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# THE Hindu Organ.

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## PRACTICE OF MEDITATION SOME USEFUL HINTS

By Swami Sivananda Saraswati

**SOLITUDE** and intense meditation are two important requisites of self-realisation.

During meditation when your mind is more sattvic you will be inspired. The mind will be composing fine poems and solving some problems of life. Stamp out these sattvic Vrittis also. This is all dissipation of mental energy. Soar higher and higher to Atma only.

Drive off negative thoughts. Become positive always. Positive overpowers negative. You can do nice meditation when you are positive.

If the mind constantly dwells on sensual objects the conception of the reality of the universe will surely increase. If the mind ceaselessly thinks of Atma (Absolute) the world appears like a dream.

Free yourself from the base thoughts of the mind, the various useless Sankalpas (imaginings). Make ceaseless enquiry of Atma. Mark the word 'ceaseless.' This is important. Then only there will be dawn of spiritual knowledge. The Jnana-Surya (the sun of knowledge) will arise in the firmament of chidakasa (knowledge space).

Just as you render the turbid water pure by the addition of clearing out (*strychnos potatorum*) so also you will have to make the turbid mind filled with vasanats and false sankalpas pure by Brahma chintan (thinking and reflecting on the Absolute). Then only there will be true illumination.

You must not be too hasty in longing for the fruits at once when you take to meditation. A young lady went round an aswatha tree *Ficus Religiosa* 108 times for getting an off-spring and immediately touched her abdomen to see whether there was a child or not. It is simply foolishness. She will have to wait for a few months. Even so, if you will meditate for some time regularly, then the mind will be ripened and eventually you will get Atma sakshatkar (Self-Realisation.) Haste makes waste.

Just as you saturate the water with salt or sugar you will have to saturate the mind with thoughts of God or Brahman, with sublime, soul-awakening spiritual thoughts. Then only you will be established in the Divine Consciousness always.

You will get the full Ananda of the Divine Glory only when you dive deep, when you merge deep into silent meditation. When you are on the borderline of Divinity of God, when you are at the gate or threshold of God, when you are on the outskirts, you will not get the maximum peace and bliss.

This is one kind of meditation for beginners. Sit on Padmasana in a solitary room. Close your eyes. Meditate on the effulgence in the Sun, splendour in the moon, glory in the stars, beauty in the sky.

the ocean, its infinite nature. Compare the ocean with the Infinite Brahman, the waves, foams and blocks of ice to the various names and forms. Identify yourself with the ocean. Become silent. Expand. Expand.

This is another kind of meditation. Meditation on the Himalayas. Imagine that the River Ganges takes its source from the icy region of Gangotri, near Uttarkasi, flows through Rikhihikesh, Haridwar, Benaries and enters the Ganga Sagar in the Bay of Bengal. Himalayas Ganges and the sea, these three thoughts only should occupy your mind. First take your mind to icy Gangotri, then along the Ganges and finally to the sea. Then again take it to the icy Gangotri. Rotate the mind in this manner for 15 minutes.

Imagine that there is a fine garden with lovely flowers. In one corner there are jasmine flowers. In another corner there are beautiful cabbage roses. In the third corner there is the 'Lady of the night.' In the fourth corner there are champak flowers. Now meditate on these four varieties of flowers. First meditate on jasmine. Then take the mind to rose, then to the 'lady of the night,' and finally to the champak. Again rotate the mind as above. Do this again and again for 15 minutes. Gross meditation like these will prepare the mind to finer abstract meditation on subtle ideas.

Have the figure of OM in front of you. Concentrate on this. Do Tarataks also with open eyes (steady gazing without winking till tears flow profusely.) This is both Saguna and Nirguna meditation (with and without attributes). Keep a picture of OM in your meditation room. You can do pranayama for this symbol of Brahman. Burn incense etc. Offer flowers. This suits modern educated persons.

There is no world. There is neither body nor mind. There is only one Chaitanya (pure consciousness). I am that pure consciousness. This is Nirguna meditation (without attributes).

Only a trained mind which utterly controls the body can inquire and meditate endlessly so long as life remains, never for a moment losing sight of the object of his vision and contemplation (the Brahman), never for a moment letting it to be obscured by any terrestrial temptation.

During the inhalation the air comes out 16 digits. When the mind gets concentrated it will become less, and less. It will come to 15, then 14, 13, 12, 10, 8, and so on. When you enter into very deep silent meditation the breath will not come out of the nostrils. There may be occasional slow movements of the lungs and the abdomen. From the nature of the breathing you can infer the degree of concentration of an aspirant. Watch the breath very carefully.

The fire of meditation annihilates all foulness due to vice. Then and only comes knowledge or Divine Wisdom which directly leads to Mukti or final emancipation.

(The Hindu Mind.)

## FIRST HINDU TEMPLE IN LONDON

Maharaja of Tripura To Meet Cost

A Bombay message states that the first Hindu Temple in London will be erected shortly, thanks to His Highness the Maharaja of Tripura. He will meet the entire cost of its erection and will help in the collection of funds for the construction of a permanent Hindu Home and in the securing of a suitable site for the London Gaudiya Math.

A suitable site will be selected in London and arrangements will be made for beginning the construction of the temple, a lecture hall and a Hindu Home, by the end of November. Swami Bon, in charge of the Gaudiya Mission in Europe visited the Maharaja of Tripura, who agreed to meet the cost of erection of the Math Temple. The Swami sailed for London on October 10 and will make the necessary arrangements for building the Temple.

## 31 DOCTORS TO BE EMPLOYED

Executive Committee's Decision

The Executive Committee of Health decided on Tuesday that 31 doctors, who have been on the Waiting List between 1927 and 1930 or temporarily employed by the Government should be taken on to the permanent staff of the Medical Department.

There are at present 55 vacancies in the department and thus 31 of these vacancies will be filled by recruits from the Waiting List.

The Committee also decided that the remaining vacancies should be filled by the recruitment of doctors who have qualified since the 1931 Waiting List was abolished.

## HELLO LONDON!

Acting Governor to Inaugurate Ceylon-London 'Phone Service

At 4.30 p.m. today the Acting Governor, Sir Graeme Tyrrel, will inaugurate the new telephone service between Colombo and London by talking from Queen's House to Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Sir Graeme will speak from his office while Mr. Macdonald too will be at his desk at Whitehall.

The new telephone service will be open to the public from next Friday.

The connection between Ceylon and Poona will be along the wire. Between Poona and London the beam wireless service will be used and from the Empire Radio Station at Daventry the calls will be linked with the English telephone system.

## FROM THE WATCH-TOWER

(Contributed)

Messrs. Bandaranayake, Karaliadde & Co.

NOT only has there been a heavy slump in the industries and trades of the world but also a serious set-back in honest statesmanship. It is the scarcity of this commodity as between the various high contracting parties to the League of Nations that has made the Italo-Abyssinian war possible. It is the want of the self-same stuff in the local (Sinhalese) State Council that expresses itself in the petty trade of Messrs. Pandaranayake, Karaliadde & Co. To no other cause or source could you credit the disreputable business plied on the floor of the State Council by this firm of self-opinionated gentleman-politicians.

The motion of Mr. Karaliadde for the recruitment of Third Class Clerical hands in the very places where the need for the services of such hands arises, is one of the many covert, but sufficiently transparent, expressions by the State Council, as it is constituted, of its bias in discussing, and dealing with, the problems of government of the country. When a member from the North, opposed the motion Mr. Bandaranayake bekkled him with the cry of communalism in the North.

The popinjay of Mr. Bandaranayake has drunk deep of the waters of democracy in the Halls of Oxford and makes a lot of rattle on all and sundry occasions on his high academic training. No one has so long taken the trouble to rudely tell him of his small play in the affairs of public life and that he does not behave like one who has spent any time in a seat of high learning.

