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Hindu Organ.

HINDU ORGAN
AND
INTHUSATHANAM

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus.

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IMPROVEMENT OF THE WANNI

SOME SUGGESTIONS

By Mudaliar C. Rasanayakam,
(Retired C. C. S., Colombo.)

THE ONCE fertile Wann, considered the granary of Ceylon, has with the advent of malaria and the extinction of village tanks due to the neglect of repairing the breaches, now become desolate. The ever increasing jungle is slowly but gradually displacing the prosperous villages of old, and it will not be long before the whole area becomes a thick jungle or an arid waste. Early steps are taken to check malaria and to improve the condition of the starving.

The villages of the Wann consist generally of a group of houses built on a hillside, the existing tanks adjacent to paddy fields irrigated by the tank. Their situation is such that no big scheme could be adopted to make them malaria proof. Therefore, each village should be treated as a separate unit and measures adopted to suit each case. These measures should be the least expensive with which the villagers can easily co-operate, and productive of early results. No scheme in which the villagers and their Headmen have no scope of co-operation can hope to attain any success.

What They Should Aim At

- The measures to be adopted should be directed towards:
- (A) the removal of physical causes which help the breeding of mosquitoes and the destruction of mosquitoes and their larvae,
 - (B) the removal of germs from the bodies of infected persons, and
 - (C) the improvement of the economic condition of the villagers.

The connection between susceptibility to malarial infection and material prosperity is so well established that it may be taken as an axiomatic truth that the increase of malaria is proportionate to the decrease in the material prosperity of the villager. The well-nourished and better-housed villagers are better able to withstand malarial infection than ill-nourished ones. Hook-worm infection also helps to reduce the resisting power against malaria. Any measure directed towards the prevention of malaria should also be coupled with an anti-hook-worm campaign in order to make success more certain and lasting.

A

1. Living Quarters

- (a) People should be helped to put up comfortable and well ventilated houses even with jungle sticks.
- (b) All jungle growth within a radius of 150 yards of the village should be cut down and burnt. The ground should be clean weeded and drained.
- (c) All hollows and puddles should be filled up or drained.
- (d) The ground level of the houses should be raised.
- (e) Houses should not be allowed to be built within a certain distance of each other in order to aid free ventilation.
- (f) All surface pollution should be eliminated and if necessary pit latrines should be provided.
- (g) All household rubbish should be collected at a common centre, and

burnt periodically.
(h) No cattle should be permitted to stand or walk about in the village or to be tied or herded near houses. Two communal galas should be provided for each village to be used according to the direction of the winds. This would prevent all miasmas pervading the living quarters.

ashes of the burnt rubbish should be removed from the galas should be in pits and used as manure.

Tanks and Wells

(i) The tanks and wells should be periodically examined and between the tanks and wells should be periodically examined and between the tanks and wells should be periodically examined.

(j) Fish in tanks should be preserved as they are the natural enemies of the mosquitoes. Larvae eating fish should be introduced into all the tanks. The present custom of killing all the fish in a tank should be stopped.

(k) The beds of the tank should be gradually deepened to contain more water. The beds which are annually silted are being totally neglected at present. The earth used for the strengthening and raising of the bunds should be taken from the bed of the tank. The system of taking earth from below the bunds and leaving the pits open should be stopped. These pits are splendid hatching places for mosquitoes. The worst can be seen at Kanagarayankulam.

3. Fields

- (a) Every villager should be encouraged to cultivate his own part of paddy field whether as land owner or in arde.
- (b) No water rate should be charged for water irrigated from a village tank unless it is fed by a major tank. Even in such cases no rate should be recovered until the village is made into a model village.
- (c) The water led into the fields from the tank should be allowed to flood bed by bed in order to induce movement of the water as mosquitoes do not breed in running water.

4. General

- (a) There is a well established belief that mango trees prevent malaria and that it is poisonous to mosquitoes. The cultivation of mango trees should be encouraged. The wholesale slaughter of crocodiles too should be checked as they help in keeping down crabs which seriously damage the bunds.
- (b) Every headman should be given a supply of quinine for the use of the villagers.
- (c) To each Chief Headman's division should be attached an Apothecary and a Sanitary Inspector to carry out the necessary measures and to administer unto the people during the malaria season.
- (d) Every village should be provided with a mosquito proof sick room to which infected persons may be removed and the infection controlled.
- (e) All minor headmen should be instructed in elementary hygiene and

No Cambridge Junior after 1935

STATE COUNCIL'S DECISION

Importance of a Local Board of Examiners

The report of the Executive Committee of Education recommending that the Cambridge Junior Examination be no longer approved for Ceylon English Schools as from 1936 was approved by the State Council on Thursday last.

Mr. Nevins Selvadurai felt that unless they had a proper Board of Examiners who could maintain the standard and were competent to mark the papers, the Ceylon Examination would not be a success. Sir Baron Jayatilaka said that the question of adequate Board of Examiners would be settled when the Ceylon University was established. There would be examinations conducted by that University, which would replace those like the Cambridge Examinations being held in the island.

