1931, having been read,

It is ordered that the above named 1st and 2nd Respondents be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents, and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner accordingly, as she is the lawful widow of the deceased, unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before July 8, 1931, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

July 4 1931. Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended for 2nd Sgd. 1931
Sd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

Printed & published by S. ADORNALINGAM, residing at Ayanarkovilady, Van: West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalamb Sabhai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna.