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The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus
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SUCCESS OF CEYLON CONSTITUTION

WHAT THE IMPERIALIST SHOULD HOPE FOR

"FOOLISH CEYLONESE" DEMAND RESPONSIBLE GOVT!

MR. T. REID ON CEYLON CONSTITUTION

Constitutional experiments cannot be judged properly in the abstract. The present British Constitution would have been a disaster if imposed on Britain in 1066, and Constitutions must be judged with reference to the environment in which they have to function. In 1931, anti-white feeling was not as strong in Ceylon as it was and is in India, nor were there any sedition or terrorism in the Island, observes Mr. T. Reid in his article on Ceylon Constitution in the March issue of the "Crown Colonist". Caste and communal sentiment seldom caused serious violence or intolerance, while Ceylon was far ahead of India, in education and wealth per head. Instead of Brahmanism, there was the mild, tolerant Buddhism of the Sinhalese, inculcating loving kindness to all men, without respect of caste, and the fairly tolerant Saivite Hinduism of the Tamils and Indians. There was little denominational strife between the various creeds, and all communities had for long been in immediate contact in a small island with effective law and order.

"Foolish Ceylonese"

The Donoughmore Commissioners were men of exceptional urbanity, and ability, and were welcomed everywhere in Ceylon. They sized up the situation correctly and brought to bear on it a capacity for real statesmanship. They devised an original and ingenious political *modus vivendi* between white and brown. They did not suggest full responsible Government, which no one who knows Ceylon and its peoples could honestly recommend. A few foolish Ceylonese may press for this form of Government, sincerely or otherwise, and obstruct the working of the present Constitution, forgetting that there are many only too willing to have a pretext for reverting to Crown Colony Government. The present Constitution gives Ceylonese a large measure of self-government, together with a reduced burden of responsibility, responsibility which the electors will not possibly elect to evade by trying to put blame for failure on the Constitution which is far easier to work than one in which, *inter alia*, foreign and military affairs would have to be managed by Ceylonese Ministers.

A Bold Experiment

The Constitution transfers much power from Downing Street to residents in Ceylon, British included, as was shown recently when the Ceylon Council refused to give the required preferences to British cotton goods.

It is a bold experiment, but perhaps all the less risky on that account. These are early days and it is impossible to forecast success or failure. If the Constitution succeeds, it will be an extension of the principle of rule

by men on the spot of every race, with which Lord Durham, in the case of Canada, laid the foundation stone of the present British Empire.

One cannot fail to notice that the Constitution of the Central Government of India adumbrated in the White Paper, bears a striking resemblance in many respects to that set up in Ceylon in 1931, though the environment in India is in many respects less favourable for a democratic experiment than that of Ceylon.

To British Advantage

In fact, those who have to compose something more tangible than objections to change, by hard thinking and by the use of imaginative sympathy towards fellow-subjects in tutelage, seem to arrive at similar solutions where the objective is a practicable scheme which will induce voluntary acceptance of membership of the Empire by coloured people, while giving them as much control as possible in local affairs. It is to the advantage of the British strategically and economically that Ceylon should be part of the Empire; it is equally to the advantage of Ceylon. The Ceylonese desire to be British subjects and to be dealt with sincerely and liberally by the stronger partner. The problem is not beyond the power of statesmanship.

One may try to secure efficiency solely, or political liberty solely. In an imperfect world, wise and practical men will try to secure a little of both instead of choosing either to the bitter end, to find that they cannot catch their will o' the wisp in the East or even at Home. These men know the defects of their schemes, accept such and are constructive, while doctrinaires aspiring to ideal efficiency or ideal liberty make settlement impossible between East and West and violence certain, even if their schemes could secure the first essential sanction, that of the three British parties.

Imperialist's Hope

It is to the interest of white and brown alike that the Ceylon Constitution should be a success. Those hankering after good old Crown Colony Government in Ceylon—except as a last desperate expedient, subsequent to a disastrous exhibition of Ceylonese incompetence in working the Constitution, of which there has been no trace up to date—are in search of a fool's paradise in which there would not only be absence of political harmony, but also grave material pecuniary loss to British and Ceylonese alike.

The Middle East is awake; so is the rest of the world, and the times are not propitious for those with a superiority complex, anxious "parere subjectis et debillare superbis." It behoves the true Imperialist to hope that the Ceylon Constitution will be a success, and it is the duty of the British Government, which has set up this Constitution, to do all it can by choice of suitable men and methods to give the remarkable experiment a fair chance.

STRANGER THAN FABLES

Earthquake Effects

HOUSES BODILY SHIFTED

An Engineer's Observations

PATNA, March 10.

That stranger things than the fables of Arabian Nights have happened in Champaran as the result of the earthquake is the opinion expressed by Mr. S. K. P. Sinha, the well-known engineer, who recently toured North Bihar with Babu Rajendra Prasad. He says that in Motihari town not only have houses fallen but they have been shifted bodily forward several yards owing to the ground on which they stood itself moving. Houses in some cases have disappeared into the bowels of the earth leaving not even a brick behind. He says Champaran is a "lake district" for the time being, the whole of Sadar subdivision being studded with pools of water. Sand deposits in Champaran are worse than at Muzaffarpore and altogether Mr. Sinha is of opinion that from the point of view of the violent disturbance of the soil Champaran has suffered worst in the province.

Mr. Sinha emphasises the hugeness of the problem and suggests that money to be allotted for rebuilding the properties of local bodies should be so spent as to eliminate contractors, enabling savings laid thereby to be used for famine relief. (Hindu Cor.)

SUPREME COURT CHANGES

Mr. F. H. B. Koch, K. C., Assumes Duties

Consequent on Mr. Justice Drieberg going on three months' leave, as from Monday last, Mr. L. M. Maartensz has been appointed to act for him.

Mr. F. H. B. Koch, K. C., has been appointed Commissioner of Assize and he assumed duties at the parallel Assize Court as from Monday.

Sinnathamby Pulavar Memorial Fund

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Previously Acknowledged	100	40
Mr. K. Muttukumar		
Proctor, Pt. Pedro	3	00
	103	40

Do not overlook Your Duty

—M. S. Eliatamby.

Mr. P. Vythialingam's Transfer

It is understood that Mr. P. Vythialingam, Police Magistrate, Panadura, has received orders to proceed to Anuradhapura as District Judge and Police Magistrate.

X'IAN MISSIONS IN INDIA

WHAT FOREIGN MISSIONS SHOULD NOT DO.

By Japakinath Banerjee

SERVICE is the rent we must pay for our little room on earth. It opens up an eternal appeal for the pious man, an everwidening field of investment for righteous instincts. But there are mistaken and misguided energies which masquerade under the garb of service, the most irritating thing about which is that, far from proving a blessing, it tends to border very nearly on disservice to the man or the community on which the overflowing generosity is sought to be inflicted. Such, I think, is Christian missionary service in India today, to a very large extent.

What leads me to take note of this is the recent uncomfortable news that about one hundred families of Harijans near about Mustafabad were converted into Christianity by some false temptations reported to have been shown to them by Christian missionaries. This created some sensation among the leading Hindus of Ambala who hastened to Mustafabad and held a conference there under the auspices of the Ambala Hindu Sabha, which was attended by about four thousand Harijans from neighbouring villages. It was explained to the audience that the exemption from Chowkidari tax and special Government patronage were false promises with which Government could have nothing to do. A committee was formed to make further propaganda in the districts to save the innocent Harijans from such aggressive activities of Christian missionaries.

Mentality Of Missionaries

Apart from the circumstances, aided in some measure by the indifference and care-free attitude of the Hindu community, which make these conversions still possible in many parts of our country, it is surprising to see the mentality of Christian missionaries who can stoop so low as to offer baits of false temptations to lure away innocent and ignorant people from their unspiced faith. In times of scarcity and famine, we have witnessed Christian missionaries offering morsels of bread to hungry men and women folk in exchange for their readiness to embrace the Christian faith. Raja Ramohan Roy was the first distinguished Hindu of his time to welcome Christian missionaries to India. He welcomed them not because he accepted all of their theology, or that he held they would be given a free hand to spread the Christian faith, but because he believed that they would help lifting the masses of India above the ignorance and superstition of the time. That was a century and a half ago when our country had sunk deep in the darkness of unreason, superstition and decadent tradition. The Raja's hospitality was justified beyond measure and India will ever gratefully acknowledge the part which the early Christian missionaries played in spreading the light of western life and culture.

Change Methods

But, since the time India regained consciousness of her unique cultural self and her imperishable civilisation,

Christian missionary enterprise has appeared to the children of the soil futile and outworn and most irritating in the matter of its proselytising activities. If therefore Christian missions in India really expect to have a longer lease of life, they must radically change their methods of approach to other forms of faith in this ancient land which, as a result of all-round cultural self reassertion, is bound to start an uncompromising crusade against their uncharitable tactics. If I were to give the comparative statistics of conversions to Christianity among the well-to-do classes and the ignorant poverty stricken masses, it would be a startling revelation of the basic sources from which its unabated recruiting fervour derives its nourishment. We are well aware of our shortcomings and have unsparringly devoted ourselves to removing the ponderous obstacles that block our approach to the paths of reform. But we expect that, as sponsor of enlightened institutions, Christian missionary enterprise should be broad-based enough to approach non-Christian faiths in a spirit not of condescension but appreciation, in terms not of statistics of conversion but real service to humanity.

Recall Of Missionaries Advocated

I quote at some length what Dr. Franklin C. Southworth and Alice B. Southworth have to say on this aspect of the question:

"The Christian Churches of America have of late experienced a noteworthy slackening of zeal for foreign missions. Contributions have seriously fallen off, and the work has been gradually curtailed. A group of New York laymen, in a church which had been conspicuous for its missionary zeal in foreign lands, invited similar groups from six other leading Protestant denominations, to join them in sending to the Orient a Commission of fifteen, to study the situation at close range, and on their return, to formulate a report as to the result of their observation. The commission comprised men and women of distinction in philosophy, education, medicine, engineering, business and philanthropy as well as religion, and was expected to arrive at a solution, first, what foreign missions should be retained or abolished, and secondly, if retained, whether there was need of change in their method of approach.

"The Commission returned and startled their various constituencies by declaring in no uncertain terms that it were better to recall all missionaries at once than to permit them to approach adherents of non-Christian religions in a spirit of condescension, and that the time had come for a new and more careful study of Oriental culture. The commission spoke with high praise of many able and consecrated missionaries. But it held that the missionary of the future must come to his field in the spirit of a learner as well as teacher, that he must seek of the whole not to convert but to cooperate, not to render a glowing report in terms of statistics, but to render a service to human beings which no statistics can adequately portray. The time had come, the mission continued, not for more mi-

(Continued on page 3.)

AMATEUR THEATRICALS

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"MANOHARA"

(IDEALS OF WOMANHOOD)

The Famous Ceylon Amateurs will put on the boards the above play at the

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MAIN STREET, JAFFNA

T. C. Rajaratnam, President.

Victor T. Balasingham, Organising Secretary.

No. 228, 12 & 15.



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1934.

THE GRAND GRINDING MILL

THE PASS LISTS OF THE LAST CAMBRIDGE examinations have been published. The lucky ones will rejoice at their success while the others will seek consolation in the thought that they deserved success. Parents and guardians will have to face the difficult and thorny problem of how best to give a start in life to the youngmen who cannot afford to continue their studies further. Well-to-do parents will, of course, decide to give their children opportunities to secure higher qualifications. This will relieve them of the present need to worry about the future of their sons. The plight of parents of slender means, and these are more numerous than the others, is really hard. These will find themselves disillusioned as to the value of the much-coveted distinction for their children of a pass in the Cambridge Senior Examination. The certificate obtained at great expense to parents and enormous effort to the students is no longer the safe pass-port it was for "respectable" employment. The opportunities for employment to English educated young men are strictly limited and the chances of success are few indeed. The annual multiplication in the number of educated un-

employed cannot but result in the massacre of many innocent hopefuls in the fierce scramble for soft-collar jobs, unless they are venturesome enough to strike out new careers for themselves.

That education in Ceylon has been without the realism of vitality is an open admission. Everybody outside the Education Department admits there is something wrong somewhere in the system of education. Even teachers themselves have not been slow to point out the drawbacks of the present system. Every country in the world is busy refashioning and mending its system of education with a view to secure adequate response to the needs of its people. In our own country, the necessity to revise the educational system does not seem to have made any impression on those who alone can influence the policy of Government. Amendments are constantly made to the code of Education, but no one seems ready or willing to address himself to the task of harnessing to purposeful endeavour the enormous energy and talent now wasted in qualifying students for a pass in the Cambridge Examinations. At Karachchi, the Vice-chancellor of an Indian University, speaking not from sheets of paper but from the depths of his heart, likened the present examination system to "windows" where tickets are sold (at ruinous rates one should add) to ill-fed and ill-equipped armies of young-men and women thronging in ever-swelling numbers in and about the approaches to the selling booths. It is a mad and meaningless rush in which those that succeed are by no means the fittest in the vital vocabulary of nature herself. While they are supposed to have 'advanced' in learning, they have certainly not in the vast majority of cases advanced but rather retrograded in their capacity and equipment for earning all the vital assets of life—in health, in general intelligence and common sense and in economic efficiency. It is the rush and the drive of the show that have brought them to the ticket counter, their own go and drive having had precious little to do with their 'advancement.' Whatever else they may have learnt, they have not learned to live.

The net value of the much advertised and high-priced Cambridge Certificate is problematical where it is not negative. The passed men are not real digits that shall count, augment or multiply. Cheap chips from the Big Log, they are only clogs to the wheel of general progress and prosperity.

The unlucky fellows maimed and left behind in the corridors and streets are lucky by comparison. It is their luck that they are less ruined economically and dynamically, for, they can yet hope to make their own future. They will not scorn to put their hands to the plough or earn a living in humbler occupations. The successful student on the other hand, will turn away from occupations that soil his hands and will remain to the end of his days a consumer, never a producer. Whilst these are minus quantities in the economic growth of the country, their contribution in other directions to the well-being of the country is even doubtful. National movements find them cold and unresponsive. Their only zest, if zest they have any seems to be only for in-utilities and futilities. As regards matters that relate to the vital Eastern tradition and the spirit of its

culture they are aliens culturally and spiritually in the land of their birth.

The remedy seems to lie only in the direction pointed out by Dr. George Dyson of Winchester, who says: "If once we could envisage an education which should think more of the actual characters, the actual talents and the future lives of our present pupils and less of the pens and ink of a specialised past, we should soon begin to march in a new direction. We should see many of our present methods as anachronisms. We should cease to manufacture millions of semi-illiterate clerks. We should cease to subject to the grind of an overloaded and exclusively intellectual syllabus the many other talents which have no part or place in it."

We shall then send into the world youngmen and women not with Cambridge Certificates but with the equipment and culture necessary for the useful exercise of their varied talents. Unemployment with then cease to haunt parent and pupil alike. It is for parents to create public opinion and press the authorities to revise their scheme of English education which costs the country so much in money and material.

"THE HINDU ORGAN" EARTH-QUAKE RELIEF FUND

"Bihar Needs A Lakh A Day"

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Thondamanar Hindu English School:-		
Mr. R. Nalliah	1	00
" N. Saravanamuttu	1	00
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Book Depot Chavakachcheri	1	00
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Vidyasalai, Vathiri	2	00
Mrs. W. Ponnudurai		
"Poomani" Chunnakam	2	00
Mr. M. S. Vyramuttu		
Kalmunai	2	00
Total	935	28

CEYLON COPRA IN COCHIN

Cochin Cultivators Hard Hit

The import of Ceylon copra into Cochin to the value of nine lakhs of rupees is specially noteworthy, says the Madras Hindu Cochin correspondent. The quantity of copra imported comes to 4,730 tons.

The coconut cultivators of Cochin he says, have been hit hard by this dumping of Ceylon copra.

"THREE WONDERS OF CEYLON"

Prof. G. C. Bhate's special article will appear in our next issue.

Personal

Mr. Malavarayar Kandiah of Pultur, who underwent an operation in Colombo on Monday, is making satisfactory progress. He is staying at "Sornani", Frankfort place, Bambalapitiya.

Dr. K. Rajah, J. M. O. Jaffna, is under orders to take up duties as Health Officer of Mandapam Camp.

Mr. R. C. Proctor, is now in Jaffna and has taken up residence at Chundicutti.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE JAFFNA CENTRAL FREE TAMIL LIBRARY

Sir,—Please be good enough to publish in your journal, for the information of the contributors to the above library and the public, the annexed copy of a letter received by me from the Librarian of the Colombo Public Library which contains information regarding its organisation and management.

Yours etc.
K. M. Chellappah

Letter Referred To

Colombo, 21, Feb. 1934
Dear Sir.

I have pleasure in forwarding you the information asked for in your letter of the 16th instant addressed to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Colombo.

(a) The Public Library is financed by the Colombo Municipal Council. The funds for its maintenance are budgeted for annually. The only other monetary assistance it receives is from a bequest made by the Committee of the late Pettah Library.

(b) The Sri Chandrasekera Trust gave the Council a building for the Library, on a nominal lease of 99 years. The Colombo and the Pettah Libraries, which were two subscription Libraries in Colombo, provided the nucleus of the book stock.

(c) The Library was formed in July 1925 by the amalgamation of the Colombo and Pettah Libraries. Both these institutions gave almost their entire book stock and furniture to the New Public Library.

The Staff was appointed in July. The Reading Room was opened to the Public on August 10th, and the Lending and Reference Libraries on September 1st.

The Library is managed by a Committee consisting of the Chairman and 4 members of the Municipal Council and 10 other persons of standing resident in Colombo.

The Committee has complete control over the policy of the Library, but where finance, appointments, contracts, or the general policy of the Council is involved, all its recommendations have to be approved by the Council.

The Librarian is under orders of the Committee and has the general charge of the Library. The Library Authority is the Municipal Council and the Librarian and his Staff rank as officers of the Council.

I trust that this will be sufficient for your requirements.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) S. C. DEUX
Librarian.

Excise men to be Re-employed

Three of the nineteen retrenched Excise Inspectors are shortly to be re-employed for vacancies in the Excise Department.

S.; Kantharatnam, P.; Kulasingham, A. E.; Manicasingham, S. J. Nadarajah, N.; Pathmanathan, A.; Perampalam, E.; Rajasingham, R.; Rajasundaram, A.; Ramathanan, K.; Rasiyah, T.; Sabanadesan, M.; Selvarajah, S.; Thambapillai, A. G.; Thillainathan, K.; Thirunajab, S. M. S.; Veerasingham, N.

GIRLS

Vembadi Girls' High School:—Arudpragasam, R. J.; Ponnamm, daughter of S. Velupillai; Sabaratnam S.; Subramanian P.; Velupillai, A. Nalliah, L. Y.; Singaravelu, N.

RAMANATHAN College Chunnakam: Maheswary, T.; Vasanthamma, T. tm. Atputham, K.; Gayathridevi, P.; Pakiam, K.; Satkunam, V.

C.M.S. Girls' School Chundicutti:—Arumugam, K.; Bartlett, N.; Edwards C. C. R.; Hansman, R. C.; Joseph, R.; Kanagaratnam, P.; Sapapathy, P. Alexander, S.; Arulpragasam, J.I.T.; Chinnappah E. R.; Colendeyela V.; Coomaraswamy, Y.; Lawrence A. C.; Lawrence H. M.; Nadarasa V.; Nathaniel A. P.; Ponnampalam B. M.; Richards M. P.; Thedehanamoorthy, K.; Vijayaratnam, I. G.

Jaffna College Uduvil:—(H) N. Sountharanane.

Girls' English School Uduvil: Rasiyah, B.; Suppiah, R.; Thambapillai, P.

Cambridge Junior Exam.

HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF PASSES THAN IN SENIOR

684 Boys out of 1106.
284 Girls out of 325

The results of the Cambridge Junior Examination were received by air mail on Tuesday

Out of 1106 boys who sat for the examination, 684, including 93 who gained honours have passed, the percentage being 61 per cent.

284 girls out of 322 passed, ten obtaining honours, the percentage of passes is 77.

The following are the results of some Jaffna schools:—

BOYS

Hindu College:—Kurunatilke, B.; (H) Navaratnam, N.; Sabarathinam, T.; Sivasubramaniam, K.; Venkatasalampillai, S.; Anantham, S.; Balasubramaniam, S.; Dharmapala, R. M.; Ehamparam, V.; Kallayappillai, M.; Ponnambalam, A.; Rajasingham, A.; Rajasingham, S.; Selvanayagam, S.; Sivasubramaniam, T.; Sivasubramaniam, A.; Thambaiyah, S.; Thambay, P.; Thamocharampillai, N.; Thanapalasingham, S.; Therugabaththy, A.; Thuraisingam, S.

Victoria College, Chulipuram:—Arumugasamy, S.; Kandasamy, C.; (H) h.l.m Rasiyah, S.; Shivarajah, S.; Thavarajah, M.; m Thurai Singham, K.; Arumugam, V.; Ganesbaratnam, S.; Kanapathipillai; Kandasamy, A.; Muthalithamby, V.; Somasundaram, A.; Somasundaram, N.; Thambirajah, V.

Jaffna Central College:—Maha-deva, N.; Nalliah, W.; Arasaratnam V.; Chellappah, M.; Lipton, G. W. J.; Mather, Q. A. D.; Selvaratnam, P. M.; Supramaniam, V.; Vasuthayar, S.; Visuvanatham, V. P.; Visuvanathan, S.

Parameshvara College:—(H) Irasathury, S.; Cumarakulasingam, K.; Rasaratnam, S.; (H) m Tharmalingam, E.; Balasundaram, M.; Mathevanpillai, S.; Murukuppillai, V.; Rasaratnam, V.; Ratnasamy, K.; Sellsudurai, K.; Sinniah, T.; Somasuntharam, E.; Supramaniam, T.

St. John's College:—Balasingham, T.; Comarasamy, W. R.; (H) Parirasa, P.; Saravanamuttu, S.; Sinniah, D.; Tissinayagam, C. R.; (H) l.m William, E. J.; Arulvasagam, V.; Balasingham, F. M.; Chellappah, W. T.; Daniel, R. V. G.; Dharbaratnam, J. K.; Dingiri Banda, Y. L. A.; Ekanayake Mudiyanse, T. B. M.; Kumarasingham, P. M.; Kyrgsley, L. S.; Nadanasivamany, M.; Palasingam, R.; Rajaduraiasingham, J. A.; Rasiyah, R.; Senanayake, M.; Somasundaram, H. C. T.; Thambiratham, T.; Vanden Driessen, G. A. T.

St. Patrick's College:—Anthoni-pillai, V. R.; (H) Christian, A. J.; (H) m Ignatius Loyola, B.; Joseph, T. B.; Motha, P. B.; (H) Nathaniel, T. N.; Ponnudurai, T.; (H) m Sivaramalingam, R.; Anthoni-pillai, B. S.; Anthoni-muttu, V. P.; Bastianampillai, J. F. X.; Edward, T. S.; Emmannuel, N. A.; Joseph, C. J. T.; Kanagaratnam, T.; Lovell, C. S. T.; Mariampillai, E. A.; Pathirana, A.; Pooraja, T. F. N.; Ratna Sapaathy, K.; Somasuntharam, S. P.; Susepillai, M. J.; Tharuvalingam, C.; Thuraija Singham, E.; Xavierius, A. F.

Manipay Hindu college:—Gnanasingamani, A.; Navaratnam, J. P.; Navaratnam, T.; Navaratnam, S.; Sithamparappillai, R.; Jevarajah, T.; Kanaganayagam, S.; Kanagaratnam C.; Mahesaratnam P.; Ponnudurai, S.; Rasakulasingham, K.; Sabaratnam, C.

Hartley College, Point Pedro:—Muttucumar, A.; (H) Nadarajah, N.; Thuyagarajah, S.; Thamocharam, N. G.; Selvaratnam, S.; Balasingham, S.; Murugesapillai, T.; Muttukrishna, C.; Navaratnam, A. J.; Rimalingam, E. B.; Ramalingam, J. R.; Segarajasingham, T.; Senthinathan, S.; Sivagnanam, K.; Sivapragasam C.; Thallainathan, M.; (H) ch Veluthampillai, K.

Jaffna College, Vaddukoddal:—(H) Abraham, T.; Jayaveerasingham, E.; (H) Kandiah, R.; Mahesh, N.; (H) Ratnasingham, S. J.; Mahesa Rajah, N. Sountharajah, W.; Sundaram Pillai, G. K. C.; Balasingham, C. A.; Kanapathipillai, C.; Kandasamy, K.; Kandiah (Continued on Previous Column)

Paddy Cultivation in Australia

METHODS EMPLOYED TO MAKE IT PAY

MR. C. V. BRAYNE'S ADVICE TO JAFFNA FARMERS

Mr. C. V. Brayne, Land Commissioner, delivered an instructive lecture at the Sale Bungalow, Jaffna Kachcheri on "Australian methods of Paddy cultivation" and in particular of a scheme, known as the Marambitti Scheme in Australia.

The Marambitti Scheme, Mr. Brayne said, was 700 miles away from Sydney. He got in touch with Government and got introduced to Irrigation Officers and also the commission which governed the whole of the waterways in North South Wales. It was a big country ten or twelve times Ceylon. The principal Agricultural Instructor was detailed to show him round the scheme and they did it in two days. Marambitti Scheme got its water from a big tank by blocking a river. They could have an idea of the size of that tank by comparing it with the Karachchi tank which irrigated only 45,000 acres. The Marambitti tank supplied water to 773,000 acres, besides supplying water to a number of other tanks, and irrigating a number of crops. The irrigated areas under this Scheme were being gradually developed with a number of crops such as rice, wheat, vine, fruit-trees etc.

Marketing

It ought to interest them to know of the marketing arrangements in Australia—how people sold their paddy. He understood that paddy in Ceylon was in a bad way and was selling at Rs. 1-50 per bushel at present. The Australians were very clever in taking care of their producers. Australia was not a rice-eating country, and their staple food was wheat. There was a board called the Rice Board, the members of which were drawn from rice-growers. That Board got its power from a special ordinance, under which the Board was the only body to sell paddy. No other body could sell paddy. Retaining sufficient paddy for sowing, the farmers brought their paddy to the Board's store. The Board sold the paddy to millers and hullers, and being the only selling body naturally fixed the price. They (the audience) would say what a fine thing it would be if their paddy growers fixed the price and the public brought the rice at the price thus fixed. They might then fix the price at Rs. 4 or 5. Rice-growing would then become profitable. But there was another side to it. The Government in Australia had to consider the interests of the producer and not the consumer. If the Board fixed an unreasonable price the Government would interfere and threaten the board by a reduction of the import duty on rice. The Scheme thus worked very well, and the Rice Board fixed a reasonable price, giving profit to the cultivator. Government saw to it that no unfair price was charged. The price of rice was six pence a pound, and the import duty on rice was 6 pence a pound. Thus Government kept out imported rice altogether. The Scheme worked extraordinarily well.

Rice Board

The Rice Board had to do something else—as regulating acreage of cultivation. About 20,000 acres would give sufficient paddy for Australia and something more. This they exported to New Zealand and Canada. The Rice Board worked hand in hand with the Irrigation Department and fixed the acreage year to year. The highest a farmer could cultivate was 120 acres. This year it was restricted to

80 acres to avoid a surplus. That was how they regulated the market in Australia.

Cultivating in Rotation

In regard to cultivation, Mr. Brayne said, the lands under the Marambitti Scheme were being newly settled. The Government settled there many of the soldiers returned from the Great War and financed them, so that these settlements were like small holdings in Ceylon. The idea was that the man should work the farm himself. Each farm was about 640 acres. They could imagine how much labour was required to work that lot. He was told that a man and a boy worked that farm alright. He began to get surprised at the figure. But as he went into that matter he was able to understand how it was possible. Each farmer cultivated 100 to 80 acres at a time, and thus cultivated the whole lot in rotation. The speaker considered it best to cultivate in rotation. Best farmers did it—by a rotation of paddy, wheat, fodder crop etc. Mr. Brayne proceeded to describe methods of cultivation. The ploughing was done dry and there was no such thing as mudding. Ridges were constructed with the aid of machinery. This was done with the help of a road plough drawn by horses, and a deliver. Those farmers never made heavy work of the ridge. Again ploughing and preparing the soil was done with machinery. The plough was eight feet wide and ploughing too did not take them time or much labour. All that work was done with the help of machinery. Manual labour was used only for leading water. The ploughing, sowing, harvesting was well done by machinery. After sowing water was passed on to germinate the paddy. Thereafter, water was turned to cover the crop and it was kept at the same level till the harvest. There was no drying as in Ceylon.

How Water is Supplied

With regard to water supply, each farm was connected with the main Government channel. At the place where the farmer took off the water, there was an electrically driven wheel which measured the water the farmer got. The ordinary practice for the farmer was to stick a note on the wheel as to the amount of water wanted. The Government man who went round every day to the wheel would regulate the sluice accordingly. The rate charged for the water was 25 to 30 shillings an acre, which would be Rs. 13 or 14 per acre. Australian farmer was justified in paying such a rate as he got a good crop.

Mr. Brayne here described the methods and the machinery used to harvest the paddy. The Australian farmers measured their paddy by weight. A ton was 52 bushels. He enquired about the yield. The Chief Agricultural Instructor reckoned it at two tons per acre, otherwise it would not pay. The best yield they had was two years ago when one farmer who cultivated 100 acres, weighed 400 tons of paddy, after keeping by seed paddy for the next year. That worked at 215 bushels per acre. The speaker had never heard of such a yield.

A Suggestion to Government

They should send somebody from Ceylon to find out how they did things in Australia. He still thought it would not be a bad scheme to do so. Australians, if they wanted to learn anything, they sent out men to other countries to learn things at first hand and when they came back they applied it well and did one better. They in Ceylon should imitate their example. The Ceylon Government should send two or three men to learn those methods. He was told at Lighton, the Japanese enterprising people as they were, were there already to learn those things.

Continuing Mr. Brayne said that on his return, he tried to work out in

Free English Education BURGHER COMMUNITY'S CLAIM

Government to Pay School-Fees

The "Daily News" understands that the question of providing free elementary education to Burgher children will come up for decision at the next meeting of the Executive Committee of Education, the Director of Education having recommended that Government should pay the fees of such children attending elementary English Schools.

It is recommended that these fees should be paid at a fixed rate and the Executive Committee, it is learned, has been asked to fix the rate.

Basis of Claim

The consideration of the question was initiated last year when a deputation to the Minister of Education pointed out that while Sinhalese and Tamil children receive free elementary education in their own languages, Burgher children receive no such benefit. It was urged that English was the language which was spoken in the homes of the community to which these children belong and that they should be afforded free elementary education in English.

The Mercantile Service Association also made representations to the Ministry of Education on the subject.

Municipal Committee's Suggestion

The Colombo Municipal Education District Committee recommended that in areas where there were a sufficient number of children of this class, Government elementary English Schools should be started for the purpose. As an alternative, the Committee recommended that Government should pay the school fees of these children where they were sent to recognised and assisted schools.

The latter proposal, it is learned, meets with the approval of the Director of Education.

New Excise Commissioner

MR. S. H. WADIA

Mr. S. H. Wadia, till recently Assistant Government Agent, Matara, assumed duties on Tuesday as Excise Commissioner, relieving Mr. A. N. Strong who has been appointed Principal Collector of Customs.

his mind and find out the difference in the yield of paddy in Australia and in Ceylon. He came to the conclusion that there was something wrong here. Farmers here should be able to get more from the soil. Of course the big difference between Australia and Ceylon was due to the fact that the Australians made very much use of implements and horses. Horses did the work which man did in Ceylon. They should get the buffaloes do better work. Ceylon bulls could pull well and they should be trained to do in numbers. If Ceylon farmers could increase their efficiency in methods they could get double or more yield.

Advice to Youth

In conclusion he exhorted English educated young men in Jaffna who were unemployed to take to farming. They could find the capital and the brains necessary to do cultivation on scientific methods and make the occupation a paying one. They should not rely on hired labour which followed the old, unscientific methods that had failed to give them profit in farming. Those of them who had sons would do better to set them up as farmers. The Karachchi Scheme afforded them ample opportunities. He hoped that they would make use of his suggestions.

Mr. Brayne then answered some questions put to him.

Mr. A. M. K. Kumarasamy Principal, St. John's College, proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE

Executive Committee's Statement

Bombay, Mar. 13.

The Executive Committee of the All-Parties Conference in a press communique says: "At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held yesterday, it was decided to fix the dates of the All-Parties' Conference as soon as possible, after publication of the report of the Joint Select Committee." (A. P. I.)

Christian Missions In India

(Continued from page 1)

tionaries, but fewer, and incomparably abler and better trained."

Their Difficulty

The laymen's report has met with a varying reception from different sections of the Protestant Church, sometimes with frightened opposition, at other times with hearty approval but everywhere with a sense of its epoch making importance. The difficulty with foreigners is that the ceremonies and dogmas, the customs and beliefs, the speculations about cosmic evolution and the different systems of philosophy, the mysticism, the variety of literature and practices—all these have led to Hinduism an appearance of mystery, of seeming contradictions and inconsistencies. (When you see from a distance the hazy figure of an unknown country from the deck of a ship, you wonder what might be going on inside that dusky haze. It is all wrapped in mystery—the people, their habits, their surroundings, their occupations, their history and their past. What a kind of inhabitants people the land?—You keep on asking yourselves. As you approach nearer and nearer however, the outline becomes more and more self explanatory, until at last you land upon the shores and get hold of the secret of the mystery. The landscape has dwindled and you are in the heart of men whom you see at close range and embrace. Such is the heart of Hinduism which foreigners seldom feel: for they see it superficially from a distance, as a man on the deck of a ship views, in passing, only the dusky outline of a land, only the framework and not the picture enclosed by it.)

Advice to Missionaries

Intellectual leaders in western countries are slowly on the way to recognising the bankruptcy of their own much-vaunted civilization. The Christian missions in India will do well to ponder over the following pregnant analysis, by no less a person than Dr. C. J. Jung, of the European endeavour to strengthen the resources of foreign missions in the East:

"Spiritually the western world is in a precarious condition and the danger is greater the more we blind ourselves to the merciless truth with illusions about our beauty of soul. The Occidental burns incense to himself, and his own countenance to himself, and his own countenance is veiled from him in the smoke. We suppose, among other things, that Christianity is the only truth, and the White Christ the only Redeemer. After setting the whole East in turmoil with our science and technology, and exacting tribute from it, we send our missionaries even to China. The stamping out of polygamy by the African missions has given rise to prostitution on such a wide scale that in Uganda alone twenty thousand pounds sterling is spent yearly in preventatives of venereal infection, not to speak of the moral consequences, which have been of the worst. And the good European pays his missionaries for these odious achievements! No need to mention also the story of suffering in Polynesia and the blessings of the opium trade."

The day is fast coming when the East, though temporarily overpowered to some extent from without by the glamour of western science, by organised skill and technical proficiency, will compel western nations to study its age old religion and culture with increasing sympathy and understanding. My advice therefore to foreign missions is this: give us education by all means if you can, give us by all means material consolations in the name of distressed humanity; but leave our souls alone to take care of their sins as best as they may, in the light of their own religion and traditions.—(The Hindu Mission)

"TO AFFLICTED BIHAR"

Gandhiji Suspends Harijan Tour

HARIJAN FUND FOR HARIJAN SUFFERERS

PATNA, Mar. 12.

Mahatma Gandhi writes a short message under the caption "To Afflicted Bihar", in the Earthquake Bulletin. He says, "This is just to report myself to you, though I was at the land's end, when the calamity descended upon you. My heart was with you. Rajendra Babu knew that he could call me when he desired. I would like you to remember that the Quake of Untouchability is much worse than that of Mother Earth. Let this reflection chasten us and make the calamity more bearable."

Asked whether he proposed utilizing part of the funds he had collected for Harijans towards Bihar earthquake sufferers, Mr. Gandhi said, that he would certainly spend the money as circumstances demanded for the relief of Harijan sufferers in Bihar earthquake.

(Hindu Cor)

The Northern Assizes

THAVADY MURDER CASE

The Thavady Murder Case which was taken up for trial before Mr. Justice L. C. Dalton and an English-speaking jury was concluded today. In this case three men of Thavady, (1) Ponnswamy Selvadurai, (2) Sinnappu Selvadurai and (3) Veluppillai Ponnudurai stand charged the first two with the murder of Veluppillai Swaminathan and all the three with causing grievous hurt to two others Nadarajah and Kandiah. The 1st accused was sentenced to 3 years' R. I. and the other 2 were acquitted.

Obituary

Mrs. K. AIYADURAI

We regret to have to record the sad and untimely death at the age of 33 of Srimathi Nagapoothaniammal, wife of Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Erector, which took place on Tuesday night in the Maternity Ward, Jaffna Civil Hospital.

The funeral took place the next day at her residence at Neeraviady and was largely attended by the elite of Jaffna. The last rites on the body of the deceased were performed by her eldest son who set fire to the pyre at the crematorium.

The deceased leaves behind her husband, five children, two sons and three girls, and a host of relatives and friends with whom much sympathy will be felt.

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Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8269

In the matter of the estate of the late Annamattu wife of Thambaiyah Arunasalam of Nallur.

Deceased,
Thambaiyah Arunasalam of Nallur
Vs.
1. Arunasalam Subramanian and
2. Nellipillai widow of Kandavanam of Alaveddy.

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be granted to the petitioner named deceased be granted to the petitioner named deceased before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 5th day of April 1933 in the presence of Messrs. Sivapiragasam and Kathiresu Proctors on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be granted to the petitioner as the husband of the said deceased, unless the above-named respondents appear before this court on the 31st day of May 1933 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 11th day of May 1933.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour.

District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for 2nd day of May

1934.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy

District Judge.

O. 45, 15 & 19-3-34.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8219.

In the matter of the estate of the late Subramanian Vaitilingam of Kattankudy in Batticaloa.

Deceased,
1. Edwin Kanagasingham Yesudasani and
2. Wife, Fuelle Rajamany Yesudasani both of Kopay North.Vs. Petitioners,
1. Earnest Rajakone Vaitilingam of St. Andrews School, Batticaloa,
Minor 2. George Jayaratnam Vaitilingam
" 3. William Selvaratnam Vaitilingam all of Udurvil

The 2nd and 3rd are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 1st Respondent.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named petitioners praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be granted to them coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 3rd day of January 1934 in the presence of Messrs. Sivapiragasam and Kathiresu Proctors on the part of the Petitioners and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioners:

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be granted to the petitioners as mortgagee creditors, unless the above-named Respondents appear before this court on the 19th day of February 1934 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of January 1934.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy.

District Judge

Extended for 27th April 1934.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy

District Judge.

O. 44, 15 & 19-3-34.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8403.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sellamah wife of Murugesu Ponnusamy of Kopay North

Deceased,
Murugesu Ponnusamy of Kopay North
Petitioner.Vs.
Minor 1. Ponnusamy Ganesan
" 2. Meenaloshnadevi daughter of Ponnusamy
" 3. Nagenthirar Sivasamboo all of Kopay North

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be granted to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 26th day of October 1933 in the presence of Messrs. Sivapiragasam and Kathiresu Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that the above-named Petitioner as the husband of the above-named deceased be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, unless the above-named Respondents appear before this Court on the 20th day of November 1933 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 1st day of November 1933.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,

District Court.

Order Nisi extended for 19th March 1934.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,

District Judge.

O. 43, 12 & 15.

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Father — Baby, say Dad
Mother — Baby, say Mam