Mr. Natesan stressed the importance of a competent Board of Examiners. He would welcome the change as there was the possibility of paying greater attention to certain studies, like Ceylon history, which found no place in the Cambridge Examinations. Mr. Natesan suggested to the Minister of Education that it would be desirable from the start to make use of the services of Lecturers and Professors in the University College. If that was done, a high standard could be maintained.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF MONEY ORDERS

Sub-Postmaster Charged

At the Kayts Police Court, sub-Inspector Corea of the Jaffna Police filed a plaint charging Mr. K. Appathurai, sub-Postmaster and Chairman, Village Committee, Delft Island, with having committed forgery of four money orders alleged to have been issued by his brother, Mr. K. Kandasamy, acting sub-Postmaster, Delft, and cheated the Postmaster of Vannarponnai, and Manipay Post Offices by inducing them to deliver to him Rs. 150 on each of the money orders which had been issued without funds. Summons were issued on all witnesses for the 12th instant. The accused is said to be absconding since January.

It is understood that the Police are going into the Village Committee accounts of Delft on instructions from the Government Agent.

sanitation. To start with, the various M. O. O. and M. O. H. H. may be requested to give a course of lectures on division days at the Kachecheris. Then a regular system of headmen probationers should be established. Young men who answer to the literary standard of the 'Monitor Class' or to a higher standard should be selected and given a training in sanitation, hygiene, first aid and agriculture. All minor headmen should be given to these men. Thus within a decade there will come into existence a class of headmen who will help the different departments on the

Continued on page 3

Rural Products Company

HOW TO MAKE RURAL UPLIFT WORK SELF-SUPPORTING

A DECCAN EXAMPLE

THE Proprietor of the Company was working in the Rural Uplift Movement since its inception in 1930. The proprietor took part in this movement actively from the first Rural Uplift Conference held in June 1931. He worked in this movement in different capacities in addition to his work of water-finding. He was the Publicity Secretary of the first Conference and the General Secretary of the second Conference. He was also the Secretary of the Standing Committee appointed by the Second Rural Uplift Conference. Besides this he edited an agricultural monthly by name Shetaki and Shetkari for over a year. He worked as the Organiser of the Deccan Agricultural Association and stayed at Rural Uplift Centre at Khed-Shivapur. He conducted a preliminary survey of a village named Arui included in the above centre and where it was proposed to extend the work of the centre. The survey was planned and worked out by him. He had also occasion to tour the several districts of Maharashtra when he visited practically all Rural Uplift Centres and discussed the question with several workers personally. He wrote several articles relating to different aspects of Rural Reconstruction and read papers at the Rural Uplift Conferences and the Indian Science Congress. He also sent a note to H. E. the Governor of Bombay making his suggestions. During this period he had been thinking as to how this work could be financed as that was felt to be the crying need.

Idea

During this period one thing was clearly seen. It was the want of money for such Rural Uplift work as was planned in the bodies where the proprietor had opportunities to work. Any idea was alright but to see it through finances are a primary necessity. The second fact that was evident was the displacement that new introductions had caused without in any way adjusting the displaced commodities. The main introductions that worked as an economic setback to the cultivator were found to be the Motor Lorry, the husking machine, the oil mill and other iron machinery. These helped in draining the cultivators, home without giving extra income which was required to pay the cost of the above-mentioned introductions. The time saved was lost in quarrels but not usefully spent. The attitude of the leader of this movement was more towards introductions and none towards adjustment, which condition if allowed to remain unchecked would lead to nothing short but chaos. It was found essential to have an individual who would work as a village guide to the villagers and suggest remedies or certain adjustments under good leadership. The question of finance again came up and result-

led in the formation "The Rural Products Company."

Progress

The proprietor then settled to experiment with two types of fruit that was practically wasted during the monsoon in the villages due to overproduction. Jambul and Lemon are these fruits that are commonly met with in the Deccan villages. These usually bear in the rainy season during the season the cultivator is also free and has little pressure of work. This fruit is very medicinal for diabetic patients as in the preliminary stages it acts as a curative. The seed of this fruit is also used as a medicine by diabetic patients. Besides this it is given in diarrhoea and dysentery. Lemon is another fruit which goes to waste in this same reason in many of the Deccan Villages. This was the second fruit that was attempted. This is also very helpful to keep health and acts as a very good heart tonic. These two fruits were selected for intensive work. Besides this some such juices as sugarcane juice, a preparation from lemon ginger, etc. under the name of Digestive and Guava Jelly and others were simply attempted.

Machinery and Equipment

For this to become a village industry the question of simple machinery and simple apparatus came up. The question of machinery could not be solved at once. One of the most essential machines that is required is the Crown capping machine. The machine was designed by the proprietor and was manufactured from material available in Poona and by the workmanship available in Poona while planning this machine all parts such as open screws, cast parts, tension springs were avoided so that the breakage is the least and none of the parts could go out of order. This machine has given excellent work. Ordinary household utensils were used and no outside machinery was required. The second point that was borne in mind was the number of persons employed. The number of persons was not allowed to exceed four on any single day of manufacture. The third point that was taken into consideration was the space utilised during the manufacture which was a maximum of 15' x 20'. All these factors were considered with a view that the production should be fully controllable by the village guide for it is meant.

Scope of Work

If under these conditions the guide works for two to three months in the year he should be able to manufacture about 3,000 lbs. of total product which is expected to give him with due payment for sale, etc.) a sum of about Rs. 500/- annually. These will be the actual working centres. If any other materials are available at any other centre the finished products will vary. These villages or a group of about 10 villages should have a manufacturing centre. The manufacturing centres will form component parts of the Rural Products Company which shall essentially be a selling organisation for the products manufactured by these village centres. This shall be a

(Continued on Page 3)

There will be no issue of the "Hindu Organ" and the "Inthusathanam" on the 11th instant. The New Year Number will be issued on the 14th instant.

MANAGER.



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1935.

A LOST OPPORTUNITY

IT WOULD BE FUTILE TO DISGUISE any longer the disappointment nay resentment, with which the Tamils in the North view the conduct of the Sinhalese majority in the State Council which, in defiance of public opinion, eagerly supported and carried the motion for an enhanced duty on imported paddy. The protests of elector members, leaders of public opinion, political associations and the people have been of no avail. The arguments urged against the measure have been as water of duck's back. Even the admonitions of some of the councillors have been brushed aside.

It is not that the Hon. the Minister and his party had not the time to give thought to every aspect of the measure. There were many opportunities for the Minister to have repented and retraced his steps. But the Hon. Mr. D. S. SENANAYAKE is made of sterner stuff than his colleagues in the Council and the common folk whom he is out to upraise. Once he sets his heart on some 'big' scheme, there is none who can deflect him from his purpose. His schemes carry about them an air of cock-sureness that is impatient of criticism. Human reason is fallible but Mr. SENANAYAKE'S intuition is infallible. Therefore, he alone is right and all others are wrong.

The motion of the Member for Batticaloa North had received the blessings of the Minister of Agriculture, for he had no doubt that the additional tax would benefit the cultivator though he and his Committee were strongly of opinion that the remission of irrigation rates would not help the cultivator in the least. He therefore threw the weight of his influence in Council on the side of the motion. Wedded as he was to his principles, he did not care to enquire what TOM, DICK and HARRY in Jaffna ate.

There was every reason to have proceeded cautiously in the matter of taxing the food of the people, especially at a time when the local supply was inadequate to meet the demands of the people, and the terrible out-break of malaria had disclosed the appalling condition of famine and penury in many parts of the Island. There is also the spectre of food shortage haunting not a few of the paddy growing areas.

These are circumstances that any sagacious statesman would have taken into consideration before he launched out a policy of protection for the staple food of the people and raised the cost of living of the poorer classes.

The answers to the questionnaire issued by the Commissioner

for Agricultural Marketing, reveal the fact that there is wide-spread demand for local rice and that imported rice is ousting the local variety. Why not, then, tax rice too? The reason is not far to seek. Neither the Minister nor his party could hold out against the united opposition of the planting community and therefore rice was discreetly dropped out of the motion.

If paddy has been singled out for special treatment, the reason is that the Sinhalese majority in Council feels itself strong enough to treat with contempt the protests of the people of this province. The situation calls for united action. It is time that all sections of Tamil opinion merged their differences in a united and firm stand to conserve their interests to oppose the tyranny of mere numbers. The action of the State Council or rather the influential section in it will be a blessing in disguise if the Tamils should now learn to unite in thought and in action when the time arrives.

There is among the minority communities evidence of a sullen, angry and implacable mood which fastens on every grievance and feeds the fire of communalism in the country. It cannot be said that the Sinhalese leaders have done the least bit to allay this feeling among the minority communities. On the other hand, it would seem that they have not missed an opportunity to heighten communal suspicion and distrust.

At any rate, the motion for an enhanced import duty on paddy has jilted the people from their accustomed sense of self-complacency and security and intensified communal feelings. It may be that the present excitement will blow over, but something of the bitterness will remain, and will go up a peg at every new grievance and stop there waiting for a new life.

There is still room to retrieve the position. But, will the Sinhalese leaders see what is following in their wake or continue as ever before to look one way and row the other?

Any way, it must be quite plain to the meanest intelligence that an opportunity to conciliate the Tamils has been lost.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF TAMIL

The inaugural meeting of the above Society was held in the Vivekananda Society Hall, Colombo, on Saturday the 30th ultimo with a large gathering. The following officers were elected for the first year: President: Mudaliyar C. Rasnayagam, C.C.S. (ret'd.), J.P.; Vice-Presidents: Swami Vipulananda, B.Sc., Mr. Nennins Selvadurai, B.A., M.B.C., Rev. Francis Kingsbury B.A., Mr. W. R. Watson, B.Sc., and Mr. S. Periyathambiyar, B.A.; Secretary: Mr. M. S. Sevaratanam, B.A.; Assistant Secretary: Mr. V. Kandiah; Treasurer: Mr. A. Sabaratnam; Assistant Treasurer: Mr. T. Thiyagarajulu.

Council

Dr. Isaac Tambiah, Messrs. K. S. Arulanandhy, M. Sc., K. Kanagaratnam, M. M. Kulasekaran, B. Sc., M. S. Elyathambiyar, A. M. K. Coomaraswamy, B. Sc., J. T. Sathusamy Iyer, S. J. K. Crowther, B. A., K. Rameshchandra, A. Chittampalam, B. A., A. Vaithilingam, C. Muthuthambiyar, G. Sivanayagam, K. Ponniah, S. Munnayagam, S. Srinathambiyar, A. Arulanayagam, Pandit M. Nallathambiyar, Radhakrishnavar and Dr. A. Kanagaratnam.

Lectures were then delivered by Swami Vipulananda, Mudaliyar C. Rasnayagam, Rev. Francis Kingsbury and Mr. K. S. Arulanandhy.

Newsman Round The World

Weekly Record And Reference

"O Judgment, Thou Art Fleed to British Beasts"

NEITHER in fairy fiction nor in the dime novels of the modern Wild West do we come across anything so strange in conception and execution as the proposal of a hundred percent increase in import duty on paddy and its passage through the Council. Machination and mal-faction in fiction do no more than thrill the imagination, but the machination of the State Council against the people of the North not only enrages the imagination but substantially hits them in the plane of realities. Mischievous judgment in fiction is immaterial in so far as it inflicts no physical pain. But the mischievous judgment of the State Council causes mental twitch and physical strain. It is a sad, degrading part the majority has played. That it is a purposefully mischievous judgment of the majority, may be seen if certain facts are placed side by side.

Those who voted for the tax, do know that there is a shortage of food in most parts of the Island; that Government has ordered by Gazette notification that paddy cannot, and should not be transported from those paddy growing areas; that what those paddy-growing areas may spare for sale is not much even in normal times; that the process of threshing in vogue in Batticaloa and other centres, involves the mixture of sand and grit; and that that the marketing methods adopted in those areas make it impossible for the consumer to obtain a supply of pure fine paddy.

As against these facts of the situation the vote of the State Council is absolutely mischievous and one could have almost expected a mule to display a better sense of judgment. Did these Miracles-on-two-legs of the State Council who voted for the tax, ever think and weigh the problem before they propelled their puny pates for their profane pronouncement.

"Oh! That the mischief-making crew
Were all caught in batches
And were painted red and blue
That every one might know them!"

There is one consolation to the Tamils of the North in this otherwise dis-heartening and dismal picture. The division list on the motion shows that these honoured names appear against the motion: Messrs. E. W. Perera, G. K. W. Perera, A. E. Goonesinghe, Jayasuria, Frezeman, Schneider and Stewart-Smith. Even the Member for Mannar voted against the motion. Importance should be attached to the names of Messrs. E. W. Perera, G. K. W. Perera and A. E. Goonesinghe. These three gentlemen are more representative of the Sinhalese than Jayatilake and Senanayake Corporation. E. W. is an old stager, and champion of the country's rights and he and G. K. W. are the two Sinhalese members who may be said to be posted with any reliable knowledge of legislation, finance and economics, while Goonesinghe is the only democratic candidate, whatever limitations his rivals may urge against him, that Ceylon has produced in the accepted and popular sense of the term. The gratitude of the Northern people is due in full measure to these gentlemen and the others who voted against the motion.

The vote on the parallel motion on rice should make the Trincomalee Member penitent. He should realise that he has been led into an unenviable position and that his motion on paddy will no more help the paddy grower of the Eastern Province than will it enhance his

reputation for intelligent and independent thinking.

What will His Excellency do? Will he approve of the vote? or will he withhold his sanction? The only one course of action, in the name of justice, is for His Excellency to put his foot down on the vote as a perverse action of a motley crew of irresponsible Bedlamites. This action of the Council should be a chastening influence on the Northern Tamils.

The Swell and Unvarnished Tale

The Lord High Jobbers of the State Council work at high speed like the shock-headed Peter of Teutonic fiction. The high air they put on in the debate on Buddha Gaya and the domineering denunciation of the Leader in his reply to the suggestion that the Buddhists should do unto the Hindus what they ask of them do, are unerring expressions of a Swell which the Sinhalese leaders are in. This should be no part of the equipment of those who loudly proclaim devotion to the great religion whom they openly worship under the charm "fiddle" and whose holy writ have no right to call external and internal recognition of Barons, Bishops, and Silvan can be Buddhists than can the Portuguese.

It is an ironical fate that those who claim to be followers of one who preached and practised the simplest and the noblest of life should adopt a swaggering attitude towards those out of whose past arose their ideal. The late Jayasenananda Swami when he toured Ceylon some years ago, was approached for his aid in the movement for the restoration of Buddha Gaya. The Swami was so candid a man to misce words. He spoke straight when he said at a public meeting that the socialists and the Buddhists of Ceylon had the least of credentials for the possession of Buddha Gaya and that unless they reformed their lives and conform even in a small measure to the Dharma of the great Enlightened, they should not ask for the shrine and that they should hand over the Hindu shrines under their control to the Hindus.

Apart from this aspect of the question, it has been rightly asked what the State Council has to do with this religion question. Does not the Governor see an act of prostitution of the State Machinery? One should remind the Sinhalese people that their leaders of the day are undoing the harmonious relations between the two great religious and racial groups in Ceylon, which was the work of the great leaders of the generations gone by. This want of cordial feelings between the two groups will be prejudicial to the general progress of the country.

The Same Old Ruse

The peace mission of Mr. Anthony Eden to Poland, Russia and the Republic of Czechoslovakia, has been staged. The outcome of it all is well emphasized by an Italian newspaper when it warns the world that no great and enduring results should be expected of these peace talks which will culminate at Stresa. The Soviet attitude may be thought favourable to the collective Peace system which the English and the French have set their hearts upon. But no definite results are announced. The relations between Poland and the Soviet and between Germany and the Soviet will materially affect the concert. The situation that is developing is such as would render nugatory the proposal of an Eastern League. An alternative proposal to a collective Eastern Pact is a series of non-aggressive pacts between various countries with penal clauses to cut off supplies to offenders. The German position may be favourable to separate pacts. Until the

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN JAFFNA

Sir,—In the last New Year issue of the "Hindu Organ", Mr. V. Cumaraswamy B. A., the veteran Tamil scholar and historian, urged the desirability of local bodies establishing public libraries in the towns and villages. Happily, the Urban District Council, Jaffna, has taken over the maintenance and management of the Central Free Tamil Library, Jaffna. The Council has voted an annual recurrent grant of Rs. 1350 towards the library and placed the library in charge of a Committee composed of 7 members of the Council and 5 members of the public nominated by the Council. The Village Committee of Nainativu has also established its library and has applied to the Library Association for a grant towards the library. The Association will no doubt make that grant.

It is hoped that all the Village Committees in the Jaffna District will follow suit and establish their libraries before the next new year. I thank the "Hindu Organ" for encouraging the establishment of rural libraries.

I am, Sir,
Yours etc.

K. M. CHELLAPPAN,
Secretary.

Central Free Tamil Library
No. 435, Association, Jaffna.

Stresa has thrashed out the problem and made known the result, uncertainty and indecision will be the prevailing note.

Meanwhile the various nations are continuing the consolidation of their defences. Because of extraordinary expenses on the Army and the Navy, Germany is unable to balance her budget and the Finance Minister is granted larger powers to stimulate trade and agriculture. Fresh legislative acts are passed for closer union of all parts of Germany. One of them creates a Federal System of Judiciary. This act has been made an occasion for celebration throughout the country. The Saar caused recently a grave situation in Europe. Memel causes today. Memel is a small state on the Baltic Coast. It belonged to Germany before the war. Under the Versailles Treaty it was constituted into a self-governing unit under the overlordship of Lithuania. Germany has complained that Lithuania is by her recent activities, trying to completely annex the state to her dominion. The Governing Body in Memel supports the German charge, while Lithuania alleges that Germany is urging the 150,000 Germans in Memel to pull for reunion with Germany. The matter bids fair to become another disturbing factor in an already complex situation.

Other Events of Interest

The Irish Free State Citizenship Bill is the subject of fierce denunciations in the House of Lords. The Government is asked to take effective steps to prevent discrimination against Britons entering Ireland. It is likely that De Valera and the British will soon come to clash again. The British Government is drawing up a scheme of development of Colonial Forests. This scheme and the Scheme of Empire Defence are amongst other problems listed for consultation and discussion with the representatives of the various units of the Empire who will soon foregather for His Majesty's Jubilee.

The United States of America is launching on a Scheme of high taxation. A Bill to this effect has already been placed before the Government. It proposes a fifty per cent. tax on profits of six per cent. or less and a hundred per cent. tax on profits exceeding six per cent. On individuals it proposes six per cent tax on unreported earnings and a ninety four per cent. surtax on earnings in excess of a thousand dollars.

The woes of China are never relented. The Communists seem to hold the field. In an encounter the Government has suffered a defeat. The Communists push on their movement. It is a deliberate bid for dictatorship to which I referred last week. The Soviet seems to be financing the Red Army. Fear is expressed for the safety of foreigners in China.

