

The Jaffna Organ.

"Arise! Awake! and stop not till the goal is reached."

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HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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(Y. 5. 27—26—11—31.)

ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8018.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Walliammal widow of Arumugam Saravanasamutti of Kopy but late of Vannarponnai East

Deceased
Sannugam Saravanasamutti of Vannarponnai East

Petitioner.
Sivapakiasanthary daughter of Arumugam Saravanasamutti of Vannarponnai East

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, on the 15th day of December 1931 in the presence of Mr. S. Comaraswami, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 21st day of August 1931 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the son of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before the 8th February 1932, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

January 15, 1932.
O. 828. 25 & 26.

R. Papyah.

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Y 14. 12—11-3-32.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7950.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnatamby Kandiah of Copay South, Jaffna

Deceased

Kurusathar Seenivasagar of Copay South

Petitioner

Vs.

1. Theivanaipilly widow of Sinnatamby Kandiah
2. Paacklavathy daughter of Sinnatamby Kandiah
3. Ledsumpilly daughter of Sinnatamby Kandiah all of Copay South
4. Kandiah Sivasothy of do

Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying that the abovesaid 1st Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to the abovesaid Petitioner coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 26th day of August 1931, in the presence of Mr. M. Ratnasingham, Proctor, for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is ordered that the said 1st Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Respondents and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner unless the Respondents or any others show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on the 14th day of October 1931.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

October 2, 1931.

Drawn by

Sgd. M. Ratnasingham
Proctor for Petitioner

Time extended till 23—12—31
Tims extended till 27—12—31
O. 821. 21 & 25.

"Surya Namaskar".

ENSURES HEALTHY, LONG AND USEFUL LIFE.

Shrimant Pant Sahab Pratindhi, Chief of Aundh, D. Batawa, writing on Healthy Life in the "Health," says:—

All games, whether Eastern or Western, require one or more companions, large grounds, suitable season, some out fit and lots of money.

Taking into consideration all these disadvantages and difficulties and after actually practicing for a long time almost all the other forms of physical culture, we have found that the *Surya Namaskar* exercise is practically the best. We have derived considerable benefit from this exercise alone and therefore, strongly recommend that all boys and girls over eight and all men and women should perform *Surya Namaskars* regularly and continuously.

Although 62 years old, we have never had any ailment during the past thirty years. We never caught even an ordinary cold, which is generally regarded as inevitable. Even the most dreaded epidemics such as flu, bubonic plague etc., never affected us. It is wrong to boast, but we think, we never shall.

The *Namaskar* exercise has also a wonderful effect on the performer's mind and intellect. Since we commenced this exercise systematically as detailed in our book—"*Surya Namaskars*"—we have been strenuously working twelve hours every day. We don't remember a day when we felt wearied or worried. Every year seems to instil into us renewed energy, enthusiasm and ambition.

We are, however, never opposed to outdoor games, sports, wrestling, gymnastics etc. The main point to emphasize is that along with a variety of sports and pastimes according to taste, time, means and other circumstances, there must be a daily exercise, like *Surya Namaskars*, which can be done all the year round by man and woman, young and old, by the rich and the poor in order to lay a real and lasting foundation of normal health and strength, for, this exercise puts one in condition to take part in any sport or athletics requiring strength and endurance.

Conclusion.

If, therefore, you desire to possess and retain radiant bodily and mental health, as you undoubtedly do, you will be interested in a practical system—simple and inexpensive system—worked out by us after mature thought and long experiment and many experiments. The system *Surya Namaskars* if methodically and regularly practised, will enable you in a natural way to lead a healthy, long and useful life.

"Adhere to the principles set forth and a magnificent harvest of physical, mental and spiritual attainments will surely be yours."

Prison Administration in Ceylon

"A SCANDAL", SAYS AN INDIAN PAPER

Commenting on the report of the prison inquiry conducted by Mr. Justice Garvin, the Madras "Hindu" says:—

The report of Mr. Justice Garvin who conducted an enquiry, in public, into certain incidents and features of prison administration in Ceylon, published in Ceylon papers dated 13th instant, reveals that all is not well with prison administration in the Island. The terms of reference related to the investigation of the alleged assault by prison officers on one Balasuriya, a prisoner, and certain problems in jail administration. Mr. Justice Garvin is clear in his finding that Balasuriya was assaulted by prison officers on more than one occasion. He also holds that "It is not possible to say that Balasuriya did not sustain a fracture." The allegation against Balasuriya is that he "grinned at" Major Walker, Inspector-General of Prisons. No doubt the alleged action of the prisoner might have offended the Inspector-General, but the way in which the prisoner was treated by the prison officers is something revolting to all principles of justice. Though Mr. Justice Garvin considers that evidence does not enable him to say exactly what part each officer played in beating Balasuriya, he is positive that Jailer Sheddou was present and participated in both the assaults along with one jail officer at each time. At a time when civilized countries are making earnest attempts to make jails centres of education and reform and to reduce the rigour of jail discipline without impairing the efficiency of administration, the state of affairs disclosed in the Ceylon Enquiry Report constitutes nothing short of a scandal. Unless and until persons responsible for the alleged inhuman assaults on a poor helpless prisoner are given the due punishment for their action public confidence in jail administration will be rudely shaken. Mr. Justice Garvin comes to the conclusion that the total abolition of corporal punishment in jails is not advisable and expresses the opinion that it can be further restricted and recommends that in future corporal punishment should only be resorted to in certain specific instances. Amongst his other recommendations one is quite specific, that corporal punishment should be ordered only by a tribunal consisting of the prison visitors and the District Judge of the district. He further recommends that solitary confinement should be abolished and that avoiding work and other offences of similar nature should be checked, not by inflicting corporal punishment as hitherto, but by an extension of the term of imprisonment. All enlightened views of prison reform are opposed to cruel treatment of prisoners and the principle that jail discipline should be reformatory and not vindictive should be recognized and practised.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7961.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnatamby Mallyaganam of Vannarponnai East.

Deceased.

Kathiravelu Ratnasingham, Secretary District Court, Jaffna.

Petitioner.

1. Mallyaganam Kamaraswamy of Tirunelvely East.
2. Sellam daughter of Mallyaganam of do
3. Annammah daughter of Mallyaganam of do.
4. Mallyaganam Navaratnarajah of do.
5. Kannammah daughter of Mallyaganam of do.
6. Sibapathy Ponnampalam of Tirunelvely.

Minors.

The 1st to 5th Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian ad litem the 6th Respondent.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 21st September 1931 in the presence of Mr. M. M. Kanagasingham, Proctor, for Petitioner and the affidavit and petition filed in this case having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration be granted to the Petitioner as Official Administrator unless sufficient cause be shown to the satisfaction of this Court on the contrary, on the 18th January 1932.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

December 2, 1931.

Drawn by

Sgd. M. M. Kanagasingham,
Proctor for Petitioner.

Extended for 27—1—32;
O. 823. 21 & 25.

The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1932.

EDUCATING FOR EMPLOYMENT.

THE COGS OF THE EDUCATIONAL machinery are grinding away with cold indifference to the fate of the thousands of young men turned out by the process. The system of education planned by Government with occasional concessions to the demands of public opinion coupled with emphasis on Government service which such employment has generated in the mind of the public have resulted in the over-production of a numerous class of educated young men eligible only for service in subordinate capacities in Government or mercantile office. The present financial depression has accentuated the difficulty of absorbing into useful occupations a good proportion of educated young men. Even in prosperous times considerable numbers of young-men who failed to keep pace with their contemporaries in attainments or lacked the backing to enter the services were jettisoned to drift whithersoever chance may carry them. The venturesome among these migrated to far off countries and found opportunities for useful employment of their talents. The policy of the Government of the S. S. and F. M. S. and the reactions of the present depression have effectively barred the doors of joining service in those countries. The only place left to our young-men is their own country. The depression hampers the Government taking in hand schemes of development. The Government Clerical Examination will not be held for some years to come. Heads of Departments have been circularised by Government not to fill up vacancies without reference to the Chief Secretary. Many factories are closing down and estate proprietors are cutting down establishment charges. The purchasing power of the people has diminished and business is down and out. There is no knowing when the depression will lift. It might be a consolation to the man of moderate income who is perplexed to balance his domestic budget, to be told that Ceylon is only having her share of a world misfortune. It is some relief to be told that one's neighbours are not free from the affliction that torments one. Experts do not seem to hold out any hope of trade recovery in the near future. Who can say what new political and economic factors are likely to appear on the surface of things and what reactions, from which quarter and for what cause?

The prospects of employment for our educated youths were not particularly bright last year. The future is no less hopeful. The long looked for turn in the tide shows no signs of coming. Parents have fondly cherished the idea that something would turn up somehow bringing prosperity to the country and incidentally opportunities of Government or other employment for their English educated boys. There is a long time yet before our situation becomes normal once again.

Students at school today realise vaguely that after schooling is over there will be difficulty to earn a living with pen in hand and coat over the back. Most parents have not an irking of what is in store for their boys. It is the plain duty of school managers to warn parents in time so that they may do what is best for their boys without recklessly pursuing a course which is certain to lead father and son nowhere.

If, as we maintain, the country is already burdened with an over-production of would-be clerks, is it not time the Minister for Education looked into it?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Rate Payers' Association

Mr. N. Selvadurai, J. P. presiding the other day at a function arranged by the Stall Keepers' Union to meet Mr. S. A.

Sabapathy, their elected member in the Jaffna U. D. C., invited those present to seriously consider the desirability of organising Rate-Payers' Associations throughout the U. D. C. area. We have no doubt that the suggestion will have the cordial approval of right-minded citizens here and elsewhere. A well organised unofficial agency will draw the member and his constituents into closer relations and enable the member to acquaint himself with the special needs of his Ward. Such an association, while keeping alive in each member of it his sense of civic responsibility to his neighbour, is certain to induce in the elected member a like sense of active watchfulness over the affairs entrusted to his charge. There is the further advantage of which Councillors will be only too glad to avail—that of educating their constituents to co-operate with the Council in carrying out measures calculated to secure sanitary conditions in Jaffna. The opposition in the past to any move by the Council in the direction of mending conditions in Jaffna was due wholly to ignorance on the part of the people and the Council grievously failed in the obvious duty to educate the people to view things in the wholesome spirit of well-being for the individual and the community. We earnestly commend to our readers the suggestion of Mr. Selvadurai and trust that the members of the U. D. C. will take the lead in the matter in their respective Wards.

Cave of Retirement

It is depressing to note the spirit of self effacement which invariably supervenes retirement from Government service or the active pursuit of wealth in other occupations. Is it not sad to reflect that the Tamils who have a capacity to make a little go a great way should be content to leave some of our best men to their *otium cum dignitate*? Perhaps, those who retire by choice or by the action of the inexorable rule of ager-imit begin to lose faith in their capacity for work the moment they are called upon to wind up their official career. We agree that retirement brings in its train reactions—pecuniary as well as psychic; the latter very often manifesting itself in a feeling not very different from that of the man who has lost caste. If the Freudians are to be believed the psychic reaction is due to auto-suggestion or lack of suggestion. Be this as it may, it is certain that our community can boast of a number of intellectual stalwarts whose energy and enthusiasm for work have not 'petered' out as a consequence of retirement from active life. Dr. Isaac Tambiah after a strenuous career at the bar has taken to studies and reflections about the soul. Mr. N. Selvadurai J. P. can never cease to be a teacher, his speeches testify to that. Madalyar C. Rasnayakam continues his delightful hobby of weaving tapestries of our departed glories. Mr. S. R. Muttukumar is ploughing through the stars in the heavens. There are many others who in the silence of their caves, pursue unobserved their particular hobbies. It is time that the community harnessed these to active work to get the best out of them. They have leisure, capacity and equal mindedness of mature years. Fortunately for us we have many such in our community, indeed, so many, that if we decide to run a parallel Government in Jaffna, it will not be necessary to recruit officers from outside. If we do not get the fullest benefit from these, what is our share of the fault?

BY THE WAY.

Better Late Than Never.

