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The Battle Of The Causeways

A MORAL AND A LESSON

By H. A. P. Sandrasegra, K. C.

(Special to the "Hindu Organ")

WHETHER we will have a causeway to Pungudutivu or a causeway to Pooneryn is the question that is now sorely trying the morale and the sanity of the representatives of the Northern Province. Agreement on a provincial issue such as this seems to be hard to attain because as Sir P. Ramathanan would have put it, "We are too near the lush." Well may our friends in the South exclaim, "We have given you Northerners more than once your opportunity to choose for yourselves one or other of the schemes proposed, but you cannot agree. Till you agree therefore the matter will be in abeyance." Does not this provide a moral, a lesson we must take to heart? Who will ultimately be asked to decide between conflicting claims? If the North agrees there can be no dissent from the South. But if we disagree, as we are determined to do, certainly the South must decide what is good for us. We talk of Sinhalese domination, we talk of separation and federation, but among ourselves we cannot agree as to what we will have first, and what we will have next. The consequence is that somebody else must decide for us.

Japanese Quotas and Northern Councillors

In a question affecting the welfare of the Island as a whole, irrespective of class, caste, or race, we cannot agree with the Sinhalese. We will therefore leave it to the governing class to decide as best it suits their interest. Take the case of the Japanese quotas. Next to food, raiment is the most important need of life. Japan supplies the world with cheap serviceable raiment. It ousted English manufacturers from the Indian, Ceylon and other markets. The cloth manufacturers of Lancashire were reduced to starvation. We were invited to make sacrifices, to undergo hardships to relieve starving Lancashire.

The reverse case was never done. Lancashire was never invited at any time in its history, and never will be, to make sacrifices for the relief of our poor peasantry. But valiant sons of the North rose up in the State Council with, if I remember right, the exception of one young stalwart, to accept the hardships dearer cloth entails on the people and thus afford some relief to Lancashire. All credit to the Sinhalese that they refused to be led by the interests of our rulers. One good friend proposes federation, another opposes it on the ground of Hindu domination. I am against

federation, but it is the reason given by the latter friend for rejecting it that amuses me. The grounds against federation are not racial or religious.

Let us cut out all this talk of domination. The country is one unit, just as a family is one unit.

Love of country is the solvent for all differences. Self-interest alone prompts some men to keep alive this foolish talk of domination.

Competing Claims?

Now may I be permitted to shed some light on this causeway question. The principles on which the merits of both causeways must be discussed are totally different. The question of a causeway to Pungudutivu is a question of essential service to a fairly settled community. The causeway to Pooneryn however is more one of agricultural development. There can be no question of competing claims. Nor is it easy to say which is more urgent. Pungudutivu will remain Pungudutivu. Its industrious inhabitants have occupied all occupiable land. There may be delay and inconvenience in transmission but it is not waiting for communications for its existence.

In Favour of Pooneryn

Pooneryn on the other hand is waiting for its very existence for better transport. There is now no inducement for enterprising men to cultivate its rich soil and garner the fruits. Some have done it, but they are pioneers. Offer speedy communications and Pooneryn will be re-created. Its paddy fields, smiling fields and pasture lands will be developed. The wild animals that now infest its jungles and destroy coconut plantations can be exterminated, and a vast expanse brought under the plough and the harrow. The maximum of realisable assets is in favour of the Pooneryn Causeway—the human factor enters more largely in favour of the Pungudutivu Causeway. Pooneryn fights for existence, Pungudutivu for amenities.

But the vision of our State Councillors is obscured by considerations of "mine" and "thine".

Mr. Villiers is indeed a Solomon but Solomon's wisdom is to-day questioned by wise men.

Compelling an Agreement

If the Minister of Communications were to declare tomorrow that the offer of a Causeway will be withdrawn for the present, if within a week the Northern members cannot decide amongst themselves as to which should be taken up first, I prophesy that prompt agreement will be arrived at. All the Causeways needed must be constructed. It is only a question of which first.

"Burn Harmoniums"

GREATEST NUISANCE TO INDIAN MUSIC

Advice To Musicians

Allahabad, Oct. 29.

"Burn all the harmoniums in the world and awake to the delicate intonations on the South Indian Vina or the European violin, the queen and king of the instruments. Only then the gamak of Indian music can be appreciated." This was the advice of Mr. C. C. Aiyar, Chief Auditor of the G.I.P. Ry., in the course of his lecture on "South Indian Musical Gamaks" at the 7th All-India Music Conference which is being held at Allahabad.

The lecturer who is a good player on the violin, explaining his subject, said that Gamak meant the movement of the pitches. The light shades between the different Suras of the Vina are obvious to artists, these are more than what the harmonium can produce. All music must be within the compass of human speech—its minute micro-tonal changes; it must depict the emotions. The South Indian School Music vocalised these intermediate shades between the swaras (which the lecturer demonstrated in a very interesting way on his violin). He then said that these shades could not be found in 'the greatest nuisance to Indian music'—the harmonium.

Only the stringed instrument could cultivate their recognition, on which depended the permanence of the Indian music.

Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, the Chairman, said that the mission of purity with which the speaker was fired was beyond doubt high; but revolutions were hardly likely to leave them in a better position. He believed in evolution in music also as in everything else, and thought that gradually the harmonium, which had played such an important part in the revival of music in Indian homes, would be completely toned down.

Mr. Aiyar circulated a printed sheet explaining the gamaks, and said that the so-called meede of the Northern Indian music was just a little more stress on the Humbita Gamak of South Indian Music.

(Hindu Cor)

MANDATES FOR THE COLONIES?

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald Calls Talk "Loose"

London.

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, Colonial Secretary, speaking at a luncheon held in honour of Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Governor of Nigeria, at the Savoy Hotel, issued a warning about the loose talk that was going on about handing the Crown Colonies to the League of Nations for administrative purposes.

Mr. Macdonald said that such talks assumed that the peoples of the Colonies could be treated as mere chattels, to be disposed of irrespective of their own wishes.

If they were consulted, declared Mr. Macdonald, the vast majority of them would wish to remain subjects of a Crown Colony. This was not meant to be any criticism of the Mandates System, but it was due to "our having practised the principles laid down by the League of Nations."

—(United Press of India.)

A Short Story

"THOSE WHOM THE GODS LOVE..."

BY K. K. CHANDRA

LIFE is a war of wars, that ends in an unbreakable covenant—death. Nishat was in the thick of her war.

Dalip loved her, and she loved him too—but it was all so utterly out of the question. Religion leaped up like an insurmountable barrier between them. Tradition loomed before them, threatening.

"We're modern—we're not savages," Dalip had said, but he never realised that India could never be modern in the sense he meant.

Nishat fought with herself and lost. She ran out of her room with the tears still in her eyes. And in the sunset, she looked the very incarnation of Beauty.

An old man stared often at her—she had the soul of a poet—

"Heaven bless thee," he murmured to himself, "Heaven bless and keep thee, thou loved of the gods."

In the following February, Nishat was married. And when she cried, no one thought her little heart was broken, for brides in this country always cry—they must cry. The groom was rich, and handsome too in a Don Juan way. But Nishat hated him from the first moment she saw him—and she hated him silently.

The first dawn in her new home found her fast asleep on a pillow, drenched with helpless tears. She awoke as her sister-in-law burst noisily into the room.

"Hallo! Had a good night?" She asked boisterously, tossing herself into an armchair.

There was no answer, as Nishat sat up in bed, and stared at the sister of the man she hated.

"I say, you needn't look at me like that, even if Yusuf—"

"Shut up. Don't talk to me. I'm going out."

"Going out, indeed?" Came the cynical reply. "Perhaps you don't realise that you are in purdah."

"What?"

"In purdah. Pretty girls like you can't go about without a veil, my dear."

"But I don't understand you—"

"I'm not newly married."

"But—"

"And I'm not beautiful...I'm not loved by the gods, my sweet angel," and with a mocking laugh, she left Nishat alone in her misery.

For a moment, the poor girl remained stunned; then she went slowly to her dressing table and picked up her mirror.

"Loved by the gods," she murmured, "loved by the gods." Then her voice rose to a scream. "Those whom the gods love..." and she hurled the mirror through the window.

As she fell back against the door, trembling with fear, the walls seemed to shout out: "Those whom the gods love," and from far away the trees whispered "Die young! Die young!"

A few months, and Yusuf forgot Nishat. He began to plan a visit to Europe, while his wife, resigned to her lot, waited...waited for something to end her sorrow.

Yusuf was in Vienna, when Nishat's son was born. The little mother was happy, happier than ever before, and all her time she spent with the baby; he was her inspiration

to live. home with...for sh...late in e...Nishat...long.

She felt ill...with air and exercise had undermined her health. Elena—Yusuf's second wife—insisted on sending for the civil surgeon. A great friendship had sprung up between Nishat and the German girl, and next to his real mother, no one loved the baby more than Elena did.

The civil surgeon came and looked as grave as he could. The examination over, he went over to the window and pronounced judgment. It was tuberculosis. Nishat must go to a sanatorium on the hills. The boy could not be allowed near her.

"You understand," he told the invalid, "you understand that you must keep your baby away from you, if you want to save his life."

Nishat nodded dumbly, and through the mist in her eyes, she saw the old man who had called her "Loved of the gods." Somewhere the birds seemed to chorus: "Those whom the gods love," and then fly away, flapping out with their wings the rest of the adage... "Die young! Die young!"

Nishat went to a sanatorium. In the midst of the hills, it was far away from the noisy world—just red roofs, surrounded by the beauty of Nature. Orchids flourished among the grass, and their heavenly scent found its way through Nishat's bedroom window on the night of her arrival. She stirred in her sleep, and cried out for her son.

"I want my boy. Give me back my boy. Don't take him away from me...oh my God," and she fell back, exhausted.

A nurse tiptoed softly to the door, and looked down pityingly at the girl, who had fallen asleep again.

Next morning, Nishat was wheeled out into the sunny terrace-verandah. The Superintendent of the home came round to talk to her.

"You'll soon be as fit as a fiddle, young lady," he told her with the optimism, that characterises a successful medical man. Nishat smiled wanly and thanked him; though deep down in her heart she knew that she would never be well again—that she had come to that sanatorium to die.

Through half closed eyes, she saw another bath chair coming towards her from the opposite end of the terrace.

"That's a charming young gentleman—an Indian" whispered the nurse helpfully.

Nishat nodded, without paying much attention. What did it matter to her who it was? Her life had come to an end. Nothing mattered any more. It was all over.

The other patient came nearer. She realised it was a man. Suddenly he spoke to the sister, who was attending on him.

"Can I have a drink of water, please."

For a moment, Nishat's heart stopped beating. She knew that voice.

It came from far away, long ago—ages ago—ages in which so much had happened. Of course it couldn't be. Impossible. Then suddenly all her doubts were dispelled, for he had seen her.

"Nishat!" he cried and she turned round to see him holding out his hands to her.

"You here, Dalip?" She murmured, and there were tears in their eyes, for they had loved in vain.

They planned what they would do, when they were well again and out

Continued on page 3

DENTAL NOTICE

S. Imai, (Japanese Dentist)
COLOMBO,
will be at Jaffna at Tiruchelvam
Buildings, Main Street, Jaffna, from
7th to 17th November, 1935.
(Mis. 191. 7/11 to 14/11/35)

**Hindu Organ.**

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1935.

THE P... THE

THE STATE COUNCIL OF THE Pooneryn causeway, have been constant supporters of the Pungudutivu scheme as a blank refusal on the part of Government to provide the people of that Island the convenience for which they have been agitating these many years past. Otherwise, it is impossible to account for the urgent representations and resolutions submitted to the Board of Ministers by groups of the Pungudutivu enthusiasts. The State Council has not refused to look into the needs of the Island population. The decision of the State Council is no more than an expression of opinion that the Pooneryn causeway should have preference in as much as the opening up of Pooneryn would benefit the entire population in the North and add to its economic well-being. The Council has not vetoed the Pungudutivu causeway. Indeed, the necessity for that project was fully recognised all along. As the Committee of Communications had received representations urging the merits of the rival schemes, and the Northern members had not agreed among themselves as to which of the competing causeways should be taken up first, the Committee, very properly, sought the views of the Council in regard to the policy to be pursued in the construction of causeways in the Jaffna District. After fair and full discussion in which due weight was given to the recommendation of the Committee in favour of the Pungudutivu causeway, the State Council has, by a striking majority, referred back the report with the amendment proposed by the Member for Kegalle suggesting priority be given to the Pooneryn causeway. One would have expected the decision of the State Council to set at rest every controversy regarding the rival claims of the proposals.