PRIZE-DAY AT KOKUVIL

Should All Schools Be State-Controlled?

"The only solution for all the ill- under which our English Schools are suffering is to bring them under the direct control of the State," said Mr. A. Cumaraswamy, Principal, Jaffna Hindu College, speaking at the Prize Day of the Kokuvil Hindu English School which came off with great 'clat' on Thursday, the 4th April, commencing at 8.30 p.m.

Swami Vipulananda presided and the tastefully decorated hall was filled to overflowing by parents and supporters of the school. The proceedings began with Devaram and the singing of Welcome Songs specially composed for the occasion. The Head Master gave an account of his stewardship in a lengthy and interesting Report. He summarised the many-sided activities of his school and placed before the audience an exposition of the high ideals which they were aiming to instil into the minds of their pupils. This was followed by two interesting declamations, one in Tamil and the other in English.

School's Popularity

The chief item of the day was the distribution of prizes, the long list of prize-donors being read out by one of the members of staff and the number and variety of prizes awarded for both studies and sports stood as a good indication of the great popularity of the school. A special cash prize of Rs. 50/- donated by the Kokuvil Malayon Union for the best student in religious knowledge was awarded to Miss Mylvaganam Manonmani of the J.S.C. class. This was followed by an action song by the small children of the Vernacular School. Scenes from "The Post Office" by Tagore were staged by the boys, and the girl pupils made a creditable attempt to put on the board the interesting Puranic story "Thiruneelakandar" in Tamil. Their high standard of singing brought them rounds of applause. This brought the entertainments to a close.

State Control of Schools

Mr. A. Cumaraswamy, Principal, Jaffna Hindu College, was then called upon to address the audience. Speaking in English, he analysed the manifold difficulties under which our English Schools have to suffer. He classified the different types of school struggling for mere existence in our midst. In a number of them, education was only a means to an end while the end was something altogether different. To put an end to all this unhealthy competition the only course was for the State to take charge of all the English schools.

Lifeless Substitute

Swami Vipulananda then followed up with his address. He congratulated the school on its achievements during the past year. Great praise was due to its energetic and tactful Head Master, Mr. Kartigesu, and the loyal co-operation of his staff. It was such a happy augury to find that Tamil Literature and Music had been given such an important place in their curriculum. Incidentally he countered some of the arguments put forward by the previous speaker and pointed out how State control of schools would result in the substitution of a lifeless secular education divorced from religious and cultural ideals. He then addressed a few words of practical advice to the pupils.

After a vote of thanks to the Swami, the speaker and the well-wishers of the school who had so heartily responded the proceedings came to a close at about 9.30 p.m. with the singing of Devaram by Mr. Rasupillai, the Music Instructor of the School.

TRAINING SCHOOL COURSE

Three Years Instead Of Two

According to an amendment to the code of Regulations for Assisted Vernacular and Bilingual Schools, the Training School course has been fixed at three years instead of two, as at present.

Doctors And Apothecaries

The following are among the successful candidates at the final examination.

- First Class*
T. Nagendra
R. Nitchingam
Second Class
P. Rajasingham
Ordinary Pass
M. Ratnabalar
C. D. P. Babapulle
Second Apothecaries Exam.
S. Manikkarasa and S. Sankarapillai have passed the second apothecaries examination.

Rural Products Company

(Continued from page 1.)

The cooperative body which will be organising and marketing the products of the rural areas. The profits however will be divided in proportion to the amount of shares held. This shall be the ideal of the Rural Products Company. This is thus an important move towards the production of rural goods.

The Product

The product is the Ceylon Caping machine. While constructing this machine all open screws have been avoided. There are no cast parts in the machine and no tension springs. Thus there is practically no part that needs replacement any time. Besides it has been manufactured from materials available in any hardware shop and with technical labour available in Poona.

From lemon the following were manufactured:

1. Lemon Juice.
2. Dabdy.
3. Lemon oil from the rind.
4. Lemon water. The distillate over which lemon oil was collected.

In this case also none of the parts were wasted.

During manufacture it was the aim to see that none of the parts of the fruit were wasted which chiefly constituted the loss in manufacture and enhances the cost of one commodity as well the costs are to be charged of this one single product.

In lemon juice manufacture if the whole of the lemon is pressed the oil in the rind is also pressed and the juice gets bitter to taste. If instead the rind is left untouched and only the juice could be extracted then the oil would be recoverable and the juice also would be of better quantity.

With this view a lemon squeezer is planned and negotiations about its manufacture are well on way with the municipal workshop. In order to see the taste of such juice and to know the recovery of the oil the peel was scraped and the oil distilled. The juice is quite free from bitterness and the recovery of oil was 0.6% on wt. of the rind. This pure lemon oil is at present imported from Italy (Mesena) and at times sold as clear as Rs. 20/- per lb. The lemon oil was attempted with this double object in view.