Even if the memorial to Sinnatamby Pulavan materialises this year (Meikanda) it will be much too belated recognition of the great debt which the Tamil world owes to that gifted poet. We can never adequately pay the debt. Our duty will be to bow our heads in homage to that great master of Tamil poetry. While yet the agonies of an alien education had not thrust its tentacles

into the culture of this community, the Pulavar, a simple untutored youth burst into magnificent verse to express his deepest feelings. There is no authentic record of his life to be had but certain incidents in his remarkable life have come down to us in the shape of tradition. It will be the duty of our Tamil scholars to piece together bits of information now available here and there and prepare for us a complete picture of the life story of this great benefactor. There are many who will be candid enough to admit that Tamil poetry has no attractions for them; to such as these the thoughts captured and preserved to us by this master artist will doubtless appeal. His life, his contribution and piety will appeal in a remarkable degree to our young men. Every householder believes in the necessity to perform sacrifices for the departed souls of the clan. Why stint to do Sraatham to one who might be justly called the father of Tamil poetry in Jaffna? I regret the slip. His kinsman Arasakasi is the author of Raguvamsam. It will be impertinent for me to judge the relative merits of these.

The memorial need not be a very costly one. War memorials which perpetuate the memory of human bloodshed have been erected at enormous cost to the country. In this community too poor to find the modest sum of Rs. 1,500 to perpetuate the memory of one who called us to divine worship?

"Oh! My Country."

How often we hear people protest in public their all consuming passion to serve their country! Not many weeks ago a Sinhalese man-Councillor said, vowed a most, that he was prepared to die to serve his country. These words were spoken in Kandy, not Allahabad. It is a relief to learn that neither the councillor nor the police took any action. What is relevant for us to consider is that the gentleman was not incoherent when he uttered these words of burning patriotism but he knew, and his auditors, that it was a bit of hyperbole. The tendency of recent years appears to be to use whatever language comes readily to the tongue of the speaker and leave the audience to judge and weigh the substance with constant reference to the man, his mien, in the light of his past achievement. We do not suggest that every one who mounts a platform and lets himself 'go' is a cheat and a charlatan, but we certainly say that statements a man makes at a public meeting cannot be regarded as the index of the man within. It is not our intention to censure anyone but we plead for an inch of helpful action with a yard, even two, of loud talk.

What can he do?

I hold (my neighbour does) a precious document. Any parent will swear it is a very valuable security. My father set much store by it. It was expected to lift us from the heritage of poverty, much of which is attributed to 'necessities' during my school days and this not without a feeling of shame and helplessness I have heard. A cold blast has swept over my relation with my pal. He joins me now in conversation he always leaves his heart behind at home. This friend I have lost, let me hope, only for a time. My mother exasperates him by referring to my success at the London Matriculation Examination in the 2nd class. Of course, mother understands but little about the examination but she knows too well and too often that her neighbour's son, my pal, failed and this negative joy keeps mother buzzing all day. The document is the Matriculation Certificate of the University of London dated 1931. I have not referred to this possession of mine except in 23 unsuccessful applications for a post under Government even in a subordinate capacity. The full implication of my failure it was difficult to bring home to father. There is somewhat of the Misawber element in the constitution of my father's gray matter. He is a great believer in the potency of stars. He is certain that the woes of the family would disappear when sun's sextile aspect becomes operative. There is very strong difference of opinion between our astrologers as to the precise time of this heavenly event and the time needed for the results to show themselves on the mundane plane in which, I trust, Jaffna finds a place. I am glad that my name has been noted for appointment in almost every Department of Government except the Army, Navy and the Marine Survey. Mercantile houses desire me to call again when better prices rule in the market. My former principal was never so kind to me as when he wrote "He (me, of course) bears a good moral character" I never suspected I had any. I was at school as any ordinary school-boy. This discovery of unexpected

Continued up

News & Notes.

1621 bars of silver from Bombay, also gold valued at \$1,500,000, arrived at Plymouth on the 21st instant on board the P and O liner Maloja, consigned to London.

Mr. T. C. S. Jayaratnam, a Ceylonese of the Indian Civil Service, has been appointed as joint Secretary to the R. T. C. Franchise Committee of which Lord Lothian is Chairman, writes a correspondent. The Committee has been appointed to deal with the Franchise questions relating to the representation of women, Labour and the Depressed Classes, and the distribution of seats in the Central and Provincial Legislatures.

In the course of his presidential address at the Tamil League meeting held on the 18th instant, Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegaram referred to an appointment in the Education Department which was filled by a non-Tamil who was less qualified than the Tamil applicant. He deplored the mentality of the authorities who desired a Sinhalese for the appointment in the Southern Province, while they did not see any serious objection to a Sinhalese occupying a similar position in the Northern Province.

A remarkable new British invention known as the "Teleprinter Exchange Service" was described by the Postmaster General, Sir Kingsley Wood, in a speech at Birmingham. He said it would enable messages to be typewritten automatically between the offices of any two telephone subscribers, who had teleprinter machines installed. A typist at one office would type messages and it would be printed simultaneously on both machines. He hoped that the service would be available in London in spring.

"I am one of those who support the theory that the great majority of those who pass for pure Sinhalese or Tamils have Portuguese blood in them," stated Dr. W. Balendra, Superintendent of the Dental Institute, who just returned to Colombo after the Dental Congress in Europe, to a press representative. "The anthropometric measurements of the jaw of the people of Ceylon correspond very closely to those of the Portuguese" he added. "That shows to my mind that the people here have a great admixture of Portuguese blood in them. I found that the Ceylon average, which I took out of a thousand, compared with the measurements of European races at the Congress, approximated closely to the Portuguese average."

Continued

moral ore in me by my head master took me often to his study room. I had a feeling that he might be in a position to discover in me unsuspected qualifications for service. Poor man, he was anxious to do something for me; but, he had no response from any of the quarter to which he appealed on my behalf. He told me that I could have got a job if I knew short hand. This out the cable which held me to my principal. Hitherto, though I knew my principal was powerless in the matter, though he genuinely made efforts to secure for me a post anywhere, still I always felt somehow that he would solve the difficulty for me. My mind was convinced, my heart was not. I withdrew from the study resolved to fend for myself. I did not know where my 'moral character' was about, to which my principal paid a glowing tribute. Thereabout I argued for 'moral courage'. I swept over my whole being. Not here, not there nor anywhere was it to be found. I sank in my bed, bumped my head against the rack on the wall. I rose and found what I believe I was after—more courage. Yes, my ba. It was a—if it is permissible to call a spade, a spade—a mammoth. I had a printed copy of Mr. Basingham's address to the Youth Congress Point Pedro. In that interesting booklet he calculates the monetary merits of cultivating chilies. I marked off 4 lbs. of my uncle's land and started operations. With what results the sequel will show said my neighbour.

M. S. M.

Income Tax Bill Passed.

—:O:—

OVER-WHELMING MAJORITY OF 14.

By a majority of 33 votes against 19, the State Council passed the Third Reading of the Income Tax Bill on Thursday last.

The voting was as follows:—

AYES.

Sir D B Jayatilaka, C Batuwantulawe, C W W Kanneangere, H H Macan Marker, T B Fana-bokke, D S Senanayake, P Sundram, S W R D Bandaranaike, R S Tennakoon, E A P Wijarane, J L Kotalawala, Mrs. A F Molamure, A E Rajapakse, W A de Silva, G K W Perera, D Waniyasekera, G E de Silva, V S de S Wickramanayake, A E Goonesinha, D P Jayasuriya, Dr. R Saravanomuttu, H W Amarasuriya, G B de Zooya, W T B Karalladda, F A Obeyesekere, G M Madawala, A Ratnayake, Dr. S A Wickremesingha, S M Anantham, S W Dassanaike, H B Freeman, D J Wimalasurendra, and G C S Corea.

NOES.

E W Abeygunasekera, D D Athulathudali, M J Cary, A Fellowes Gordon, D H Kotalawala, P B Nugawela, Major J W Oldfield, I X Perdre, Sir H L de Mel, G O Rambukpota, J O Ratwala Adigar, M K Saldin, M M Subramaniam, Sir Stewart Schneider, Dr. V R Schockmar, T L Villiers E C Villiers, and S P Vytillangam.

Income Tax at a Glance.

—:O:—

WHAT EACH PERSON WILL HAVE TO PAY.

The "Ceylon Independent" has worked out the following details giving an idea of how much one has to pay by way of Income Tax:—

The points to be remembered with regard to the Income Tax Bill which was passed by the State Council on Thursday are:—

- (1) The Tax will be payable on the Income derived by each taxpayer between April 1, 1931, and March 31, 1932.
- (2) The rate of the Tax will be as follow:— Upon the first taxable Rs. 6,000 the unit rate of 5 per cent. On the next taxable Rs. 30,000—10 per cent. Upon the remainder—15 per cent.

What is meant by the taxable income is the net income of the man paying the tax, minus certain deductions. These deductions vary according to whether the taxpayer is single or married, or whether that income is derived from investments or whether they are earned incomes. The deductions are:—

- (a) Rs. 2,000, personal allowance, one fifth of the income being further deducted if it is earned income;
- (b) Rs. 1,000 allowance for wife;
- (c) Allowance of Rs. 1,000 for an unmarried child under the age of 18 years and for every other unmarried child Rs. 500.

The tax payable by each person will be as follows:—

Income All Earned.

Income	Single	Married	Married with Family
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,400	—	—	—
2,500	25	25	25
3,000	30	30	30
3,500	40	35	35
4,000	60	40	40
5,000	100	50	50
6,000	140	90	90
7,000	183	130	80
8,000	220	170	120
9,000	260	210	160
10,000	300	250	200
15,000	700	600	600
20,000	1,100	1,100	900

Income All Unearned.

Income	Single	Married	Married with Family
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,400	—	—	—
2,500	25	25	25
3,000	50	30	30
3,500	75	35	35
4,000	100	50	40
5,000	150	100	50
6,000	200	150	100
7,000	250	200	150
8,000	300	250	200
9,000	400	300	250
10,000	500	400	300
15,000	1,000	900	800
20,000	1,600	1,400	1,200

What India is Doing.

—:O:—

IMPRESSIONS OF A TOURIST.

REPRESSION AND ITS REACTION.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

The Bombay Government has ordered the forfeiture of an aggregate of over £ 3,000 sterling lying with two local Indian banks to the credit of four prominent Indian businessmen, as the Government is satisfied that the funds are intended to be used for the purpose of the Bombay Congress Committee.—

JAGANNATHPUR FIRING.

Lucknow, Jan 21.

A Communique states that one was killed and three were wounded as a result of the firing at Jagannathpur in the Budann district on January 16th upon a hostile and armed mob of 400 which attacked the police several of whom were injured.

SHOPS LOOTED.

The leader who accompanied the Congress volunteers, on openly inciting the crowd, was taken into custody. After this the men attacked the bazaars, looted the shops and injured shopkeepers.

It is stated that, as a result of an official enquiry, the police being in danger of their lives, the firing was held to be justified.

The place is now under an armed guard and the situation is quiet.

PICKETING OF BANKS.

In pursuance of a No Gold Export Campaign, Congressmen have extended picketing activities to Banks interested in the export of gold from India. Three British Banks in the city are being picketed since morning.

TREATS ON DOOR.

Ahmedabad, Jan 22.

A threat to murder a local Police Inspector, named Green was found inscribed on the doors of the police station in addition to boycott slogans.

WOMAN CONSTABLE.

Lucknow, Jan 22

A Anglo Indian widow has been recruited by a head constable of the Lucknow Police in connection with Civil Disobedience on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem.

She is without a uniform but is given a badge and placed on duty in the Amroha City, the storm centre where she will assist the Civil Police in arresting women Congress workers and Pickets.

She is believed to be the first woman so appointed in India.

Similar appointments are to be made in Allahabad and Cawnpore.

GANDHIJI'S THIRD SON SENTENCED.

Bardoli, Jan. 21.

Mr. Ramdas Gandhi was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment (Ramdas is Mr. Gandhi's third son, the youngest is Devidas). "Independent"

WHAT ACTUALLY TAKES PLACE IN INDIA.

Impressions of an Eye Witness.

Dr. S A Wiekremasinghe, Member, Ceylon State Council, who has returned from a tour in India after having visited Calcutta, Benares, Puri and Madras, among other places, gives his impressions of the Indian movement in an article to the Ceylon Daily News. Following are some extracts from it:—

I met students and professors of the Calcutta and Benares Universities and of the Poet's University at Santiniketan. They are all waiting to offer their services in the struggle for the freedom of their country. It is only a matter of time before they walk out from their quiet retreats to face the bullet or the lathi or to languish in Jail.

At every important Railway Station one sees the sad spectacle of political prisoners, all cultured people whose refined features and dignified behaviour stand in tragic contrast to the coarse featured soldier or the uneducated Indian Policeman who arrest these patriots

Continued up.

Gandhiji's Life in Jail

LETTER TO MIRA BAI

Bombay, Jan. 22

In a letter this week to Mira Bai (Mira Blade) Mr. Gandhi gives an account of his own and Mr. Vallabhai Patil's health

Referring to his 'spinning wheel', Mr. Gandhi says he is as yet not spinning more than 200 yards daily. He is still busy with his arrears of sleep. He takes at least two hours' walking exercise during the day and adds that he is doing a fair amount of reading

—"Observer."

Continued

and take them to various parts of the country where goals are not already full or to schools and other public buildings improvised as goals.

Lathi blows, guns, water hose on women students, all result in adding more fuel to the fire. Red-Cross Ambulances belonging to the Congress are smashed, the nurses, volunteers and the drivers are belaboured, and in consequence the injured are made to suffer in agony on the streets. In Madras I met some Europeans who were organising a deputation to request the Police Commissioner to stop the brutal assaults on Indian nurses.

The Shooting in Benares

I was in Benares when the military opened fire on the unarmed crowd. When the news of Mahatmaj's arrest reached the city, a group of women volunteers walked through the streets announcing a protest meeting for the following day. Several hours before the appointed time the military arrived in armoured cars with rifles and took possession of the Town Hall, where the meeting was to be held. The people gathered in thousands all unarmed and bareheaded. It was humanly gathered to protest against the arrest of the saintly leader. They assembled in spite of the Magistrate's order, in spite of the armed military and in spite of the Ordinances. To state that the crowd showed a violent attitude was not only inaccurate but criminal. The military armed with all the implements of brute force were overpowered by the moral value of the non violent protest, and the spiritual nature of the mass veneration of the saintly leader. In their utter desperation and their inability to accept the victory of moral values the military opened fire and twenty rounds were fired killing several and injuring several hundreds.

I witnessed the scene at the voluntary Hindu Hospital where over 200 of the injured were treated. The Congress volunteers brought the wounded, who were without exception in a dazed condition. Thousands flocked to the hospital gate to see the wounded, several doctors immediately arrived to volunteer help. The gentleness and efficiency of the Indian nurses were remarkable. The feeling of sympathy from the crowd and their eagerness to do everything possible to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded made me realize that every bullet which penetrated the skin of a victim made thousands feel the sanctity of the great suffering that the nation was undergoing in the cause of freedom.

The question may be asked whether national activities are at all possible in face of all these repressive measures. The answer is simple. Every Indian knows that the Congress movement is the only way to save both the country and their own self respect. Open propaganda is not an indispensable factor now. Years of political education through actual social work and propaganda by trained Congress volunteers and Youth Leagues have enlightened the masses. Wherever I went I made it a special point to question the ordinary people. Not only were they convinced of the righteousness of Mahatma Gandhi's policy, but they did not know of anyone who disagreed with his policy. Only in one instance did I get the reply that there were people who disagreed with Mahatma Gandhi and they were Government Servants and a few title-seekers who bask in Government patronage. But the position of these co operators who are patronised by the Government and specially favoured with Knightships and Ministries and fat jobs, can be well understood when one realises that during the last three years none of these people has been able even to summon a public audience to express their views.

I questioned some illiterate fishing women about Mahatma Gandhi. These women spend the day in lagoons catching prawns with their hands. They had never seen Mahatma Gandhi, but they all knew his name and what is more, they believe that he is the Saint who is working for their welfare.

Rural Reconstruction Work.

—:O:—

ASSOCIATION FORMED AT CHANKANAL.

An association to look after the interests of the village of Obankasai was inaugurated last week. The objects of the association are varied, some of which are sanitation, settling disputes and stopping litigation, encouraging local industries etc.

Messrs S. Shrivapadhasundaram and T. N. Subbiah addressed a meeting of the people of Obankasai on the chief items of social work in which the association should interest itself. A strong committee has been appointed to organise and carry on the work.

Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy.

—:O:—

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

Dr Ananda K Coomaraswamy, who has been Ke per of Indian Art at the Boston Museum of fine arts since 1917, has been appointed Fellow for Research in Indian, Persian and Muhammadan Art.

Dr. Coomaraswamy with the support of Sir Denham Ross, it is stated, has built up the most important East Indian collection in America and by his great learning has made various contributions to its interpretation.

MATRIMONIAL

RAJARATNAM—SABARATNAM.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Rajaratnam son of Mr. A. P. Ananthar, Retired Overseer and Mrs. Ananthar of Vaddukoddal West with Annapoornasimmi, youngest daughter of Mr. S. Sabaratnam, Clerk, Land Registry Office, Jaffna, and Mrs. Sabaratnam of Vannarponnai West, and the marriage will take place at the bride's residence at Vannarponnai West on Thursday the 25th January 1932 at 11-30 p. m.

Mis. 451. 25.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Jaffna Frind-in-Need Society Limited will be held at the Ridgeway Memorial Hall on Tuesday the 26th January at 4 45 p.m.

Mr. E. T. Dyson, G. A. N. P, President, will preside.

BUSINESS.

- 1 To read notice convening the Meeting.
- 2 To read and confirm minutes of the previous Annual General Meeting.
- 3 To submit for adoption Hony. Secretary's Report for the year ending 31st, December 1931.
- 4 To submit for adoption Hony. Treasurer's statement of accounts for the same year.
- 5 Election of Officers Bearers & Managing Committee.

Jaffna, R. R Nallab, 9th Jan. 1932. Hony. Secretary. Mis 449 21 & 25.

NOTICE.

In order to avoid inconvenience and delay, our friends, who are good enough to send us advertisements, are kindly requested to see that the same are sent to us at least a day earlier than the date of publication.

Manager.

OBITUARY.

Ms. A ARUNASALAM

The death occurred on the 20th instant of Mr. A Arunasalam, merchant, Vannarponnai West, and father of Messrs. A. Maittaganem, Chief Clerk, Land Registry, Mullative, and A. Somasundaram of the Municipality, Colombo

The funeral took place the next evening

Ford's "Baby Cars."