The champions of the Pungudutivu project, however, refuse to be reconciled to the decision of the Council and are busy organising "protest" meetings. Those who know how meetings are got up and resolutions put through will know what value to attach to the proceedings of such meetings. But, the conveners of such meetings fail to realise the harm they are doing to the whole cause of causeways in Jaffna by their representations and misrepresentations.

The Report (Sessional Paper XX., 1930) issued by Government on the subject of causeways in Jaffna, makes it quite clear that Jaffna is without a single causeway since 1926, for the simple reason that there was no unanimity among the members from the North. One could well understand the diffidence

of the members from the South to decide the relative merits of each of the three proposals. It was not unreasonable, therefore, that they sought the guidance of the Members responsible to the people directly interested in the proposals. Unfortunately in the past, parochial considerations proved too insistent to admit of agreement among the supporters of the different schemes and Government which could not find funds for any of them issued the report to "assist all parties to come to an agreement." Conditions today are different and demand that parochial claims should be subordinated to the interests of the entire District. The economic situation in this part of the country has considerably worsened since the depression. The tobacco industry is in a very bad way. Educated young men find it increasingly difficult to secure occupations suitable to their talents. Quite a large number of educated young men in the Malaya have been forced to return to their home country with no prospects of engaging themselves in work for which they have training and capacity. The entire wholesale and retail trade has passed into non-Ceylonese hands in the circumstances, agriculture and allied occupations alone would seem to offer some scope for the employment of the talents of the youths of the country. Pooneryn is not malarious and, as Mr. C. V. BRAYNE points out, the soil is rich and exceptionally suited for paddy growing. The linking up of Pooneryn with the mainland, the completion of the South coast road and the metalling of the road to Pooneryn should prove a boon to the entire population in the District including, of course, the resourceful and enterprising inhabitants of Pungudutivu.

Mr. H. A. P. SANDRASEGARA, K. C., whose contribution on the subject appears on the front page, deplores the absence of agreement among the people and sets forth his reasons for the superior claims of Pooneryn. The Rev. Dr. T. ISAAC TAMBIAH, President of the Jaffna Association, expresses himself in favour of Pooneryn. All the Northern members, with the exception of the Member for Kayts, have solidly stood by the Pooneryn scheme. The majority of the Members of the State Council also have generously lent their support to the Member for Pt. Pedro who led the discussion.

In the face of the strong and clear expression of views in and out of the District in favour of the Pooneryn causeway, it would be futile for the supporters of the Pungudutivu project to hope to impress the Board of Ministers by their meetings and resolutions. In the circumstances, we trust the Member for Kayts will heed the warning of the past and desist from his campaign of torpedoing the decision of the State Council with regard to the causeways.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FAILURE ON THEEPAVALI EVE**Questions In U. D. C.**

Mr. K. V. Sinnadurai, member, U. D. C., Jaffna, has given notice of thirteen questions in connection with the failure of electric lighting on Theepavali eve, and with regard to the working of the power-house.

Drums and Battlements of Christian Missions

By a "Heathen"

The Christian Missions are perturbed at the decline of their influence. The Church, be it Roman Catholic or Anglican or any other, has ceased to be what she has long pretended to be. At best she may be described thus in the words of William Watson:

"Outwardly splendid as old—
Inwardly sparkless, void and cold—
Her force and fire all spent and gone—
Like the dead moon, she still shines on."

Recent Conferences

The week that has just gone by witnessed the annual rally of more than one denomination. At all gatherings the refrain was that the church should re-capture its old lead in the affairs of the world; and the need today for the message of the Prince of Peace was greater than ever, and so on and so forth.

The Anglican Bishop of Colombo feels far more disconcerted by the orgy of European lusts than others who too speak in the name of the Prince of Peace. His Lordship admonishes the laity that in conjunction with the church in India the church in Ceylon should re-light the torch of the message of the Prince of Peace and frustrate the efforts of the heathens. He asks of the laity a lac of rupees every year to re-light and keep bright this torch which flickers if it has not been smothered already.

The metropolitan of India Dr. Westcott, addressing the Anglican centenary gathering in Madras expressed more or less the same views. Ghandiji wired to Mr. Westcott that Christian missionaries should give up conversion and engage in humanitarian work. The church father thought that the people of India, Burma and Ceylon should be won for Christ and the gospel of Christ should be preached into their hearts.

Mr. A. G. Frazer was meanwhile cheering the Y. M. C. A. Colombo at its anniversary and enjoined on it the ideal of a federation of Christian workers.

A Glaring Failure

From all reports available of the conferences of these missionary bodies one gathers a confession of failure of their enterprise for a century to convert these lands to Christianity as they understand it. Those who know things rather intimately know it only too well that the Christian church in these lands has been a glaring failure. The failure has been due to obvious reasons. Organised religion cannot promote piety. Religion is a thing of the inner man of freedom. The Christian church has so long maintained a show because of money and the help the government of the country has been directly and indirectly giving it. In spite of money, and other aids, it has grown uninspiring and dull, for the Christ it has presented is not the Christ of history we have read about but a magnificent parody of him.

The European Church Fathers who have taken the trouble to come over to these lands should have remained behind in their own country for the need of salvation is greater there than here.

Who are heathens? The men who murder fellow men for place, power, and wealth and yet claim to be Christians, or the men who in their daily simple lives do not do so much as to think of any harm to the fellow man and who in their lives approximate more to the Christian ideal than those who in the name of Christ, call them heathens?

"Physician Heal Thyself"

The Protestants and the Roman Catholics are not agreed on the ultimate aim and purpose of the Christ ideal. While Protestants condemn Italian war in Abyssinia, the Roman Pentiff is just looking on. While the Christ ideal has not inspired their countrymen in Europe the white missionaries here want to inspire us with it. "Physician, heal thyself", said Christ.

THE POONERYN CAUSEWAY**A Boon to Paddy Cultivators**

At a special meeting of the Village Committee of Chavakachcheri held at the Village Committee Court House on the 2nd inst. the following resolution was passed:—

"That this Village Committee representing the inhabitants of the sub-division of Chavakachcheri expresses its sincere feelings of gratitude for the sanction of the Pooneryn Causeway by the members of the State Council.

This Causeway will be of permanent benefit to the inhabitants of Pooneryn, Thenmaradchy, Karachchi and Jaffna Divisions. It will ultimately lead to the colonisation of Pooneryn, besides being a real boon to paddy cultivators, estate proprietors and cattle owners."

Copies of this resolution have been forwarded to the Government Agent and members of the State Council.

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The missionaries and their converts keep on the show of the church and religion because they find here a means of livelihood. Christ said to his first disciples, "Take no thought for the morrow etc." But our friends the missionaries and their dupes think of the religion of Christ in terms of money.

The Y. M. C. A.

The Y. M. C. A. may be a useful institution if run under certain restraints. As it is now, it is an emporium for fashions and a certain type of chumming-up life where there is no room for God and piety. The Y. M. C. A. has become an agency for the spread of foreign ideals and ambitions of life. It provides the opportunity for well-dressed and well-groomed young men and women to come in free contact after the manner of Europeans.

The ideal that is supposed to guide the church and the Y. M. C. A. died on the cross. The great German thinker Nietzsche put it aptly when he said that there was only one Christian in history and he was crucified. Had Nietzsche lived today he would have added the greatest Christian after Christ is the Hindu Ghandiji.

Superfluous

The Christ ideal is the Indian Hindu ideal. It is superfluous for the European missionaries to waste their time and money in these lands while the need for God and religion is the greatest in their own lands.

The great American thinker and writer Jabez Sunderland who spent some years in India said once that what was meant for Africa, and South Sea Islands, had no place in India. The Christian missions may be good enough for head-hunters but not for India and Ceylon.

Indifferentism

The religious indifferentism and the free-thinking we see in this country is the only result of Christian propaganda. The old life of simplicity and piety has given place to the uproarious life of eating and dissipation. The old reverence for the hundred and one good things of life has gone. The want of reverence in our society has been induced by a break-loose which they call freedom ushered in by foreign contact both missionary and other.

The chance for Christ ideal shall perhaps be when it is presented for

URGENT NEED FOR RELIEF**People of Pooneryn Demand Causeway**

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Pooneryn was held at the Village Committee Court-house at 10 a. m. on 4th November 1935.

Mr. C. T. Kumaraswamy, Proctor and Notary, was elected Chairman and Mr. P. Arumugam, Chairman, Village Committee, Pooneryn was elected Secretary.

It was unanimously resolved that the Board of Ministers be requested to make provision for the early construction of a causeway connecting the Jaffna Peninsula with the Division of Pankari.

It was unanimously resolved that the Committee of Communications and Works be requested to give priority to the construction of the Pankari causeway in order to afford urgently needed relief to the inhabitants of Pankari and to promote the agricultural development of the Division.

It was resolved that the Minister of Agriculture be requested to take steps to provide irrigation facilities in the Pankari Division by the restoration of Vanneri and other connected tanks.

It was resolved that the above resolutions be forwarded through the Member for Pt. Pedro and copies of the above resolutions be sent to the other Members of the Northern Province.

The meeting terminated at about 12 noon with a vote of thanks to the chair. (Cor.)

the beauty of it, not for any material gain either to him that presents or to him that is presented.

Poverty of the People

The Christian missions would have withdrawn from these countries long ago but for the grinding poverty of the people. The inner urge of the new religion there was not. The missionaries with very rare exceptions did not set the example. They lived a comfortable and high life. They received plenty of money from "Home", from the pious rich who were told of the people in the mission fields as barbarians. The British Government of the country placed a premium on English and the English educated person. The poor in the land turned up, rather were tempted, to the missionaries not for religion but for bread. And thus began the pretence and the persecution.

The type of man and woman who came as missionary is well drawn by Bernard Shaw in his book, "The Adventures of a Black Girl in Search of God." He may have overdrawn the picture. But there must be some truth in it.

Mission Schools

The Mission Schools have become the mainstay of the church and the bulk of the grist that goes to the Mission School, goes from Hindu or Buddhist homes. It follows then that the church is maintained by non-Christians. Do the missionaries realise the incongruity of the situation? And do the non-Christians see the absurdity of the matter and their lack in providing schools for their own children?

Once this problem is solved, then will the position be apparent whether Christian missions have any business to be here and whether the Anglican Bishop would yet be wanting to crank the dynamo of the message of the Prince of Peace. While the name of the Prince of Peace is invoked here where there is perpetual peace, His followers in the West cut, in His name, each other's throat. What degrading pretences are set up in the name of the Prince of Peace! If Christ came again, as He is expected to come, He would be the first to disown the organisations set up in His name.

"BATTLE OF THE CAUSEWAYS"

Scales Unevenly Tipped'

"Wherefore all this potter? The question at issue is a plain and simple one. On one scale is the inalienable rights of thousands of thousands of peasants to be granted the most elementary facilities to exist, on the other is the vociferous demand of a few to attempt to convert a vast malaria-ridden tract into a long stretch of smiling paddy fields.

"As would be apparent to any who has eyes to see and senses to comprehend, the scales are unevenly tipped and the ultimate decision of the State Council will, I am confident, gentlemen, reflect that political sagacity which the leaders of Ceylon have in the past demonstrated in no uncertain measure on questions affecting the vital interests of the country," (loud cheers declared the President of the Pungudutivu Mahajana Sabha at a Special General Meeting held in the Gintupitya Hall on Sunday the 3rd inst. at 4 p. m.)

A Special General Meeting of the Pungudutivu Mahajana Sabha was held on Sunday with Mr. K. Ponnampalam, the President in the Chair. The meeting was convened to give expression to the views of the Sabha with regard to the reference back of the report of the Ministry of Communications and Works recommending the immediate construction of a Causeway to link up Pungudutivu with the mainland at Jaffna.

Contrary to Actual Facts

The chairman in the course of his address stated that that most ardent champion of Pooneryn, Mr. Ponnampalam, had been so carried away by his anxiety to establish a good case for Pooneryn that he had made certain statements which were contrary to actual facts. In appealing to the Minister of Agriculture Mr. Ponnampalam stated that Pooneryn Division was "free from Malaria". Not satisfied with giving a clean bill of health to that Malaria-ridden Division, his youthful imagination sought to inhabit that place with double the population of Pungudutivu (laughter)

He (the speaker) was one who admired the grit and eloquence of the member for Point Pedro but he was sorry to state that during the recent debate in the State Council these two weapons in the armoury of their friend had been utilised by him in attempting to demolish the humble appeal of the inhabitants of their isolated Island home to the most elementary facilities enjoyed by the rest of Ceylon.

Difficulties of Pilgrims

The speakers included Mr. S. T. Kanagasabai, President of the Jaffna Young Men's Association, who dwelt on the travelling facilities in the Islands Division of Jaffna. In the course of his address he drew a graphic picture of the pitiful plight into which pilgrims to Hindu Shrine in the Island of Nainativu and to the St. Xavier's Church at Pungudutivu are put owing to lack of travelling facilities.

Resolutions

The following were among the resolutions passed unanimously:—

1. That this Sabha challenges the accuracy of the statements made by the Members for Jaffna and Point Pedro regarding the health, fertility and statistics of Pooneryn Division and Pungudutivu and points out that a Causeway between Velanai and Pungudutivu from a humanitarian point of view is more urgent than the proposed Pooneryn Causeway.

2. This Sabha places on record its deep appreciation of the statesmanlike utterance of the Hon'ble Sir D. B. Jayatilaka, Leader of the State Council during the recent Debate on the report of the Ministry of Communications and Works recommending the immediate construction

STATE LANGUAGE FOR CEYLON

Eminently Practical Suggestion

Mr. R. C. Proctor, Retired Registrar of Supreme Court, writes:—

In his speech at the University College Mr. Balasingham referred to the feasibility of adopting 'Thamil' as the State language of Ceylon. I consider the suggestion eminently practical and statesmanlike.

Thamil is understood by a large majority of Sinhalese whose business transactions have been invariably with the Thamil-speaking people. The idioms and syntax of the Sinhalese language are, generally, identical with those of the Thamil language, and it is not difficult for one who knows Sinhalese to learn Thamil and vice versa.

Thamil was the inter-State language of Ceylon from ancient times. All correspondence with the potentates of India and later with European powers was carried on in Thamil. Today the State correspondence between H. H. the Sultan of the Maldives and H. E. the Governor of Ceylon is carried on with Thamil as medium. So that the suggestion of Mr. Balasingham is nothing startling.

One, reading the signs of the times and trend of politics, should feel the need of an early solution of the language problem. The State should be able to make its wants and desires known to people unlettered in English at home and in the neighbouring

STATE COUNCIL DISSOLUTION

On December 7th

A message from His Excellency the Governor was read in the State Council yesterday afternoon stating that he would dissolve the State Council on December 7th.

countries. The facilities for providing for the defence of the country would be immensely increased by the adoption of Thamil as State language and prosperity will increase with wider communication which the language will open up.

What advantage can a language—as the Sinhalese is—spoken by only about 3½ million people offer compared to Thamil spoken by about 40 millions? Thamil is, in the opinion of competent Western Scholars, "one of the most copious, refined and polished languages spoken by man" (Dr. Taylor), "more polished and exact than the Greek, more copious than the Latin" (Dr. Winslow), "a wonderful organ of thought".

There is no ground for fear that, if Tamil became the State language, Sinhalese would decline and die. Has Sinhalese suffered during the last 135 years while English held sway as State language. I think not, on the other hand it has improved. Then why entertain any fear as to its losing ground!

All reasonable people would admit that a language whose dictionary is in the making is not the likely language that can satisfy the requirements of a modern state. I trust Mr. Balasingham's suggestion will be accepted.

Birth

Mrs. K. A. Rajaratnam, wife of Mr. K. A. Rajaratnam, Irrigation Dept., Bukimertajam, who is the brother-in-law of Mr. A. A. Candiah, Commissioner of Sales, Vaddukodai, Jaffna, is blessed with a daughter on Sunday the 20th ultimo.

of a Causeway between Velanai and Pungudutivu.

3. Resolutions were also proposed and carried unanimously thanking those members of the Council who lent their sympathy and support to the Ministry's proposal.

The Secretary was authorized to communicate the resolutions to the respective members. (Cor.)

PLIGHT OF CHRISTIAN UNTOUCHABLES

"Pitiable" Says A X-ian Principal

The 'Indian Social Reformer' has the following Editorial note in its issue of 2-11-35:—

That conversion to Christianity does not improve the lot of the Depressed Classes is the confession rather absent-mindedly made by Mr. S. Chatterji, Principal, Christ's Church College, Cawnpore, in his presidential address to the 29th annual Conference of the Indian Christian Association of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, held at Allahabad on Monday. He said: "In our own province out of a total Indian Christian population of 1,73,000 over 1,25,000 are village Christians belonging to these (untouchable) classes. Their lot is as pitiable as that of the classes from which they have come into the Christian fold. In many places they are denied the elementary human right to draw water from public wells, their children are not allowed to attend public schools and their acceptance of the Christian faith has resulted in additional social and economic disabilities being imposed upon them. On account of the political status they have been given under the new constitution, the Hindu Depressed classes have lately found a champion in Mahatma Gandhi, and various organisations have taken up the cause of their uplift. Government also have shown similar solicitude. The United Provinces Government have already made special funds available to provide special educational facilities for them. All patriotic people must welcome these humanitarian efforts. But it is a deplorable fact that even these noble efforts are tinged by political considerations and religious differences. For, one cannot fail to note that the large number of Christians residing in the villages have been entirely ignored."

Dr. Solanki, member of the Bombay Legislative Council, publicly stated with reference to Dr. Ambedkar's recent advice to the depressed classes of Nasik to change their religion, that he had himself in a hasty moment adopted the expedient of conversion to Christianity as a means of relieving himself of the social disabilities in Hinduism but soon found that this was an illusion and returned to the fold which he had quitted. Mr. Chatterji, however, does not advise the 125,000 Indian Christians who find themselves in the same predicament, to adopt the obvious course of retracing their steps to the old fold like Dr. Solanki. He complains that Gandhiji and the Government of the United Provinces have ignored the Christian untouchables in their measures of uplift! If Mr. Chatterji and his friends had not encouraged hopes of bettering their material condition, not a single man of the 125,000 persons of the Depressed Classes would have gone over to Christianity for the sake of the spiritual message. What are the 48,000 Indian Christians of the better classes doing? Why do they not organise uplift work among their fellow-Christians? Mr. Chatterji's address is a blend of cringing and swaggering which does not reflect the spirit of Christianity. It is a falsehood and calumny to impute a political object to Gandhiji for his work for Harijans. If he was actuated by a political object, he would have—as we think he should have—accepted the reservation of seats for Harijans and the matter would have ended there. Instead, he took the line that he could on no account acquiesce in any arrangement which implied that the Harijans were not in every respect one with and inseparable from caste Hindus, and thus involved himself in the humiliating exchange which followed with Dr. Ambedkar at the second Round Table Conference.

NOTICE N. Kandiah LICENSED AUCTIONEER AND Commissioner of Sales

KODDADY, JAFFNA. (M. 75, 1-6 to 31-12-35) (T)

LONDON "INTER" EXAMINATIONS

Successful Tamil Candidates

The following are among the local successes in the University of London Intermediate Examinations in Arts, Science Examination:—

Intermediate Examination In Arts

Chellappah Arasaratnam (Private Study), Sivapanda Canagarayar (Private Study), Nallathambi Chelliah Jaffna College), Sabaratnasingle Jayaverasingham (University College), Ernest Selvaratnam Jesudason (University College), Thillaiampalam Kanaganayagam (Private Study), Kanapattipillai Kandaiya (Private Study), Thampimuttu Kanthiah (Private Study), Nitkunananthan (Private Study), Mabel Thambiiah Porter (University College), Rathnasabapathy Rasenthiram (University College), Gnanamuttu Theodore Godwin Arunathan (Private Study), Kanthaiyah Aramugam (Private Study), Sampanthar Balageegatharan (University College), Rajendra Coomaraswamy University Study), Kanapattipillai Karthigesu (Private Study), Nallathambi Mylvaganam (University College), Sathasivam Ponniah Nadarajah (Private Study), Chidambarampillai Nargaiah (Private Study), Vallipuram Nalliah Private Study, Ramasamy Narayanan Private Study, Arnold Rutnam (Private Study), Victor Samuel Dhavaratnam Sathianathan (Private Study), Elankainayam Thamy (Private Study), Nallathambi Vijia Darmah (Private Study), Saravanamuttu Visuvalingam (Private Study).

Intermediate Examination in Science

Samuel Manoranjan Channugam University College, Annamalai Channugarsah (University Study), Sabapathy Stewart Thampipillai Doraisingham (Parameshvara College), William Luther Jayasingham (University College), Thambapillai Kanagarajah (University College), Kandiah Muttuvetpillai (University College), Navatkarasu Periyathambiy (University College), Kandasamy Ramanathan (University College), Albert Theagarajah Sabaratnam (University College), Chellappah Sivaganam (University College), Chelliah Thiagarajah (University College), Viswanathar Kankaratnam Viswanathan (Private Study), Candiah Alagaratnam (Ceylon Technical College), George Navaratnam Edward University College), Aiyadurai Jegasothy (University College), Ramalingam Kathirgambathamy Kandiah (University College), Nagamuthu Manickandaikkadar (University College), Thampu Mylvaganam University College), Ponnudurai Naraindrathan (University College), Wilfred Reynold Nasathurai Nathanael University College), Sathasivam Sivanathan (Private Study).

A Short Story

(Continued from Page 1.)

of the sanatorium—settling down somewhere in Switzerland where no one would know them. But though they never admitted it to each other, every day that dawned told them more that it was all useless.

The end came sooner than was expected—three months after they met. It was a Saturday. Nishat had caught a slight cold a few days before, but suddenly that evening, she took a turn for the worse. She became delirious and called for Dalip. She was unconscious, when he came to her room. All night, he watched by her side. It was morning, when Nishat opened her eyes for a moment. She saw Dalip kneeling near her. She smiled and whispered his name. And then the spirit passed onward to a better land.

Suddenly the bells from the Roman Catholic chapel began to peal out the summons to the Communion Service, but Dalip never heard them. He was praying to the gods to love him, that he too might die young.

(Roy's Weekly)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Governor Returns:—His Excellency Sir Edward Stubbs returned from England on Sunday.

M. A. Conferred on M. S. C.:—Mr. G. G. Ponnampalam, M. S. C. has been conferred the M. A. degree by the Cambridge University.

Acharya P. C. Ray's Donation:—out of the fund created from his undrawn salaries as Palit Professor of Chemistry, Acharya P. C. Ray has made a donation of Rs. 5000 to the Indian Institute of Medical Research.

Sir S. Radhakrishnan to lecture in Calcutta:—Sir S. Radhakrishnan has been invited by the University of Calcutta to accept the Stephenos Nirmalendu Ghosh Lectureship for 1936-37 and deliver a course of lectures on Comparative Religion.

Reception to J. B. P. M. R. Damoderampillai:—He entertained at a College, Point Pedro inst. at 4 p.m. the Judicial Mr. E. T. D. will preside at

Russia's gold output:—The gold output last year was less than that of the United States and by 1940 it would reach 80 million sterling annually, according to an official review. Numerous new strata are stated to have been recently discovered in the Caucasus, Kazaksatan and the Arctic.

Malaria Report Accepted:—Col. Gill's recommendations for the control of Malaria in Ceylon have been generally accepted by the Sub-committee of the Executive Committee of Health appointed to present a report. If the report is accepted by the State Council the Board of Ministers will ask for a supplementary vote to enable the Medical Department to make an early start with the work.

Probationary Asst. Supdts. of Survey:—A Selection Board comprising of the Chief Secretary, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Education, the Principal of the University College and the Surveyor-General, has recommended the appointment of the following gentlemen as Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Survey:—K. Murugesan, C. Vanniasingham, J. A. H. Rajakariar and E. S. Wickremasinghe.

Garja by Post: Accused Acquitted:—Stating that there was no harm in merely signing for a parcel, which happened to contain dope, and taking it, the Colombo Police Magistrate, made order discharging P. Karthigesu of Dematagoda, who was charged with having, on August 22nd last in Madras, possessed seven lbs. of Garja. On information that a suspicious looking parcel was being delivered by the Post Office to the accused, the Police arrested the accused after he took delivery of the parcel by signing the book. The parcel contained 7 lbs of Garja and it had been sent to the accused by his cousin.

DELFT SUB-POST MASTER GAOLED

Misappropriation Of Post Office Money

Kanapattipillai Appadurai, Sub-Postmaster of Delft, was sentenced by the District Judge, Jaffna, to 1 year's and Rs. 1000 or 9 months' rigorous imprisonment on two counts of misappropriation of the Post Office money aggregating to 1184-92.

Obituary

MR. T. A. RAJARATHNAMPILLAI

The death occurred recently in Madras of Mr. T. A. Rajaratnam Pillai who was a well known educationist and a popular author of books. The biography of the great scholar, the late Rao Bahadur C. W. Thamootheram Pillai will ever be a living monument to his memory. He was the brother of the late Mr. T. A. Thuraiappah Pillai, the founder of the Telloppalai Mahajana English School and of Mr. T. A. Rajanayakam. The deceased spent the better of his life in Madras and was engaged in literary pursuits. (Cor.)

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GRAND BAZAAR, JAFFNA.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 114.
In the matter of the estate of the late
Varithamby Kandiah of Karavetty North,
Deceased.
Parupathippillai widow of Varithamby
Kandiah of Karavetty North, Petitioner.
Vs.
Minor, 1. Kandiah Gnanaratnam of Karavetty and
2. Alvar Kandappu Sinniah of do Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna 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 above-named petitioner unless the respondents shall appear and show cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of the Court on the 20th day of September, 1935.

This 27th day of July, 1935.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Time to show cause is extended to 13-11-35,
Sgd. S. R.
D. J. R.

(O. 88, 4 & 7-11-35)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 138
In the matter of the estate of the late Manickam
wife of Ramalingam Appupillai of
Navatkuly Deceased.
Ramalingam Manar of Navatkuly
Vs. Petitioner.
Minor, 1. Appupillai Muthuthambay of Navatkuly,
2. Ramalingam Appupillai of do,
3. Naganathan Manar and his wife
4. Thailaynayagam of Kaithady Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 20th August, 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 be granted to the Petitioner unless the respondents above-named or any other person shall on the 18th day of November, 1935 appear and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 3rd day of October, 1935.
Sgd. S. Rodrigo,
District Judge.

O. 89, 4 & 7-11-35)

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(Or. 130, 12-3 to 11-11-35)

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Y. 152. 21-11-34—20-11-35. T's)

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Y. 57. 1-5-35—30-4-36

FOREMOST AYURVEDIC REMEDIES

39

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(Y. 53. 1-1—31-12-35.)

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Now that the minorities have submitted and repeated their positions in respect of further constitutional progress, what will the majority do? The majority views are supposed to be dictated by the Sinhalese "National" Congress which in its special meeting sometime ago re-affirmed the memorandum of Reforms by the Board of Ministers. The "Congress" is going to hold its annual session at Galle sometime in December. Do the Sinhalese "Congress" men continue to think that they can afford to ignore the feelings of the minorities? Do they think that they can push on with reforms in spite of minority opposition? Or will they adopt a new battle-front and gather all hosts under a common banner? Which of them will bring a gift of their hearts and help to lift the tune? Will they invite the minorities to the December gathering and discuss a theme acceptable all round?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

COMMISSION SALES IN JAFFNA

Sir,—The curious practice of testing the conditions of sale in a case where the plaintiff in a mortgage action becomes the purchaser at commission sales, slowly but steadily gained ground in Jaffna since the time Mr. D. H. Balfour left this place. One fails to see the necessity for the introduction of this new system when the Fiscal carries on similar sales without putting the novel method to the test of commission sales. It is a pity that the same case should be brought up in both cases.

When the plaintiff or the defendant becomes purchaser at a credit order from court, there is justification to hold fast to this rule as certain obligations have to be performed by the purchaser 30 days after the sale. In this case, I admit, he should necessarily enter into a notarial contract with his sureties as joint-parties for the observance of the conditions. I do not dispute, that this is provided by law and necessary as well.

There is no provision of law or statutory regulation to compel the Plaintiff holding a credit order from Court, to submit himself to the prevailing yet perverted and pernicious practice which robs him of his hard earned money without any apparent good cause.

I have been carefully watching this practice for some time with a genuine sympathy for the ignorant plaintiff and collected sufficient materials to write on the point. My candid opinion is that the plaintiff's proctor who is in most cases a notary as well, came to adopt the course of action which was necessary in one case and continued it in another where it was not necessary, for the sake of getting his attestation fees. Further more I am perfectly certain, that there is no provision under the Civil Procedure Code to justify this practice. Evidently at a time like this, when the present District Judge is burdened with heavy work and could not go into the details of cases already disposed of some designing and interested parties ingeniously introduced this system unobserved by authorities, solely for their personal gain.

It is hoped, that the genial Secretary of the District Court with his usual insight into matters of this kind, will study up the question in all its details, and submit a report to the Judge for a ruling from him on the point herein urged.

Yours truly,
Lex Loco

Jaffna
31st Oct. 1935.

THE POONERYN CAUSEWAY

Sir,—The importance of Pooneryn as a paddy-producing district has been overlooked.

The Pooneryn people have not the facilities for coming to Jaffna which the people of Pungudutivu have. Between Jaffna and Pungudutivu there is an excellent motorboat service.