If the lemon industry is taken up it will serve a double purpose. It will not only utilise a waste but also displace a foreign commodity. All the machinery that is needed could very easily be manufactured here only. It is the main aim to make this industry a perfectly indigenous and village one. Under these circumstances it will be possible to settle our own prices as we need not discount for an unknown factor viz. the cost of foreign machinery. The prices thus could be controlled and the production adjusted to the demand.

If the idea could be worked out then the question of financing and guiding Rural Uplift work could be automatically solved. The main idea while starting this work has been to make Rural Uplift work self-supporting by introducing a new line of manufacture.

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IMPROVEMENT OF THE WANNI

(Continued from page 1)
spot in promoting the health and economic condition of the people.

I. Chenas

(a) It is an admitted fact that most of the inhabitants of the Wannai are obliged to supplement their slender paddy crop with the produce of the Chena and there is no necessity to adduce all the arguments necessary to grant them that concession. A perusal of the précis of the history of Chena permits during the regime of some of the G. A. A. of N. P. and N. C. P. and the memoranda of A. G. A. A. of Mullaivivu are very illuminating on this question. On the assumption that Government will allow the grant of Chena permits to the discretion of the G. A. A., the only point to be considered is how to restrict the grant of chena cultivation to the best advantage of Government and the cultivator. It is a mistake to allow forests containing good timber to be cleared for chena cultivation indiscriminately.

Reserving Lands

A certain extent of jungle land should be reserved for communal purposes at the rate of at least 2 acres for each family. For a group of 100 families 200 acres will be required for one year and for 10 years 2000 acres. These 2000 acres or a proportionate extent according to the number of families in the group to be served may be permanently reserved for the purpose. After the timber trees in the reserve are removed by the Forest Department, the land may be allotted first to those landless villagers who had been trying to cultivate paddy on lands or as Varakudis, for the purpose of respecting the opinion of those who think that if the chenas are indiscriminately given, paddy cultivation will be neglected. Then land may be allotted to land owners who had cultivated their paddy fields. Out of the reserved extent, 100 or 200 acres can be cultivated every year and jungle-denuded land if sown with lantana seed will be fit for rotation cultivation in 5 years.

In this manner an extent of 200 acres will be sufficient for a group of 100 families if the rotation is to re-start in 10 years or for 200 families if in 5 years. Thus vast extents of virgin forest will be permanently saved. The present system of giving out valuable forest land for chena cultivation is wasteful. The whole sale destruction of such forests is a national loss which should be checked. It is nothing but perverted charity.

Industrial Produce

The people may cultivate kurakkan, cholam or irungu mixed with or followed by chillies and cotton. The chillies and cotton will bring money for the purchase of other necessities and paddy and kurakkan will be sufficient for food. Chenaing will not impoverish the land, if lantana is made to grow on the chenaed land. In the Kandyan provinces where chenaing is carried on on the sides of hills, lantana adds fertility to the soil so fast that rotation begins at the end of 5 years. The Government Agent N. P. has recommended an extent of 2 acre per head without distinction of sex or age. In the Wannai 5 persons can be put down as an average for a family and my suggestion of 2 acres for a family is not far wrong.

(b) Each village should be given cotton seed or seed of any other industrial produce which could be sown with the usual chena crop. This will bring to the villager an extra return without any additional labour. He may also raise the money crop soon after the chena crop with very little additional labour.

(c) The extreme poverty existing at present is being very profitably exploited by traders resident or itinerant in the Wannai. The villagers are compelled to sell their produce at a loss either to pay off existing debt or to buy the bare necessities of life. They are, therefore, unable to escape from the sink of poverty in which they are forced to live from birth to death.

(d) Until such time as Co-operative Societies are established and successively worked every village or group of villages should be encouraged to form Associations which could buy up the produce and sell it at a profit to be distributed among the producers. These Associations should be under Government control until the villagers realise the benefit of such Associations and until they cultivate a spirit of self-reliance. This spirit is entirely lacking at present and it can

NEWS IN BRIEF

Jaffna Hindu College:—The Jaffna Hindu College closed for the New Year Holidays on the 3rd instant and reopens on May 16.

Governor's Leave:—It is understood that His Excellency the Governor will be going on leave probably in July.

University College Principal:—Prof. E. Marra, Principal of the University College, Colombo it is understood, will be retiring shortly, and leave the island before the opening of the next academic year of the University College.

Producing Talkies in Ceylon:—A Company has been inaugurated with a view to producing for the first time in Ceylon talkies dealing with Ceylon subjects—historical, ethnological, mythological, educational etc. The company is said to be backed by film-exports, local and foreign business men and lawyers.

Acting Minister of Communications:—The acting Minister of Communications and Works, Mr. E. C. Villiers, started yesterday on practically an island-wide tour of inspection. The Minister will inspect the work which is being out and also make an investigation of the road construction schemes which were held up during the financial depression. He will also examine the proposals made by the Executive Committee for the building of new hospitals during the next financial year.