Mr. Henry Ford is entering the "Baby" car market, according to a Michigan newspaper, which says that twelve Baby Fords have secretly been shipped to England. These are under ten feet long, with bumper width of 55 inches and a height of 58 inches and the four cylinder engine is eleven inches long.

Pirampattai Riot Case.

26 ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

REVOLVER SHOT AND NOT RIFLE.

The District Court of Jaffna was crowded with over a thousand people eager to witness the Pirampattai Riot case in which 31 accused of whom 27 are mungers stood charged with riot, unlawful assembly and causing hurt to the police.

The case which has taken ten days before Mr. D. H. Balfour was brought to a close on Monday last, Mr. H. T. Ganasckere, Crown Counsel assisted by Mr. G. H. Bromley conducted the prosecution while the first 26 accused were defended by Mr. G. G. Ponnampalam instructed by Mr. T. C. Rajarajam. The rest were defended by Mr. V. Joseph instructed by Mr. R. R. Nalliah.

Police Vidan T. Subbiah of Chankank East giving evidence for the prosecution said that he accompanied the police party to the crematorium. He made an entry on the spot. He gave some names to the police and the rest by the Pallas. He made a statement to the police constable. He saw the 7th accused stabbing the Inspector. The Inspector shot a man. He came out with a knife. He did not come in a peaceful manner.

Under cross-examination he stated that he was drawing Rs. 25 a month as allowance. He got about Rs. 50/- for his sister's husband. He did not hold any receipt or letter in support of the Rs. 50/-. He was putting up a palatial building, costing about Rs. 20,000/-. It may cost about Rs. 30,000/- to Rs. 40,000/-. It was the biggest bungalow in Jaffna. He denied getting money from Pallas to allow them to stop. When asked how he was able to put up a house with Rs. 75/- a month witness stated that he mortgaged a piece of land for Rs. 8000/- and another land for Rs. 2600/- He could not give accounts for the rest.

Counsel asked whether he had taken any liquor that day. Witness answered in the negative. Counsel asked the Court to ask the Mudaliyar to smell witness' mouth. The Mudaliyar said that witness was smelling of liquor. Witness explained that the liquor was taken the previous night.

After some more witness gave evidence the prosecution closed its case.

The first witness called by the defence was Capt. S. R. Spicer of the Ceylon Defence Force. How long have you been in the British army? For twenty seven years. Been active services? Yes in the last war. You long have you been serving in the Defence Force? For fifteen years. During the last ten years you were called to give expert evidence on fire arms and bullets? Yes. In 1922 you were called to give evidence in the case called the C.L.I. murder case? Yes. You gave expert evidence? Yes, and carried out experiments with Mr. C. T. Symons Government Analyst. You know the action of the 303 rifle bullet? Yes, and of a Revolver? Yes.

You gave evidence at the Galle Assizes in the Taluk murder case? Yes. The ammunition used for a Revolver is small? Yes. Lead bullets? Yes. What is the Velocity of the revolver bullet? 870 feet a second. What is the velocity of the 303 rifle bullet? It develops a high velocity of 2,444 feet per second.

The velocity between the two is a tremendous difference? Yes. During the last War dum-dum bullets were used? It was used on both sides. There were complaints by the Allies and the Germans that dum-dum bullets were used? Yes. The 303 bullet explodes up to 75 yards. If it meets with any resistance it can explode earlier. Does a high Velocity bullet have a rotary action? Yes it is given a rotary action.

In the Taluk Murder case you saw the injury described by the Doctor? Yes. The wound of the entry was on the hip bone? Yes. At what point was it fired? 75 yards.

The hip bone is much tougher than the bone on the forehead? Yes a high velocity bullet can pierce the skull more easily than through the thigh bone. You have heard the evidence of the doctor in this case? Yes. If a 303 bullet struck a person on the forehead what will be the size of the wound of entry? It would not be more than a quarter inch. I have seen wounds of entry in many instances. It would have a bluish hole and very little blood will ooze out.

In the evidence the doctor said that the wound of entry was half an inch in diameter? Yes. Would you expect a 303 bullet fired at a range of 8 to 15 or 20 yards to cause a wound half an inch in diameter? If it was direct a bullet would not cause such a wound. If a revolver was fired I would expect such a wound of entry. If at 20 yards distance a 303 bullet is fired entering the forehead one inch from the middle line and half inch from the eye brow what sort of wound of exit would you expect? I would expect a wound as big as my palm.

Would you expect the brain matter to be thrown out? Yes I would expect much more extensive protrusion of the brain matter. What is your opinion with regard to the wound? In my opinion taking into account the wound of entry and exit, I am absolutely certain that a 303 revolver was used. Witness when asked by Counsel replied that he could prove his contention by experiments.

Is it possible for a man 5 feet 8 inches high to be shot by a rifle aimed from the hip? It is a matter of sheer luck, it would be very difficult to take aim.

People consider you a good shot? Yes. The Court asked Capt. Spicer several questions after which he said that he was positively certain that the wound was caused by a 303 revolver. The defence called about five of the accused to give evidence. They denied that they took part in the riot.

Mr. Ponnampalam addressed the Court for about an hour. The Judge discharged 26 accused and found guilty K. Rangar, T. Sogarespillai, V. Theigo, M. Sellaudurai and C. Ponniah and sentenced the first 2 accused to 4 years R.I. and sentenced the rest three accused to 2 years R.I. Application for appeal was filed and the accused were allowed of appeal of Rs. 1000/- for the first two and Rs. 500/- for the rest.

Jaffna as the Hub of Ceylon History.

BY D. RAJAKARIAR.

(Concluded from our last issue.)

The following is the concluding portion of a lecture delivered by Mr. D. K. Rajakarlar, at the Rotary Club at Klang, F.M.S. It raises some controversial issues in Ceylon history:

While the Naga Kings were ruling at Manipuram, Prince Vijaya, the most adventurous of an adventure-loving nation embarked with 700 followers and with an equal number of women and children in search of fresh woods and pastures new. He sailed from Kalinga in Orissa. He conquered Jaffna and built a city in the north eastern corner of Jaffna and called it Sinhapura, which in later times, was to become famous in the history of Jaffna as Singal Nagar. The ruins of this city covered over with sand can still be seen at Vallipuram. He had his permanent residence at Kadiramalai during which time he was engaged in building and restoring temples in different parts of the Island. His town of Tambapanni was built much later after his marriage with Kuvenci, a Yakkha princess, when he met during his travels. Since the marriage with the Queen of Yakkhas he decided to conquer their kingdom and eventually he became the first King of Ceylon.