The causeway to Pooneryn has to cover only two miles and the depth of the water is 36 inches except at one place where it is 40 inches.

By all means let Pungudutivu have a causeway connection to Velanai, but that is no reason for refusing or delaying a causeway connection of Pooneryn and Jaffna.

The Government Agents, N. P. have recommended, and urged, the Pooneryn causeway.

I have no vested interest in Pooneryn or Pungudutivu.

Yours etc.,

T. ISAAC TAMBIAH.

October 23, 1935.

The Chunnakam Market

ITS INSANITARY CONDITION

Public Meeting Urges Improvements

A mass meeting attended by a large number of people interested in the Chunnakam Market, one of the biggest markets in the North which supplies vegetables and other garden produce to most markets in Jaffna and even to South Ceylon, was held on Monday at 11 a. m. in the market premises. Mr. A. Ponniah, retired Superintendent of the Copy Training College, was voted to the chair. Mr. T. Wallipuran, Assistant Shroff, Mercantile Bank, Colombo, was elected Secretary.

Mr. S. Natesan M. S. C. addressed the meeting. He said that the Chunnakam market was one of the most important markets in the district, as it was situated in a division noted for its agricultural produce. That market fetched a higher rent than any other market in the rural area of Jaffna. He understood that the rent for the current year was over Rs. 6,000/-. It was deplorable that in spite of that income derived from the market, the District Market Committee had not given the market the attention it deserved. No shelter was provided for a large number of vendors who suffered very much in hot weather as well as in rainy weather. They were harassed by the unscrupulous agents of the renter who extorted higher rent than was due. There was no supervision and no effort had been made to check the grave irregularities. The market was in an insanitary condition. The drains which were near the market were breeding ground of disease. The vicinity of the market had grown in importance in recent years. The traffic in the roads near the market was enormous on some days. It was necessary that a police constable should be stationed at the junction to direct the traffic. Some urgent measures should be taken to improve the condition of the market and its vicinity, though improvements of a permanent nature like the construction of booths round the market would have to be undertaken next year by the Village Committee of Udvil to which the market would be handed over under the new Jaffna Markets Ordinance. It was up to the leading men of the locality, some of whom he was glad to see at the meeting, to take an interest in the market and make it a model one. He would place before the Government Agent the resolutions to be passed at that meeting for his urgent consideration.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were then passed by the meeting.

1. This meeting deplores the insanitary condition of the market and its vicinity and the inadequate shelter for the vendors and urges that a portion of the amount of Rs. 6,250/- realized by way of rent for 1936 be set apart for construction of booths for vendors.

2. This meeting requests that a special Officer be appointed to check the unlawful extortion of rent from

WATER-PUMP WORKED BY WINDMILL

—O—

Mr. K. Saravanamuttu of Manipal writes:—

Water-pump worked by windmill is the most economical water-lift that can be conceived. Certainly it is an up-to-date mechanism for irrigation purposes. It is with great pleasure that I saw that a water-pump worked by wind-mill has been already installed in Dr. Subramaniam's garden at Copay and that it is in working order. Its usefulness can be fully realised when the South-West Monsoon blows. For introducing this the whole Jaffna farmers are greatly indebted to Dr. Subramaniam. The problem of irrigating the gardens in Jaffna on a large scale was unsolved for many centuries. As a result the Jaffna farmers had to work very hard with the sweat in their brow. When this system of irrigation is introduced throughout Jaffna the labour in the farm will be lessened and the farmers will be enabled to cultivate four times or more than they do at present. Thus the prosperity of the farmers is assured.

Only well-to-do farmers can afford to have them as the present installation costs about Rs. 1100.

Also there is another water-pump installed in the other well of his garden and is in working order, but to work it the wind-mill of a different plan with a local make is under construction which when completed will not cost more than Rs. 800 for the whole set.

I hope wind-mills when constructed locally will become cheaper and cheaper, and thus will become accessible to all farmers.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 118.
In the matter of the estate of the late
Kandiah Alvaipillai of Pulvely West.
Deceased.

Alvar Kandiah of Pulvely West
Vs.
1. Sinnatamby Kandiah and
2. His wife Parupathy of Pulvely West
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the said deceased Kandiah Alvaipillai of Pulvely West, coming on for disposal before C. Cumaraswamy Esquire District Judge on the 7th day of June 1935 in the presence of Mr. S. Pasupathy Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the above-named Petitioner dated the 16th day of March 1935 having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him as the father and heir of the said Intestate unless the Respondents or any other persons shall on or before the 8th day of July 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 1st day of July 1935.
Sgd. C. Cumaraswamy,
District Judge.

Extended and Re-issued for 24-9-1935.
Sgd. C. Cumaraswamy,
D. J.

Extended and Re-issued for 13th Nov. 1935.
Sgd. C. Cumaraswamy,
D. J.

21-9-1935.
(O. 90, 7 & 11-11-35.)

vendors and other abuses.

3. This meeting desires to point out that a definition of perishable goods for human consumption exempted from rent is urgent, as rent is at present levied in respect of the sale of some of them.

4. This meeting requests that some provision should be made for the direction of traffic at the junction near the market.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. M. Thambipillai the meeting terminated.

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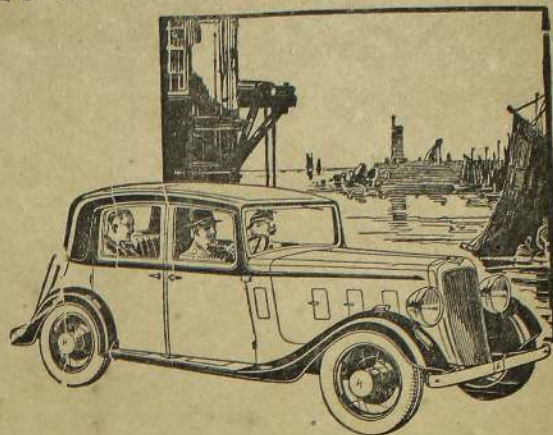
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(Y. 137, 19/8/35 to 18/8/36.) HOSPITAL ROAD, JAFFNA.

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