There are in the North communal minded men. But the Youth of Jaffna and a large section of the elders of the North have always been large-hearted and never thought on communal lines; for they were enthused by high idealism. It is Messrs. Bandaranayake, Karaliadde and Co. who are making the Nationalists of the North revise their stand and who are by their petty play blasting all chances of constitutional progress.

A Liberal member of Parliament once remarked to a fellow member of his party,

"You see those dogs; it was but yesterday We mused, forgetful of their presence here"

referring to a clique of Tories who rendered impossible of achievement of a certain object on which the Liberals and a considerable section of the Tories had set heart upon. Shall we echo the remark? We should not, I suppose, for we have yet among the Sinhalese good, honest souls like Dr. Wickramasinghe. We shall only remind Messrs. Bandaranayake, Karaliadde and Co. that they shall soon go into liquidation, for no disreputable business ever flourished; that Tamils have had idealism and they are likely to abandon their idealism, for where in a battle one is unscrupulous, the other can't long hug idealism and lose his very life and soul.

Mr. Frazer's Joke (?)

Speaking to a group of old boys of Trinity College in Colombo Mr. Frazer is reported to have said to them that they had good democratic

government days for Ceylon. Now, Frazer is a son of the late Sir Andrew Frazer, a Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, who was as such not very popular in Bengal. His Missionary son as boss of Trinity College, Kandy, often showed the iron hand under the velvet missionary glove. Many generations of old boys know him for a masterful man.

To such a man who in the field of education often fought vehemently for his own pet theories and who was called away to Achimota so that he might earn a pension more as a reward, I suppose, for his father's imperial services in India—to such a man a little change, where he perhaps wished to see no change at all, in the shape of things, has appeared to be good democratic form.

I have often thought that there is no difference between a European missionary and a European government officer. Both have the same mental make-up and outlook, while the former puts on a soft exterior, the latter makes no pretensions. Both work to promote the same object by two different ways.

It was this Mr. Frazer who some nearly twenty years ago, wrote out an argument against constitutional reform in Ceylon, had it published in England among the members of Parliament only. It was marked on top of cover "for confidential circulation amongst Members of Parliament." Mr. E. W. Perera who happened to be in England then was shown a copy by a member of Parliament and Mr. Perera managed to secure a copy and on return exposed the pamphlet and the author to the people of Ceylon. Such was Mr. Frazer once.

To him no doubt the cumbersome change in the structure of the machinery with not a bolt or screw on the fundamentals changed, would look "good democratic government". Could he have been joking when he saw after a lapse of about a score of years that the Sinhalese *intelligensia* had lost their heads over the sham. When people lose their heads over something the essence of which they don't grasp, then the critic plays the fool with them by patting them on the back that their possession is something very valuable and rare to find. The whole thing looks like Mr. Frazer.

## DISSOLUTION OF COUNCIL IN DECEMBER

General Election in March?

Dissolution of the State Council on or about December 15, and a General Election in the first week in March—this, it is learned, is the arrangement that the legal authorities and the Board of Ministers will recommend to Sir Edward Stubbs when he returns to Ceylon next month, says the *Observer*.



## NOTICE

### The Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council, 1931.

No. 32, JAFFNA ELECTORAL DISTRICT. A copy of the revised register of Voters for the above electoral district is open for inspection at the Jaffna Kachcheri. Copies of the sections of the revised register relating to the respective registration areas are also available for inspection at the Post Offices noted against each registration area between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Name of Registration Area.	Name of Post Office.
No. 20, Chiviyatenu	Chundikuli
21, Karaiyaru	Jaffna
22, Moor Street	Vannarponnai
23, Nallur	Tirunelveli
24, Vannarponnai East	Vannarponnai
25, Kokkuvil	Kokkuvil
26, Kairadi	Kairadi
27, Chavakachcheri	Chavakachcheri
28, Madduvil	Kodikamam
29, Iduthumadduvil	Varany R. O.
30, Idathurichchi	E. T. DYSON,

Government Agent, N. P., and Registering Officer for No. 32, Jaffna Electoral District.  
The Kachcheri, Jaffna, October 1, 1935.  
(G. 42, 34-35.)

## Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1935.

### VILLAGE COMMITTEES AND JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS

WE HAVE NO DOUBT THE JUDICIAL Commission now investigating the problems touching the administration of Justice will find in Jaffna ample grounds to recommend the withdrawal of judicial functions from Village Committees and the creation of Village Tribunals for the effective and speedy determination of trivial disputes in rural areas. Whatever the measure of success achieved by certain Committees in the administration of village works and improvement—and even here there is little to show in the direction of initiative and enterprise—it is an open secret that Village Committees have without a single exception proved to be hopelessly unsuited to satisfy the villagers' sense of justice and fair-dealing. The number of appeals from the findings of Committees can hardly furnish the criterion to gauge the popularity or otherwise of Village Committees as judicial institutions. Many causes stand in the way of a dissatisfied suitor taking his grievances to a higher reviewing authority. A surer test would be to give the suitor the option of choosing the forum, the V. C. Court or the Police Court. Were this done, the average suitor will invariably choose the Police Court, though he knows that the vindication of his rights in that Court is certain to involve him in expense. Where the matter in dispute is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the village court, the suitor often prefers to go without seeking his remedy or, if he is resourceful, as often he proves himself to be with the assistance of his advisers, exaggerates his cause of action so as to bring it within the jurisdiction of the Police or Requests Court.

The reason for the unpopularity of the village court is not far to seek. Men with no desire to serve the country, but always intent on maintaining the position of authority associated with election to an office, invariably get elected. Their sole concern throughout the period of office would seem to be to placate this group that helped them to their perch or that other group which is likely to help at the next elections. The inhabitants of a village fall into family, occupa-

tional, regional or religious groups and where the heads of such groups are involved in any dispute coming up for disposal by the Village Committee, the Chairman often finds it difficult to ignore the influence wielded in his village by the party before him and as a result finds it almost impossible to preserve that attitude of impartiality and freedom from bias which are indispensable to secure the confidence of the suitors in the findings of the village court. There are few members in any Village Committee whose sense of duty is so high as to embolden them to cross the path of the Chairman in his decisions or actions. It is easier to agree with the Chairman and be on his good side than disagree and displease him.

Even the men elected as members are not, with rare exceptions here and there, the best that the inhabitants could have elected. Honest and capable men keep out of these elections knowing full well the uncertainties inherent to an election. In the present state of affairs it is the man who can command the support of the rowdy elements in the village by bribing or otherwise that has the chance of getting elected. Members who get elected thus have their obligations to their supporters and cannot easily resist their importunities.

The absence of any definite procedure in the hearing of cases gives ample scope to the Chairman to indulge his idiosyncracies to the definite deterioration of the committee as an institution for the promotion of village solidarity and harmony. No effort is made to bring parties to amicable settlement. The absence of any definite procedure is not infrequently availed of by the Chairman and his "party" to force their own views on their colleagues. The penal provisions of the law and sanctions are promptly invoked and findings recorded and enforced with the speed and inexorability of an automaton. This is not due so much to any pressure from the Kachcheri calling for returns as to a desire to approximate in manner and method to the regular courts of the country.

Thus, Village Committees, far from being instruments for the advancement of village unity, have become potent causes of dissension and disruption. The only solution until such time as better men put themselves forward for election, seems to us to relieve Village Committees of judicial functions and establish Village Tribunals for the determination of civil and criminal cases appropriate to such tribunals. Adjustment of disputes brought about by Village Committees should be recognised and held binding.

The creation of Village Tribunals in the District will have the further advantage of relieving congestion in the several Police Courts and enable the Committees to devote their time and energy for other duties assigned to them by the ordinance. The Tribunals will also very materially assist the civil courts in the determination of boundary disputes and encroachment claims and generally give satisfaction to the villagers in the settlement of their disputes.

### The Governor

His Excellency Sir R. E. Stubbs will return to the Island from leave on Sunday, November 3.

## Obiter Dicta—LIV.

# YOU DON'T MEAN TO SAY SO?

### U. D. C. Privileges Bill?

THE rumour, I trust, is not correct, not true either, that the members of the Jaffna U. D. C. have got hold of the rejected State Council Privileges Bill and contemplate preparing, for local use, for self-protection, a small U. D. C. Privileges Ordinance. The mentality of the Jaffna U. D. C. is at this time the same as that of the much criticised State Council now in its last gasps of life-breath. With such patent medicines like Hush-Hush and Adjust and the red powder of Wild Rumours the Jaffna U. D. C. has been for some time, during the last few months, putting inquirers off the scent of actualities. The Audit Officers have been nosing about and smelling out ugly ulcers. With ruthless inerrancy foul spots have been touched, and we have startling revelations the details of which will, I am told, be soon published. The rate-payers are amazed at what little, like illicitly supplied electricity, has leaked out and found its way into the newspapers. The disclosures are a reflection upon the administration of the Council's affairs.

### Proceedings in Tamil?

I think it is a cock-and-bull story that a member, at a recent sensational meeting, suggested that the proceedings might be in Tamil. It seems that when the Council resolved "to go into Committee" that member asked, "Where? Into what Committee?", and this was in Tamil! If there is any truth in the report, then, it is very high time that that civic celebrity thought of studying English or of resigning his seat. The rate-payers did not send into the U. D. C. men whose highest ability was to vote to order.

### When it was Dark

MEN afraid to be seen by daylight creep out of their holes by dark, and the deeds of the night are not necessarily straight. Did you a paid officer of the Jaffna U. D. C. meet in another officer's house, very late one night during the week of Hitchcock's "trial", a big person and another and plan to adopt a course of action against the accused? Was it whisky or arrack? Do you know that the schoolmaster was a witness of your doings? And sayings? Do you know that, if ever Hitchcock's "trial" and retirement become matters for a Court of law, the schoolmaster's affidavit will disclose the dishonourable proceedings and pact of that night?

### Rajah the Tax-gatherer

ANOTHER night, strictly on the night before the trial, Rajah was induced to make a statement that the accused had borrowed tax collections. Dare the man most interested in having that statement made deny that Rajah had systematically kept on refusing to make such a statement for weeks and weeks? How did he come to make the statement, then, on the eve of the "trial"? Inducing an unwilling dependent to make a statement is one of the meanest things which even the lowest of petty practitioners of law would not stoop to do. Yet this was done. The statement, however, is worth nothing. It means merely that the accused borrowed a sum of money from Rajah. Whether it was tax money or Rajah's grandmother's money does not impute any bit of turpitude or guilt, civil or criminal, to the accused. At best the statement is a confession of use by Rajah of public money, that is, if it were ear-marked tax-money! I hope Rajah will be prosecuted.

### That Same Night

A member of the U. D. C. was not bound to make any promise to the people of his ward about his

attitude towards the accused Secretary. At a night meeting, so late as 11-30 p. m., a body of men, rate-payers, received a member, made speeches, and gave him a mandate to protect the Secretary at the trial. It was an irregular thing to do. It was irregular on both sides. Nevertheless, a word of a gentleman is the word of a gentleman, and he was pledged to keep it. Did he keep it? If he had kept it—he had no manner of business to promise it—stones would not have been thrown at his conveyance the next day. I confess I was sorry to hear about this member because I have respect for him as a man of fearless straightforwardness.

### Inefficiency:

THE sixteen charges against the U. D. C. Secretary do not display much magnanimity. They read as if a private party was picking up this, that and the other thing to be avenged on his enemy. The indictment framed by the Chairman shows a motive lesser and more vindictive than one actuated by a desire to secure the purity of civic business and the upholding of civic righteousness. Rumour speaks of an evil genius at the back of the persecution of Hitchcock, some Rasputin who is unmindful of his ups and downs. This may be mere rumour. But I cannot help remarking that the sixteen charges savour of such smallness of outlook, such despicable pettiness, as must make one ashamed of English-speaking Tamils as aspirants for self-government.

### Star-Chamber

WE have all just shaken off the dread of Star-Chamber methods as about to come into vogue by the Privileges Bill. The Bill has been killed, and with that that fear. But the trial of Hitchcock by the Jaffna U. D. C. the other day was purely Star-Chamberly. The Chairman was the prosecutor, and the presiding Judge. The accused, during the bulk of the proceedings, was kept out of the place of trial. To the accused's explanations in writing the Chairman had appended, unknown to the accused, his own judgment. It was an already condemned man that was put on his trial. The witnesses who had made, behind the accused's back, statements against him were not produced before the Council, nor examined nor cross-examined, although, on behalf of the accused an application was made for the production of those witnesses. The proceedings were a most disgraceful travesty of justice and fair play, and more so as those who were parties to every breach of the very elementary principles of British Justice were an Advocate and a Proctor. Every sort of obstacle was put in the way of the accused—postponement till the forthcoming audit disclosures were summarily refused; inquiry by an independent body of men was disallowed; and things were rushed through in indecent haste. The crowning act of the Council was a most stupid one. The Secretary commended at one stage of the proceedings for efficiency was condemned in the last stage of the farce for inefficiency!!! O, Ye gods and little fishes!

### The Dissent

GREAT credit is due to Mr. Sivagurunathan, Mr. Sam Sabapathy and Sinnathurai for showing themselves courageous under very trying difficulties presented by a man robed in a little, brief authority playing fantastic tricks. I am glad to hear that Mr. Sivagurunathan has put in a very reasoned and strong protest against the proceedings. It may be asked why I should worry about the "trial" and "conviction" of Mr. E. T. Hitchcock. Let it be said once and for ever that I am interested in principles and not in persons and I cannot bear to see in justice done to anybody whether it is

## JAFFNA U. D. C. AFFAIRS

### Audit Still Busy

Mr. M. S. Seevarathnam, Chief Audit Examiner, who arrived two months back, is still busy, with two of his Assistants, auditing the accounts of the various departments of the Jaffna U. D. C.

It is understood that some irregularities in the Works department have come to light and are being investigated into.

### PARENTS' DAY AT THE VAIDESHVARA VIDYALAYA

### Evil Of Sending Hindu Children to Missionary Institutions

Parents' Day at the Vaideshvara Vidyalaya was celebrated on Saturday last and there were present a large number of parents and members of the public. The occasion was availed of to give a farewell to Mr. A. Ragupathy, B.A., Headmaster, who has been appointed Headmaster of the Hindu Bilingual School at Karampan. Dr. S. Subramaniam, presided. Mr. Ragupathy was profusely garlanded by the staff and students and Mrs. Ragupathy was presented with chendurs.

After welcome songs, specially composed for the occasion were recited by students. Mr. M. Sabaratnasinghe was called upon to speak. He spoke of the many good qualities of Mr. Ragupathy and of the present Headmaster, Mr. S. Ambikapagan, B.A., and congratulated the authorities of the Vidyalaya in having secured the services of such ideal young men. He then dwelt on the significance of Parents' Days and the responsibilities of parents in giving good education and training to children. He urged upon Hindu parents to send their children to Hindu schools, and told the Muslims that the Vidyalaya which was run by the Ramakrishna Mission, was the best, in the absence of Muslim English Schools, to serve their needs.

Mr. T. N. Subbiah, Proctor, speaking next also emphasised on the duty of Hindu parents sending their children to Hindu Schools and referred to the many evil consequences that had befallen and would befall them by sending their children to institutions conducted by foreign Missionary bodies.

The girl students of the school then gave a few action songs which were very much appreciated.

Mr. S. Ambikapagan addressed the parents on their responsibilities and those of the School, and the need for co-operation between the two for the proper education and up-bringing of children.

An address was read and presented to Mr. Ragupathy who replied suitably.

After the Chairman's concluding remarks the function terminated with a vote of thanks and a Thevarnam.

to Hitchcock or to Ratnagopal. In my opinion the inquiry from start to finish will always be a blot upon whatever reputation the Jaffna U. D. C. had for a sense of justice and right.

### Cliques and Coteries

ALL the disgrace brought upon the Jaffna U. D. C. recently is due to the existence and influence of cliques and coteries. I hear that even the clerks take sides. There is the Hitchcock faction and there is the Ratnagopal faction, people say. Can it be true? Is the Chairman aware of what is going in his office and out of it about U. D. C. matters? I learn that there is much indignation among rate-payers over the state of things in the U. D. C. There is room for the suggestion that a body of independent men should inquire into the present state of the Jaffna U. D. C.

### The New Secretary

OF course applications for the post will be invited. Yet, it is whispered that a local proctor is the lucky man to succeed Mr. Hitchcock.

But, or why not have a Municipality?



## Causeways in the North

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS  
PUNKUDUTIVU-VELANAI

### State Council's Policy to be defined

During the past few months the Ministry of Communications and Works has been receiving a large number of petitions—some direct and some passed on by His Excellency the Governor—from various communities and associations of the North praying for the construction of certain causeways in the Jaffna Peninsula, says the report of the Executive Committee of Communications and Works, which Mr. H. M. Macan Markar will move for the acceptance of the State Council this week.

The report states:—

The requests made in these petitions may be classified under three separate groups as follows:—

(a) A causeway to connect the Island of Velanai with the mainland;

(b) A causeway to connect the Island of Punkudutivu with the Island of Velanai; and

(c) A causeway to connect the Jaffna Peninsula with the Punakari Division.

The whole position with regard to causeways in the Jaffna District has been set out in Sessional Paper XX. of 1930, and the reasons for and against suggested alternative sites for the causeways in each of the above three proposals have been clearly given.

Dealing with each of the three schemes separately the following notes it is hoped will make the position clear:—

#### Jaffna-Velanai Causeway

(a) A Causeway to connect the Island of Velanai with the mainland.

The Islands of Velanai and Karaitivu are the two main Islands of what may be called the inner ring of islands. At present there is a causeway connecting the mainland with Karaitivu, while there is a ferry between Karaitivu and Velanai at Kayts.

The residents of Velanai are anxious for a direct connection by causeway between Velanai and the mainland, and three sites have been suggested, viz. (1) Arali to Velanai, (2) Jaffna to Allaipiddi (Pannai Causeway), and (3) Jaffna to Mandaitivu. Of these three the only one which is not fraught with considerable engineering difficulties is the one between Arali and Velanai. The situation of the other two, which are close to one another, is such that strong tides and winds will not only create much difficulty on the construction of the causeways but will render them continually liable to be swept away. In addition to this the crossing of the causeway would often prove dangerous to traffic. It is therefore considered that these latter two may be eliminated from further consideration.

The Arali-Velanai Causeway would be 5,940 ft. long with an opening of 150 ft. which could either be bridged or crossed by ferry. In the former case the work of construction has been estimated some years ago at Rs. 540,000 while in the latter the cost would be reduced to Rs. 382,000.

#### Punkudutivu-Velanai Causeway

(b) A Causeway to connect the Island of Punkudutivu with the Island of Velanai.

The Island of Punkudutivu is by far the largest of a group which may be called the outer islands. It is said to be 25 square miles in extent and to support a population of about 10,000.

The sea between Punkudutivu and Velanai is extremely shallow (excepting the middle) making it often impossible for travellers to use boats for crossing. As the distance between the islands is about 2½ miles, it can be readily understood to what hardships the residents of Punkudutivu are subject when travelling to or from Velanai or the mainland.

Though the distance between the islands is so great the cost of con-

## COMBATING DOPE TRAFFIC

### Excise Officials' Proposals

A conference of Excise Officials and field officers held recently in Colombo, formulated, it is learned, two alternative schemes for combating the drug menace.

One scheme proposes to rope in a number of other Government departments with a view to putting a stranglehold on the traffickers in nefarious drugs. For this purpose, it is considered essential that the Post Office, Cu-toms, Railway and Police should co-operate far more closely and effectively than at present.

The setting up of a Board of Control, consisting of these Departments, is recommended with the object of co-ordinating preventive measures against the dope-dealers.

The alternative to this comprehensive scheme of control is the licensed sale of ganja and opium under strict Government supervision.

struction is comparatively small as it is understood that it will not present any engineering difficulties. In 1925 the cost of a causeway 9,760 ft. long with a ferry opening of 2,640 ft. was estimated at approximately Rs. 350,000. It is gathered from the petitions received that this causeway is the one most urgently required, and with this view the Executive Committee is in agreement.

#### Jaffna-Punakari Causeway

(c) A Causeway to connect the Jaffna Peninsula with the Punakari Division.

This project is one which really belongs to quite a different category to the previous two. It is for the purposes of connecting two portions of the mainland which are divided from each other by one another by the Jaffna Lagoon, so as to provide an outlet to the over-crowded area of Jaffna. The proposal is for a causeway to run from Karaitivu Point in the Jaffna Peninsula to Sankupiddy at Poonaryn. In a memorial signed by over 1,500 persons claiming to be residents of Poonaryn the following reasons were given in favour of the provision of the causeway:—

- (1) It would prove a boon to the inhabitants of Poonaryn;
- (2) It would prove a boon to owners and paddy farmers residing in the mainland and to salt manufacturers;
- (3) It would prove a boon to cattle owners in Thenmaradeff and Jaffna;
- (4) It would provide marketing facilities for the produce of Poonaryn;
- (5) It would provide a stimulus for the colonization of Poonaryn, an area free from malaria.

The coast of the project would be very heavy particularly as it is understood that in order to make a causeway here of any real service it would be necessary to bridge a section some 4,000 ft. long which has to be kept open on account of tides and currents. The causeway and bridge have been roughly estimated at Rs. 2,500,000 or, without the bridge,—thus leaving a ferry opening,—Rs. 750,000.

#### Council's Policy

The Executive Committee places the above facts before the State Council in order that a decision may be reached regarding the policy to be followed in constructing causeways in the Jaffna Peninsula.

The Executive Committee is of opinion that all these projects have much to commend in them, but it is obvious that it must be a matter of many years before all three can be provided. It feels that the ten thousand or so inhabitants of Punkudutivu who are by their very position cut off from so many of the amenities of civilization deserve very sympathetic consideration.

The Committee accordingly recommends that the construction of a causeway between Punkudutivu and Velanai should be the one that should be proceeded with first, and asks that provision to commence this work may be included as soon as funds are available and in any case not later than 1936-37.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### A MUNICIPALITY FOR JAFFNA

Sir.—Your agitation to have a Municipality for Jaffna deserves the support of all well-wishers of this town. It is my earnest hope that alarmists will not raise the cry that taxes will be enhanced owing to this change and oppose the establishment of a Municipality. For Sir, it is a sad phenomenon of Democracy that great and useful schemes have to be held up owing to the mischievous propaganda of designing and self-interested parties.

Is the Jaffna U. D. C. fulfilling the objects for which it was established? What Sanitary Measures have this Council taken to preserve the health and efficiency of the taxpayers and to prolong their life? Why has there been no child-welfare and maternity work started by this Council? Is infantile mortality so negligible in Jaffna that there is no need for such work here? What efforts has the Council made to improve the amenities of the Town? How many parks and open spaces has this Council established in the different parts of the town to provide healthy recreation for its citizens. Colonel Gill, the malaria expert, is said to have remarked that Jaffna Town had not changed very much from its condition 2000 years ago. The drains of Jaffna, specially those in Main Street and Grand Bazaar, are a disgrace to Jaffna and emit loathsome stench. Where are the minions of the Sanitary Department?

One has to look at the splendid record of service of the Colombo Municipal Council for a change. Colombo is now pronounced to be one of the two or three cleanest cities in the East. The provision for Infantile and Maternal welfare is said to be second to none. A perusal of the latest administration report will convince anyone of the truth of my assertion.

What is the secret of the sorry condition of the one and the efficiency of the other? The fact that there is a full time Chairman efficient enough to control the administration of the town is the cause of all the difference. The British Civil Service has been renowned for two qualities. They are (a) efficiency (b) impartiality. Can any one with any degree of truth assert that the present Chairman of our Council is efficient? It is reported that a famous English Headmaster considered the remark of one of his pupils that he was a "Just Brute" the greatest compliment he has ever had.

To entrust the administration of this town to a busy lawyer practicing in our Police Court and who has to come into Council after facing a popular election and who has to face another election at the end of three years to retain his seat is far from desirable.

Mr. G. K. W. Perera speaking at the first U. D. C. Conference in Kalutara as a member of the Committee of Local Administration made a statement that his Committee had decided to establish a Municipality in Jaffna considering its size and importance. This was in 1932, three years ago. Is not the time yet ripe?

Let us make a united demand to have the Chief Executive of our local Council above any party and that the rate-payers are assured of an impartial and efficient administration of its affairs.

I am,  
Yours truly,  
A Rate-Payer.

Jaffna,  
19-10-35.

## SOME LANDMARKS IN CEYLON HISTORY

(Continued from our last issue)

The primary aim of the Portuguese in Ceylon was the expansion of commerce. As time went on desire for world power and the desire for spreading Christianity took root in their mind. With Colombo as headquarters they sent successive expeditions to capture Jaffna, which they finally achieved in 1617 A. D. In the meantime there was continuous strife between the Portuguese and the Kings of Kandy. The Portuguese reign in Ceylon was characterised by a savage-like and ruthless persecution of the people in order to convert them to Christianity. The Hindu custom, on religious occasions, of hiding plaited leaves (used instead of plates) in thatched roofs has been handed down by their ancestors who used to do it for the fear of being discovered as Hindus by the Portuguese.

#### Dutch Invasion

Meanwhile the Dutch having thrown off the Spanish yoke had become a great maritime power and in the efforts to increase their commerce with the East they came into collision with the Portuguese. In 1602 A. D. they made Trincomalee their headquarters and sent a mission to the King of Kandy who welcomed them as a possible ally. In course of time, Portuguese were driven out and the Dutch ruled the maritime provinces of Ceylon including Jaffna, while the Kandyan retained the hill country. But there were continuous hostilities with between the Kandyan and the Dutch as long as the rule of the latter lasted in Ceylon. In spite of repeated provocation from Kandy, the Dutch showed a reluctance for war. Frankly, theirs was a military occupation, yet their buildings and the admirable code of law bear testimony to their benevolent rule. During the Napoleonic wars Holland under the French yoke was at war with Britain. The British captured Trincomalee, Colombo and Negombo in rapid succession. In 1796 Britain exchanged Ceylon for the Java Islands with the Dutch, by treaty.

#### Fall of Kandy

In Kandy Sri Wickrema Raja Singha, a Tamil, of royal descent, was proclaimed King of Kandy. Misdeeds and cruelty of this King in the latter half of his reign roused the wrath of the chieftains who sought the help of the British. Sir Robert Brownrigg, the then Governor of Ceylon declared war against Kandy and when the King was captured, the chieftains formally transferred their allegiance to the British Crown and for the first time the whole of Ceylon was brought under one permanent rule in 1815.

The years 1815-1915 was a century of progress in Ceylon under the British Crown. When the Great War started in 1914, Ceylon contributed her share with men and money. Due to the inefficiency of the Police at that time a local clash between a few hot-headed Buddhists and Muslims grew into the famous riots of 1915. In spite of troubles at home, the master hand of Britain stepped in at the critical moment and put an end to the riots. The matter was amicably settled by the ability perseverance and fearlessness of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan, the greatest statesman, philosopher and politician of Ceylon in modern times.

The years that followed the great war saw the agitation of the Ceylonese for constitutional reforms under the leadership of Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam, a great scholar, the awakener of the political consciousness in the people, for a greater share in the administration of their country. Sir James Peiris carried on the useful work. Britain gave them a patient hearing and granted them a constitution wherein they had a greater share in the administration of their country, the remarkable feature of the Constitution is the grant of universal franchise. Under British rule, guarded by a powerful navy, Ceylon enjoys freedom and prosperity which is envied by some of the younger countries of the world.

#### Auction Sale

The Auction Sale under writ No. 6906, D. C. Jaffna, fixed for Saturday the 26th instant has been postponed for Saturday the 2nd November 1935 owing to Theepavali day at the request of the Plaintiff, Mr. A. Selvadurai.

A. A. CANDIAH,  
Commissioner.

Vaddukoddai,  
24-10-35.  
(Mis. 184. 24-10-35.)

## IMPORT DUTY ON PADDY

### Tariff Board Disapproves

The Tariffs Advisory Committee has, it is learned, disapproved of the proposal to increase the import duty on paddy.

This proposal which arose out of a motion in the State Council by Mr. M. M. Subramaniam was referred to the Tariffs Advisory Committee. The Committee has expressed the view that the enhancement of the import duty on paddy would not materially assist local rice-growing industry which is the object of Mr. Subramaniam's proposal and would have no effect.

#### Jaffna

The Annual Report of the Jaffna District was presented to the State Council on the 21st inst. Mr. S. Natesan, B. A., F. R. Z. S., delivered a masterly address on Hindu Education. The President, Mr. S. Sivaprakasam, B. Sc., presided. The Secretary, Mr. C. W. D. Alwines, read the annual report and Mr. P. T. Mathai, M. A. the Balance Sheet.

The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:

President: Miss Northway, Principal, C. M. S. Girls' College; Vice-President: Mr. M. Karthigesu, Head-Master, Kokuvil Hindu English School; Secretary: Mr. A. E. Tambur, Jaffna Central College; Treasurer: Mr. C. Sabaratnam, Jaffna Hindu College.

It is hoped that the A. C. P. Classes organised by the Association will be taken full advantage of by teachers who desire to obtain higher qualifications. (Cor.)

## College of Indigenous Medicine

Results of the Final Examination held in September 1935:—

#### 1. Ayurvedic Section

A. Honours Nil.  
B. Passes (in order of Merit) Messrs K. D. E. Jayawardena, K. V. K. Upadhyaya, H. A. D. Karunaratne, H. H. Piyadasa, A. W. Wickramasinghe, Y. A. Edmund, L. W. Sadeviratne W. M. Jinadasa and Miss. E. Abeyaratne.

The following students complete the Examination:—Messrs W. S. Mendis, W. Jayatileka and N. K. S. Waidyasekera.

#### 2. Siddha Section

A. Honours Nil.  
B. Passes (in order of merit) Messrs K. Sangarapillai, S. C. Wijayarathnam and P. Vallipuram.

#### 3. Unani Section

A. Honours Nil.  
B. Passes Mr. M. Habibullah.  
The above candidates have satisfied the requirements for the Diploma in Indigenous Medicine & Surgery.

## Bi-Lingual Teachers' Certificates

The following are among the successful candidates at the final examination of the Government Bilingual Training School, Gampaha, held in August, who have been awarded certificates:—

Bilingual Trained Teachers' Certificates: V. Chelvadurai, S. Setucavalar. Provisional Certificates (Three years) V. Shanmugam and A. Vaithilingam.

## Professor of English

Mr. E. F. C. Ludowyke at present lecturer in English Language and Literature at the University College, has been recommended for appointment as Professor in that branch in succession to Mr. D. H. Hussey who has retired. The Executive Committee of Education has approved the recommendation. Mr. Ludowyke was a University Scholar and gained first class honours in English in both London and Cambridge examination for the B. A. degree. He has acted as Professor of English. He is 29,



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(Mis. 166, 10-10- to 6 11-35)

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## NOTICE

Whereas the name of the Continental Provident Insurance Society Ltd., has with the sanction of the Law Secretary to the Government of Madras Presidency, been changed under section 11 (4) & (5) of the Indian Companies Act of 1913 as was signified in their G. O. No. Ms. 1717 dated 20th May 1935 into "The Indo-Lanka Life Assurance Company, Limited"

All the agents, employees, policy-holders and the public are hereby notified that the change of the name of the Company has taken effect as from 1-8-35.

It is further notified that the constitution of the company has, with the sanction of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, been so changed, as to do Life Assurance business under the Life Assurance Companies' Act, 1912, and that the capital of the Company has been fixed *protem* at Rs. 200,000/- divided into 4000 shares of Rs. 50/- each, the necessary security having been furnished to the Government of India, the Company will commence the new business as from 1-10-35.

All correspondences, Money Orders, Cheques etc., should henceforth be addressed to the new name and address given herein, viz., "The Indo-Lanka Life Assurance Company, Limited," No. 7 General Patter's Road, Mount Road, Madras, or Post Box No. 346, Mount Road, Madras.

Dated at Madras the 13th day of August 1935.

**S. K. SUBRAMANIAM,**  
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

(Mis. 173. 17/10 to 28/10/35.)

## NOTICE N. Kandiah LICENSED AUCTIONEER AND Commissioner of Sales

**KODDADY. JAFFNA.**  
(M. 75. 1-5 to 31-12-35) (T)

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8311.

In the matter of the estate of the late Ana Kana Karuththamarakair of Keelakkarai in South India Deceased.  
Carthikesan Canapathipillai Secretary.  
District Court, Jaffna

Petitioner.  
1. Mahammadu Sara Ummal widow of Ana Kana Karuththamarakair of Keelakkarai and Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 2nd and 3rd Respondents  
2. Seyed Ahmadu Kahir and  
3. Kathi Jaumiah, children of the deceased  
Minors.

Respondents.  
This matter coming on for disposal before Simon Rodrigo Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 4th day of October 1935 in the presence of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration be granted to the Petitioner above-named as Official Administrator for the purpose of the Testamentary proceedings to be had in respect of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 7th day of November 1935 and state objection or show cause to the contrary.

This 11th day of October 1935.  
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.  
(O. 85. 21 & 24-10-35.)

### Auction Sale

No 7902 D. C. J.  
Suppar Salvathurai of Chandiruppay Plaintiff.

Vs.

1. Nagamuttu Suppar and wife  
2. Sotthipillai both of Chandiruppay Defendants.

In terms of the commission issued to us by the District Court of Jaffna in case No 7902, the following properties will be sold by public auction at the respective spots on Thursday, 14th November 1935, commencing at 3.30 p. m.

#### PROPERTIES.

1. Land situated at Mahiapiddy called "Kalingarayan Kaddovayal" containing an extent of 7 1/2 Lms. P. C. and bounded on the East by tank and water-channel, North by Thankamma wife of Selvathurai. West by Sellamma wife of Ponnuthurai and the property mentioned under Item 2 and South by Retnam wife of Rajaretnam and Aebewikuddy wife of Velupillai.

2. An undivided half-share of land situated at Mahiapiddy called "Kalingarayan Kaddovayal Thenmetkupuramaka" in extent 3 Lms. P. C. and bounded on the East by the aforementioned land, North by Sellamma wife of Ponnuthurai, West by Channal and South by Retnam wife of Rajaretnam.

3. Land situated at Chandiruppay called "Periyayalavu and Thidai" in extent 13 1/2 Lms. V. C. and bounded on the East by lane, North by Muthu Kanagaratnam and others, West by Visuvaranther Salvathurai and South by Murugesar Kumaru.

**MOSES & PONNAPPAL.**  
Commissioners.

Jaffna, 19th October 1935.  
Mis. 180. 24-10-35.

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# TELLIPPALAI MAHA-JANA ENG. SCHOOL.

## Silver Jubilee Celebration

The celebration commenced on Friday, the 11th inst. with a sports meet in the evening followed by a volleyball match which ended in a victory for the past students. At the close of the match, light refreshments were served to those present.

On Saturday, the proceedings commenced with the singing of Thevaram and the performance of puja to Natarajah and Saraswathy followed by a meeting of the old boys in the school hall with Mr. K. Chinnappah, Headmaster, in the chair. The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports were adopted and the Chairman extended a cordial welcome to the old students and other well-wishers of the school, a large number of whom were present at the meeting, and thanked them all heartily for their ready response to his invitation. Messrs. C. Arulambalam, B. A., Advocate and manager of the school, S. Thiagamah, Assistant Inspector of Schools, K. Elankannayagam of the Manipay Hindu College, S. Subramaniam, Proctor, N. Sangarappillai, B. A., N. Kandiah of Ramanathan College spoke with great feeling about the services rendered by the late Mr. T. A. Thuraiappahpillai, founder of the school. There was then the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year. With the concluding remarks of the Chairman, the meeting terminated at about 10.30 a.m.

## Memorial Service

The next important event of the day was a memorial service under the presidency of Mr. C. Arulambalam. The service began with thevaram at the end of which the Chairman spoke on the sterling qualities of head and heart of the late Mr. Thuraiappahpillai and paid a very high tribute to the memory of the illustrious educationist but for whom, he said, Tellippalai would not have had a Hindu English School even at the present day. Mr. S. U. Somasegaram, B. A., Inspector of schools, delivered a lecture on "Leadership and Character." He dwelt at length on the qualities, qualifications and training which a person should possess in order to be recognised as a leader and said that the late Founder of the school was an undoubted leader in matters educational. Messrs. S. Natarajah, F. M. S. pensioner, an old student, and S. Thangasamy Iyer, Asst. Teacher of the Tellippalai Saraswathy School, spoke with great feeling about the late Mr. Thuraiappahpillai. Mr. Somasegaram then led the audience in a solemn prayer suitable for the occasion. Mr. C. Sinnathurai, an Assistant Teacher of the school, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, lecturer and the audience. At about 12.30 p.m. the distinguished visitors, the old and present students of the school and members of the staff partook of a sumptuous lunch. There were oratorical contests both in English and Tamil and vocal and instrumental music for about two hours.

At 4 p.m. there was a garden party at which a large number of old students and other benefactors of the school were present.

## Prize-Giving

The prize giving function which was the chief feature of the Silver Jubilee celebration took place in the school hall which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The school hall was filled with old boys, present boys and their parents and a large number of gentlemen of light and leading from different parts of Jaffna. The function commenced at 6.30 p.m. with Mr. K. S. Arulambalam, M. Sc., Divisional Inspector of Schools, in the chair. After the singing of Thevaram a welcome song in Tamil was sung by the girls of the school. The Headmaster presented his Report. This was followed by an oration in Tamil,

# MAHA AIKYA SABHA ARALY

A special meeting of the above Sabha was held at the Lambert Hall on Monday the 14th inst. At the request of the Sabha, the Maniagar and Vidan were present. A letter written to the Government Agent regarding armed burglars was considered.

The Vidan read a report of the night patrol done by him and the Village Vigilance Society organised at the meeting held on the 14th inst. The Maniagar instructed the Vidan to report himself while on patrol to some of the office-bearers of the Sabha and also to take a list of the suspects to report to the Government.

A special request has been made to the maniar to arrange a police force to pay a surprise visit in the night in consideration of the numerous thefts in the neighbourhood. Dr. C. Somasundaram the Adviser on Health submitted a report regarding the flood nuisance and prevention of malaria.

A requisition is made for the necessary drugs for free distribution to the villagers when the necessity arises.

A lively discussion took place regarding the neglected and unsatisfactory condition of the water channels and tanks.

The meeting terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the Maniagar for the keen interest in, and co-operation with, the activities of the Sabha proposed by Mr. C. S. Ponnuthurai. (Cor.)

## Navatkuli Aykkiya Valibar Sangam

The Fourth Anniversary Celebrations of the Navatkuli Aykkiya Valibar Sangam took place at the Navatkuli Vernacular School at about 8 p.m. on Saturday the 12th inst. After the introductory speech of the President and the reading of the annual report by the Secretary, Pandit Manicka Thiagaraja of Chinnakam delivered a lecture on "Karakalammiyar" with musical accompaniments. Many ladies were also present. (Cor.)

three recitations in English and a few Tamil songs composed specially for the occasion. Mrs. Arulnandhy then distributed the prizes. Dr. (Miss) E. M. Thilliampalam M. A., M. Sc., Ph. D., delivered a very interesting and inspiring address on "Youth Movement in India" touching on the many-sided activities of the Youth of India at the present day. She gave a vivid account of the methods employed by young men and women of India with a view to making their motherland rise in the estimation of all the nations in the world. The Chairman in his remarks gave a glowing tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Thuraiappahpillai, the distinguished founder of the school. He said that for the display of the wonderful talents of the late Founder of the school, there was not sufficient scope in Jaffna, and that if he had been born in Europe or America, he would easily have been regarded as one of the most famous educationists like Arnold of Rugby and others of his type. In commenting on the Headmaster's report he said that it was a report beautiful both in form and content and that he thoroughly enjoyed it. As regards the work of the school, he said that the Tellippalai Mahajana English School was not inferior to any other Elementary English School in Jaffna. As the Divisional Inspector was obliged to leave the place before the close of the function for some unavoidable reasons, Mr. C. Arulambalam, Manager of the School, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, the speaker and to the Audience. A scene from the story of Lanka and a scene in Nanthanar presented by some pupils were much appreciated by the audience. The function which was unanimously pronounced to be an unqualified success terminated with the singing of Thevaram at about 10 p.m. (Cor.)

# The Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council, 1931.

## NO. 32.—JAFFNA ELECTORAL DISTRICT

Notice is hereby given that the revised registers of voters relating to the above named electoral district has been completed, and that a copy of such register is open for inspection during office hours at the Jaffna Kacheheri.

Every person who is qualified in accordance with the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council, 1931, to have his or her name entered in the Register for the abovenamed electoral district and whose name has been omitted or expunged from such register, and who claims to have entered therein, may submit a written claim, which must reach the Registering Officer at the Jaffna Kacheheri within two weeks of the date of the publication of this notice in the Government Gazette, to have his or her name inserted in such register. Such claim must be in the Form A in the Second Schedule to the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council as amended by the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Amended Order in Council, 1935, (copies of which form may be obtained from the said Registering Officer, must set out the grounds of claim, and must give an address for the receipt of notices: Provided that no person shall be entitled to claim to have his or her name inserted in the register on the ground that he or she is qualified under Article 8 or Article 9 of the above Order in Council unless an application made by that person in accordance with the requirements of Article 14 was duly received by the said Registering Officer on or before the 16th day of September, 1935.

Every person whose name appears in the Register for the abovenamed electoral district who objects to the name of any other person or his or her own name appearing therein, may submit a written application, which must reach the Registering Officer, at the Jaffna Kacheheri within two weeks from the date of the publication of this notice in the Government Gazette to have such name expunged from such register. Such application must be in the Form B in the Second Schedule to the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council 1931 (copies of which form may be obtained from the said Registering Officer), must set out the grounds of objection and must give an address for the receipt of notices.

E. T. DYSON  
Registering Officer for  
No. 32 Jaffna Electoral District  
The Kacheheri,  
Jaffna, 21st October, 1935

# The Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council, 1931.

## NO. 30.—KAYTS...ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

## NO. 33.—POINT PEDRO...ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

Notice is hereby given that the revised registers of voters relating to the above named electoral districts have been completed, and that copies of such registers are open for inspection during office hours at the Jaffna Kacheheri.

Every person who is qualified in accordance with the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council, 1931, to have his or her name entered in the Register for any of the above named electoral districts and whose name has been omitted or expunged from such register, and who claims to have entered therein, may submit a written claim, which must reach the Registering Officer at the Jaffna Kacheheri within two weeks of the date of the publication of this notice in the Government Gazette, to have his or her name inserted in such register. Such claim must be in the Form A in the Second Schedule to the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council as amended by the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Amendment Order in Council, 1935, (copies of which form may be obtained from the said Registering Officer), must set out the grounds of claim, and must give an address for the receipt of notices: Provided that no person shall be entitled to claim to have his or her name inserted in the register on the ground that he or she is

# CANCER TREATMENT FUND

Sir,—I would request you to be so kind as to publish the annexed list of contributions to the Cancer Treatment Fund.

I would take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the numerous and generous contributors.

Yours faithfully,  
E. T. DYSON

The Old Park,  
Jaffna 18-10-35.

Contributors received up to 16th September	Rs. etc.
Mr. W. P. A. Cooke	100 00
" A. Selvadurai (2nd instalment)	25 00
" D. Wesley, Colombo	100 00
" "Onega" do	100 00
Gate Mudaliyar A. Nagaratnam 2nd instalment making a total of Rs. 1,000/-	900 00
A Friend, Jaffna	100 00
Mudaliyar V. Kanagasabai	25 00
Messrs Bogstra & De Wildt, Colombo	25 00
" Walker, Sons & Co., Ltd., Colombo	15 00
" The Ceylon Wharfage Co., Ltd., Colombo	15 00
" Siemens-Schuckertwerke, A. G., Colombo	100 00
" The Hansatic Trading Co., Ltd., Colombo	25 00
" Hoare & Co. Engineers Ltd., Colombo	10 00
" Brown & Co., Ltd., Colombo	20 00
Mr. L. P. Spencer, Jaffna	10 00
" S. Sorey, Araly	5 00
" K. Murneen, Colombo	10 00
" Veeragathipillai Rajaratnam, Tordimannar	100 00
" J. V. Arunampalam, Kankasanturai	10 00
" E. G. Jonklaas, Gampola	20 00
" E. J. Samarawickrama, Colombo	30 00
The Jaffna College Teachers (2nd instalment)	31 00
Mr. J. N. C. Tiruchelvam, Colombo	100 00
Mahandiram S. Candiah, Nallur	50 00
Mr. E. Schockman, Anuradhapura	10 00
" A. Pooniah, Mallakam	5 00
" S. Chellappah, Fort, Jaffna	10 00
" C. S. K. Kandiah Chetty	10 00
" V. Veerasingham, Manipay Hindu College	100 00
" N. M. Vanniasinghe, Jaffna	10 00
" T. Muttusamy Pillai	5 00
" D. T. Krishnaratne	2 50
A Friend	20 00
Rt. Rev. Dr. J. A. Gaymar, O. M. I.	150 00
Miss P. K. Mathai	10 00
Mrs. Vandenderson	5 00
Mr. Hensman Kankasanturai	10 00
Two Friends, Pottur	35 00
Mr. K. Muttuswamy, Point Pedro	50 00
Dr. S. Saravanamuttu, Point Pedro	5 00
Jaffna Benefit performance receipt up to date)	1,600 00
Total:	Rs. 8,834.44

# LETTER TO THE EDITOR

## AN OPEN LETTER TO THE GOVERNMENT AGENT.

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will be good enough to give publicity to the following.

One Mr. S. Sathasivam has been employed as a Clerk in the Neervely Village Committee Court for the last six years, since it had an official Chairman Mr. Chellappah, the Manager of Valigaiman North and East. From that time onwards there was no complaint of incompetency, dishonesty or dishonesty on the part of the work by such the annual Committee. The medical and records were kept.

The present Chairman for some reason or another had given notice for the present clerk Mr. Sathasivam to relinquish work on 1-11-35.

When there was no complaint, is the Chairman justified in doing this high handed action to suit his taste and fancy? The V. C. members the majority of whom have no English education have bowed to the decision of the Chairman without raising a word of protest.

If things were allowed to go on at this rate it is time the Village Committee Courts are closed. Therefore I hope the Govt. Agent will look into the matter and make a thorough investigation into it.

Yours etc.,

"JUSTICE AND FAIRPLAY"

15-10-35.

## Order Nisi

## IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8512 In the matter of the estate and effects of the late A. V. Mutiah Chettiar Suppiah Chettiar of Vannarpennai West Deceased.

Muttamall widow of A. V. Mutiah Chettiar Suppiah Chettiar presently of Kovilavayal Kuarnagalore vntam, Tirumayam Taluk, Pudukkotta State, South India by her attorney Muttuveera Chettiar Suppiah Chettiar of Vannarpennai West, Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner.

Minor. 1. Suppiah Chettiar Maruthappah of do by his Guardian ad-litem  
2. P. A. S. M. A. R. Muthalagupillai of Vannarpennai West, Jaffna

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the petitioner abovenamed praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased A. V. Mutiah Chettiar Suppiah Chettiar coming on for disposal before O. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 27th day of March 1935 in the presence of Mr. K. Aiyadurai Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 13th day of February 1934 having read. It is declared that the petitioner is as widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 21th day of July 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 27th day of June, 1935

Sgd. O. Coomaraswamy  
District Judge

Time to show cause is extended for  
31 10 35

O. 87. 24 & 28-10-35)

E. T. DYSON,  
Registering Officer for  
No. 30, Kayts Electoral District  
and  
No. 33 Pt. Pedro Electoral District,  
The Kacheheri  
Jaffna, 16th October, 1935



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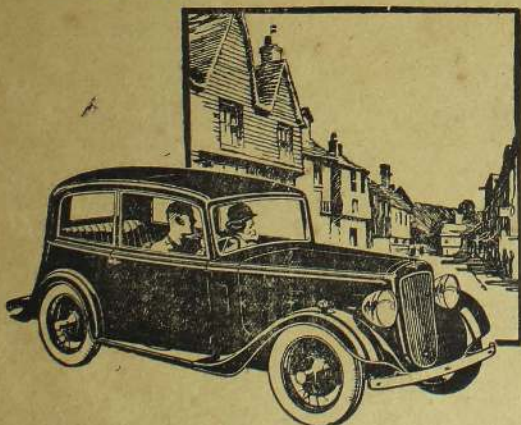
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(Y. 137. 19/8/35 to 18/8/36.)

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H. 114 1/8/35 to 31/1/36.

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Y. 116. 1-10-34-30-9-36

(T.)

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### Auction Sale

No. 7206 D. C. J.  
M. J. Rasiah of David Road, Jaffna Plaintiff.

Vs.

Victoria widow of Joseph Simon of do Defendant.

In terms of the Commission issued to us by the District Court of Jaffna, in case No. 7206, the following property will be sold by public auction, at the spot on Wednesday, 13th November 1935, at 4 p. m.

#### PROPERTY

All that land called "Veerapathiranpalam and Thandavantharai and Arujathuraiyantharai, in extent 1 Lm. V. C. and 6 1/2 Kules with house and plantations with share of well on the Eastern boundary land and right of way and watercourse situated at Karayur, Jaffna, and bounded on the East by W. Louis Edirmannasinghe and shareholders, North by the heirs of the late Ellen Gregory, West by Road and South by Wilhelmina Gregory.

MOSES & PONNAPPAN  
Commissioners

Jaffna, 18th October 1935  
(Mis. 179. 24-10-35)

### Health! Wealth! Prosperity!

The Holy Prasadham of Sri Palani Andavar. Panchemirtham, Sandal and Sacred Ash: one set of Prasadham Rs. 3. No V. P. P. orders. Strictly in advance.

1 Re. extra for foreign orders.

P. NATARAJA PANDARAM,  
Malai Kovil Ayan,  
Miras,  
Palmi S. I.

(Qr. 130. 12-8 to 11-11-35)

### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8647.

In the matter of the estate of the late Asaipillai wife of Sinniah Thambipillai of Punnalaikkadduvan

Deceased,  
Sinniah Thambipillai of Punnalaikkadduvan Petitioner.

1. Thamothersampillai Nalliah  
2. Thambipillai Ratnam  
3. Thambipillai Arasaratnam  
4. Nesaratnam daughter of Thambipillai  
5. Kiruparatnam daughter of Thambipillai  
6. Selvaratnam daughter of Thambipillai all of Punnalaikkadduvan.

The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem the 1st Respondent. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomarasamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 13th day of September 1935 in the presence of Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner having been read it is ordered that letters of administration to the estate of the above-named Deceased be granted to the petitioner unless the respondents or any other person shall appear on the 31st day of October 1935 and show cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of the Court.

this 18th day of September 1935.  
Sgd. C. Coomarasamy  
District Judge

(O. 86. 24 & 28-10-35.

### Notice

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
No. T. R. 45.

In the matter of an Application under Section 112 of the Trust Ordinance No. 9 of 1917.

Pararasasekarampillai Thambiah of Nunavil, Chavakachcheri Petitioner.

Vs.

Kathiravelu Kasipillai of do. Respondent.

To.

The Respondent abovesaid,

You are hereby required to take notice that the Petitioner has applied for a Vesting Order in terms of Section 112 of the Trust Ordinance, vesting the Temple called "Sannathirasekara Variyannatha Sivan Kovil" standing on the land called "Sannathivalawu" situated at Chavakachcheri within the jurisdiction of this Court and all its temporalities in the petitioner abovesaid as sole hereditary manager and Trustee, and the same shall be vested in him unless sufficient cause is shown by you or any others interested in the said Temple and its temporalities to the contrary, on the Eleventh day of November 1935.

Drawn by, By Order of Court.  
C. C. Somasegaram, C. Canapathipillai  
Proctor for Petitioner, Secretary,  
Jaffna, 19th October 1935.

(Mis. 178. 24 & 28-10-35)

### Auction Sale

No. 6450. D. C. J.

1. Arumugam Subramaniam and his wife Visaladchiamma both of Punnalaikkadduvan presently of Dehiowita

Vs.

Sinnatamby Sangarapillai of Tellipalai West Defendant.

In terms of the commission issued to us by the District Court of Jaffna in Case No. 6450, the following properties will be sold by public auction at the respective spots, on Wednesday 20th November 1935, commencing from 3 30 p.m.

#### PROPERTIES.

1. Land situated at Tellipalai West, called "Sitpenavaththai" in extent 48 Lms. V. C. and cultivated plantations, palmyrahs, margosa trees, and lantai trees and well and bounded on the East by Sinnaddy Suppar and Elaiyapillai wife of Sinnaddy, North by the property of the Defendant, West by Selvanayagipillai wife of Sangarapillai, and South by the village limit of Alaveddy and front of lane, but exclusive of the one-third share of the water of the said well and the usual way and watercourse. The whole of the remaining.

2. Land situated at Tellipalai East aforesaid called "Panatharai" in extent 7 Lms. P. C. with buildings, well and cultivated plantations and bounded on the East and South by defendant, North by road, and West by the heirs of Kanagasabai Sundaramoorthy.

MOSES & PONNAPPAN,  
Commissioners.

(Mis. 181. 24-10-35)