Three Kingdoms

The Naga Kings, however, continued to rule at Kadiramalai by paying tribute to Vijays, for in the 2nd century A.D. we find that a Chola King, Kelli Velayan, married the daughter of the Naga King of Jaffna. We must remember that there were three kingdoms in Southern India at that time. They were Chera, Chola and Pandia. After the death of Vijaya came Kulankal Arya Chakravathy (Emperor). From him descended 12 Chakravathys who ruled for years peacefully. We have, however, on record that the peace of the Jaffna kingdom was disturbed twice during the reign.

The Iron fort, which was a menace to the seafaring trade of Jaffna was destroyed, says the Chinese traveller Hiouen Thsang, by Karikala Chola, the greatest of the early Chola Kings, who in the 1st century conquered Ceylon and carried away many captives.

At another time it is on record that Parakrama Bahu the Great conquered Jaffna and made it a tributary state of his. During this period it is very likely that Sinhalese migrated and settled down in certain parts of Jaffna so we can find from certain place names in Jaffna which have Sinhalese origin such a Kokavil, Kondavil etc. Excavations made by Dr. Peiris, of the Ceylon Civil Service, have revealed at Kanioradai Buddhist relics which show that Buddhistic monasteries were built during his period in Jaffna.

Portuguese Invasion

The Tamils seemed to have gained the ascendancy during a very short time and the Sinhalese re-migrated to the South, conditions being unfavourable for them.

Then the kings of Jaffna reigned unmolested till the Portuguese came during the first half of the 17th century and wrested the kingdom from the last Tamil King, Sangili in 1618. The provocation for this was Sangili's massacre of 600 converts to Roman Catholicism by Francis Xavier at Mannar, which was then a dependency of the Tamil Kingdom. The Portuguese reign extended for nearly 40 years, after which the Dutch came into occupation, having conquered the Island from the Portuguese. The Dutch continued their sway over the whole Island including Jaffna till 1798 when the English took over the Island from them.

Ancient Civilization

The Nagas living in Jaffna being the race nearest to India would naturally have been akin to the South Indians—with whom they were in constant communication—in their religion, manners, customs, language as also in their modes of thinking. There is ample literature in South India from which we can gain an insight into the habits and manners and into the state of civilization of the people of Jaffna between 200 B.C. and 800 A.D.

In addition to the indigenous civilization of the Nagas which is admitted by the Greek writers, the large volume of commercial intercourse they had with foreign nations would have given them facilities to improve in their arts and sciences in industries and in their modes of life.

Among the ancient Hindu agriculture and commerce were considered to be of the highest importance; handicrafts and the fine arts received the greatest patronage.

The uncertainty of rainfall caused stupendous engineering works to be taken up in the shape of irrigation channels and tanks which are found in the Northern Province.

Rice brought in a large revenue to the State and gave to the country that material affluence which was reflected in the immense tanks and dagobas the ruins of some of which yet remain to attest the truth. Weaving was another important industry. Cotton was cultivated in the Jaffna Peninsula and in Vanni to a large extent that a great deal was exported. Paritural (Parit-cotton, tural—port, speaks for the truth of it.

The important industry of pearl fishing was a Government monopoly from the earliest times. The Jaffna fishing was so important that Megasthenes, the Grecian Ambassador to the Court of Chandra Gupta, writing in 3rd century B.C., said that Ceylon was more productive of gold and large pearls than India. Chank fishing which was carried on in the sea between Mannar and Jaffna from time immemorial must have given work to

a very large number of chank fishers and chank cutters. This is confirmed by Dr. Peiris during his excavations at Kanioradai. Further Mr. Muttavelu Pillai, an old resident of this village, turned up carloads of these cores a few years ago and had them burnt for lime.

There is ample evidence in the works of Tamil and Greek authors, that was extensively practised by the Tamils and the Nagas. Masted ships set with sails ploughed the seas. They were loaded with articles of merchandise, pearls, muslin, sandal-wood, cinnamon, pepper, spices, salt and salted fish.

Large ships intended for this ocean trade were built in some of the northern ports, and the industry though in a dying state is still being continued at Kayis and Valvettilural.

Tools

Iron implements and brass utensils appear to have been in general use, but excavations up to date have not brought up many brass articles. Iron appears to have been smelted out of ore found in Ceylon, for many iron smelting forges have been unearthed. The iron output must have been large as it enabled the rulers of Motato to erect an Iron Fort. Axes and spears, javelins and arrow heads were made of iron.

Pottery of different shapes and sizes, glazed and unglazed were in use. This is evidenced by large quantities of broken pieces found near ancient ruins.

Commerce.

A great deal of information regarding the kingdom of Jaffna and the important part it played between the 9th and 14th centuries can be gathered from the writings of early Mohammedan travellers and from mediaeval European writers. These works are found now in the British Museum and in Continental Libraries.

Among these writers are found Suleyman (815 A. D.), Abu Zaid (916 A. D.), El Kazwani (1275 A. D.), Marco Polo (1284 A. D.), El Edrisi (11th century), John of Muevesorvio (1292 A.D.) Ibn Batuta (1344 A. D.) of Tangier and others.

It is gathered from these that the kingdom of Jaffna contained the most important marts and emporia for the distribution of trade to the different parts of India and Ceylon and to countries further West and further East. Merchants from Arabia, Egypt, and Rome, India, China and Java frequented these marts. According to the Periplus, everything made in Jaffna and the greatest part of what was brought from Egypt came to the ports of Jaffna and were distributed from there. The Phoenicians, the Arabs, the Ethiopians, the Persians, the Greeks and the Romans from the West the Chinese, the Javeneese and the Barmese from the East, not to speak of the nations of India, vied with each other at various times to monopolise the trade in Jaffna.