Dr. Ansari Resigns:—For reasons of health Dr. M. A. Ansari has tendered his resignation from the presidency of the Congress Parliamentary Board and the membership of the Congress Working Committee to Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, who regretfully accepted it. Whilst Dr. Ansari is retiring from active politics his mature advice and moral support will be always available to Congress in general and the Congress Parliamentary Board which came into existence as a result of his efforts.

Pictorial Stamps:—A "Gazette" notification states that Pictorial Stamps will be issued for the undermentioned denominations about the following dates this year:—2 cents, 15 cents and 25 cents on May 1; 10 cents on June 1; Re. 1 on July 1; 30 cents on August 1; 3 cents on October 1; 6 cents, 9 cents, 20 cents and 50 cents on January 1, 1936 on the withdrawal of the Jubilee series which will commence from May 6 1935. The scale of stamps of the existing series will be discontinued from the dates on which the Pictorial Stamps of the corresponding denominations are introduced, but any stamps of the existing series purchased before those dates may continue to be used after the issue of this new series.

Personal

"Mr. V. Arumugam Pillay Assistant Superintendent, Currency Office, Rangoon, has retired from Government Service and is staying at his residence at Iyanarkoviladdy, Vannarponnai."

It is understood that the Rev. Dr. T. Isaac Tambayahis proceeding to Kurunegala tomorrow where he will be taking service during holy week for the Ven. the Archdeacon of Jaffna.

never be cultivated unless properly nurtured.

2. Co-operative Societies

Co-operative Societies should be formed in almost all model villages or group of villages so that villagers may be helped to extricate themselves from the clutches of the money-lender. They may be encouraged to rear goats and fowls and the sale of eggs, ghee and other produce may be taken up by these Societies.

The Sanitary Inspector should be appointed on a graduated scale of salary, the increments to depend on the success he may achieve in his group. He should also be a person trained in co-operative work so that he may be able to guide the villagers in the successful operation of Co-operative Societies.

Malaria and drought are the two chief causes which annually decimate the population of the Wannai, and their economic prosperity will be the only means by which the people can fight the scourge of malaria.

U. D. C. and Elections

BYE-LAW PROHIBITING PARTICIPATION

Monthly Meeting of Jaffna U. D. C.

A meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council was held at the Ridgeway Hall on Saturday at 9 A. M. Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Chairman, presided.

Mr. K. V. Sinnathurai moved "that all the officers of the Jaffna U. D. C. drawing an annual or monthly salary do not take part in the local or State Council elections except re-elect their own votes and do observe the regulations bearing Nos. 166 and 166 of the Ceylon Government General Orders." In moving the resolution Mr. Sinnathurai said that the U. D. C. officers should conform to the same regulations as were in force in regard to Government servants. It was very desirable that officers of the Council should not interfere in the U. D. C. and State Council elections. They were aware that certain officers used their influence and even threatened voters if they did not give their votes to their own nominees. They were also aware of the recent case in the Police Court where a coolie brought certain allegations against an officer of the U. D. C. in regard to the recent U. D. C. elections. He was bringing that motion to maintain the good name of the U. D. C.

Mr. C. Ponnambalam seconded the motion.

Mr. Aboobucker supported the motion.

Mr. S. Patanjali moved an amendment, "That a bye-law be introduced forbidding all salaried officers of the U. D. C. from taking part in all U. D. C. elections. He said that he himself was badly harassed three years ago but this year fortunately it was not so.

Mr. Sivagurunathar pointed out that there were no regulations for the U. D. C. similar to Government regulations, that having so far generally followed those regulations it was better that they followed the regulations even in this respect.

It was also resolved to inaugurate in the new office buildings a Town Hall as well, and the Chairman was authorised to take the necessary steps.

A sum of Rs. 500/- was passed for the King's Jubilee Celebrations.

LAND FOR KARAIYUR INHABITANTS.

Proposed Lease Of Reclaimed Land

The Land Commissioner states that it is proposed to lease an extent of about 12 acres, 3 roods and 23 perches out of the land described in preliminary plan No. 10,295 in the Jaffna District, to the Urban District Council, Jaffna, for a period of 99 years at a nominal rental of Rs. 10 per annum, subject to the following conditions:—

(i.) The lessee shall lay out the land to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the Local Government into building blocks and sublet such blocks to selected applicants now residing in the Karaiyur slum area at nominal rents.

(ii.) The lessee shall secure the demolition of the houses in the Karaiyur slum area vacated by persons selected to receive building blocks out of the leased land.

(iii.) The lessee shall annually spend at least Rs. 1,000 to improve the sanitary condition of the Karaiyur slum area.

The lease will be granted unless valid reasons to the contrary are adduced in writing to the Land Commissioner within six weeks from April 5th.