It is on record that about 1000 years ago before the Christian era, the fleets of King Solomon piloted by the experienced and adventures seamen of Phoenicia called at the seaports of South India and Ceylon in search of materials for the building of the great temple at Jerusalem and carried away gold, silver, ivory and precious stones from Ophir. The king's ships also went to Tarshish and every three years came the ships of Tarshish bringing gold, silver, ivory, apes and peacocks." It is suggested that Ophir was the country of the O-iyar, a tribe of the Nagas who lived in and round the part of Mantai (Matot) which was also known as Tiruketiwarum and Tarshish is only a corrupted form of Tiruketiwarum.

Conveyance

In the matter of locomotion and conveyances, those early times were not far behind the present day. Royalty rode on elephants, horses, chariots including a coach and four were not uncommon and mechanical contrivances similar to the motor car and the aeroplane appear to have been in use. We learn from the Ramayana, composed about six centuries before Christ, that Ravana, the Yakkha King of Ceylon, abducted Sita the wife of Rama, from Central India and carried her off to Ceylon on an aerial car, that his uncle Kubera had a similar machine and that Indrajit, the son of Ravana, while fighting against the armies of Rama dropped bombs containing poisonous gas on the enemy from an aeroplane and rendered them insensible.

Food

The food of the people consisted chiefly of rice, dry fruits, vegetables, milk and curd, meat of goats and fowls and fish and crabs according to the surroundings and conditions in which they lived.

The people of whatever class or tribe they belonged were very hospitable and guests were entertained with honour and respect. That hospitality was considered one of the chiefest of the virtues can be inferred from the fact that the poet Tiruvalluvar allotted one chapter of his Kural in praise of it.

Flowers

Flowers played an important part in the social and religious life of the rich and poor. They were offered to gods, adorned places of worship, made into garlands for men and women or used for vase decorations in the houses. Flowers represented feelings of love and hatred.

Women enjoyed great freedom and liberty. Young men and women met each other freely in pleasure gardens, in groves, and in the fields where girls were engaged in guarding the crop. They fell in love and later married with the consent of the parents.

Women received as much encouragement as men in the matter of education. Some of the best poems—mostly heroic—found scattered among the several anthologies of the Third Sangam are by the Tamil poetesses. The women of the Pana tribe known as Vraliyar used to dance in the presence of and compose extempore verses in praise of their magnificent patrons. Oviyar, the authoress of the collection of moral aphorisms, which still forms one of the subjects of instruction in every Tamil school, was a woman of the Pana tribe. Out of 200 names of poets mentioned, thirty at least appear to be those of women.

The Kings, princes and chiefs were patrons of literature and music, and minstrels flocked to the Court for singing and receiving presents. Tamil poetry was of three kinds, Iyal, Isai and Nadigam (classical, lyric and dramatic). There were 10 different tunes. Lyrical and dramatic poems were sung to music.

Religion.

Fah Hien the Chinese Pilgrim who visited Ceylon in the year 413 A. D. remarks briefly "By the strength of his divine foot he (Buddha) left the print of his feet to the north of the royal city (Anuradhapura) and the print of the other on the summit of a mountain. Of these two foot prints the one on the mountain was no doubt the same as the one on Adam's Peak; but the other was the one in Jaffna, the site of which is still called Tiruvadi Nilai (position of the Sacred Feet) at the beach near Chulipuram. A large number of Buddhist Viharas and Dagobas arose not only in the Peninsula but also in the adjacent islands and Kanioradai on account of its importance as the place of Buddha's second advent to Lanka and as the capital of the north, received special marks of royal favour as is evidenced by the number of Buddhist remains that are found scattered near the village. Since the downfall of Buddhism in India, mainly through the aggressive influence of the Salva Saints—Sambandar, Appar, and Sundarar, the Devaram hymners, and Manikka Vassgar—in whose time it is alleged that the Buddhist monks who went from Ceylon were defeated in a controversy with him, Hinduism began to gain ground in Ceylon. Although the prevailing religion was Buddhism, yet the worship of Hindu gods was admitted in Buddhist temples and when the rule of the Kalinga Kings became predominant in the north, Hinduism once again became the prevailing religion there. Hinduism was the religion before Buddhism was introduced during the time of Devanampiyak Tissa and Siva was the chief deity.

How far the people of Ceylon had, in the early centuries of the Christian era, advanced in the allied sciences of astronomy and astrology can be gauged from the fact that the sciences have made no progress since. This knowledge was confined to a class of people called Astrologers and the development of the science has long been stationary. There were in use appliances and devices to measure time. A Naliggal Vattil (a cup which sank in water exactly in a Naliggal—24 minutes)—was in common use.

Elu was the spoken language and Tamil was the Court language. The poets, kings, and pundits cultivated it for literary purposes. Tamil continued to be the Court language of Ceylon Kings for several centuries.

Government

The Naga and the Yakkha kingdoms were the seats of well-organized monarchical government dating as far back as, or even earlier than, the period of the Ramayana. The monarchy was hereditary and absolute and the purity of the royal blood was maintained by means of intermarriages with other royal houses. These kingdoms contained cities, towns, and villages and armies and forts. There are confirmed by Mr. Donald Obeyesekere in his Ceylon history where he says: "Jaffna at the time of conquest by Parakrama Bahu VI. was a populous city with wide streets, storied houses, fine gardens, palaces and Hindu Temples."

About 50 A. D. when Claudius was Emperor of Rome, a ship in which the freedman of Annus Picomus was sent to collect the revenues of Arabia was caught by the monsoon and carried to Hippuros, a point which is still known by its Tamil equivalent Kadiramalai, and which was at that time a landmark of Ceylon for those who navigated the Arabian Sea. Here the mariners were kindly received by the people and taken to the king who treated them hospitably. Ojbearing of the greatness and magnificence of Rome, he wished to make an alliance with the Roman Emperor. He sent an Embassy consisting of four persons, the chief of whom one was named Arachiar, a man of Jaffna, to the Court of Claudius.

There were two forts, one at Kadiramalai and the other at Mantai. The forts were surrounded by impregnable ramparts from which at times of war and siege, sharp arrows were discharged from machines. They were further strengthened by high walls difficult to scale and by deep moats. The fort was also surrounded by thick and impenetrable thorny jungles. The traces of the ancient moat at Matota are still visible.