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Eng.	5-00	8-00	9-00 Yearly
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# THE Hindu Organ.

IT PAYS  
TO ADVERTISE  
IN THE  
HINDU ORGAN  
AND  
INTHUSATHANAM.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus.

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## Greatest Social Worker Of India

The Late Mr. G. K. Devadhar  
(President, Servants of India Society)

Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor, *Indian Social Reformer*, writes:—

AFTER a protracted illness, which entailed much suffering borne with characteristic fortitude, G. K. Devadhar passed away at Bhajekar's private hospital to which he had been removed three weeks ago from Poona. His daughters assisted by women workers of the Seva Sadan were assiduous in their attention to his comfort till the last moment. To his friends, the thought that they will not see his genial face again recurs as a reminder of the dire reality of death. At the funeral pyre, fervent tributes were paid to Devadhar's work and worth by speakers representing all communities. The Bombay Municipal Corporation by a unanimous vote adjourned on Monday out of respect to Devadhar's memory.

### Died Its President

Devadhar joined the Servants of India Society soon after it was formed by Gokhale. He was its President when he died. The conception of politics to which Gokhale sought to give expression through his Society, was a comprehensive one. Primarily concerned with the attainment of rights of self-government, it left scope and freedom to members to devote themselves to any branch of activity which would enhance the strength and health of the Indian people. Devadhar from the first turned his attention to the task of making the women of India an effective factor in the vast, uncharted realm of social service. He saw that there was going to waste an immense mass of valuable human material for want of training and opportunity to serve themselves and their sisters.

### His Philosophy of Life

Devadhar had a philosophy of life and a principle and policy in all that he undertook. But he seldom gave expression to them. He laid down no conditions, exacted no qualifications. He gladly admitted whoever sought admission and succeeded, in the cases of most, in sending them out as competent and self-reliant workers in various fields of service to women. All castes and creeds were welcome. No difference was made or allowed to be made between caste Hindus and untouchables. This writer remembers an occasion when a smart young woman, indistinguishable, except for a slight over-emphasis of tone and manner, from any caste woman, walked into his room at the Servants of India Society's Home in Sandhurst Road. Devadhar pointing to her said: "Look here, this girl is one of our Seva Sadan products trained as a teacher. She is now drawing Rs. 70 in a Municipal School and she has come to ask me to have her niece trained in the same way." He added as an after-thought that she was a member of the depressed class. One who was with him some two or three years ago when he visited a village near Ambarbath, which had been burnt down, noted the easy way

in which Devadhar made himself at home with the villagers. He and his party had their breakfast in one of the few huts which had escaped the fire. They were served with home-made things which some of the party showed some hesitation before taking. Devadhar, however, at once began eating with evident relish, called for more, and before leaving asked the host for the recipes in order, he told him, he might have them prepared in his own house, as he liked them much. He was sincerely unconscious of the great contribution he was making to the cause of national regeneration by his work in the Seva Sadan.

### Untiring Worker

Devadhar was naturally sensitive but he never showed it, having disciplined himself to take whatever came in the course of his frequent collection tours for his great institution, as all in the day's work. Whenever work had to be done, he quietly set himself to do it and was never known to plead that he had no time or that he had his hands full, though they were always over-full. Owing to this characteristic, it was some times trying to friends who had engagements with him. No one was less concerned about his personal convenience or comfort. With a little more care in this respect, he would perhaps have lived longer for he had a tough constitution. Few people with the complication of ailments to which he was a victim for the last two or three years, would have felt fit to carry on a tenth of the work he had on his hands all the time. From Travancore in the extreme South where he was conducting an enquiry on the co-operative movement, to Simla or Delhi to attend a meeting of the Agricultural Research Association of which he was a member from the first, and back to Travancore within a week, was more than once traversed by the sick man with one or two nurses to attend to his wants. He was sure that Indian women would acquit themselves worthily in every contingency. He took a contingent of women volunteers for relief work in Malabar soon after the Mapla riots and the good work done then laid the foundation of the cordial relations with the people there of which the Devadhar Reconstruction Scheme is the permanent monument. In addition to the several institutions directly affiliated to or administered from the Poona Seva Sadan, it was the model of some others in other provinces. Devadhar with his devoted coadjutor, Mrs. Janakibai Bhatt, helped to establish them and lent the services of trained workers from Poona till they were able to stand on their own feet. Reference was made above to Devadhar's religion. It was the religion of the Gita, verses from which were often on his lips during the last few days. The country has lost the greatest social worker of our time by his death.

## RECALLS HER PAST LIFE

HER OLD HOME AND  
HUSBAND

## AMAZING POWERS OF HINDU GIRL

Mr. G. Samson, New Delhi, writes:

A remarkable instance of memory of past birth is recorded in Delhi where a young Hindu girl of 8½ years of age has been successful in tracing the whereabouts of her old home and relations of her past life. Hundreds of people, men and women, local and from outstations, are visiting the house for the *dharshan* of the girl. The story is as follows:—

The girl for the first three years of her childhood did not talk. She appeared gloomy and contemplative. From her fourth year she began to speak about Muttra, a place about 100 miles from Delhi, and her home there but her parents and relations did not take any notice of her talk. They, however, could not understand why the child was so gloomy. She appeared quite normal in other ways and the teachers pronounced her quite intelligent. Lately a neighbour, an advocate, and a close friend of the family, decided to make further investigations. Whenever fruit or sweets were offered to her, the girl used to say that she had plenty of them in her old home. That she had plenty of money was stated more than once. She even described in detail the business of her husband, the location of the house, and its plan, even the colouring of the walls, and her relations, but when the question of her husband was asked, she used to bend her head, as if bowing in respect for her lord and master. She even uttered the name of her brother-in-law (husband's brother) but not the name of her husband. (It is a Hindu custom for women not to pronounce the name of their husbands.) She stated that she had two children, of whom the first one died while she was living and that she passed away from the last physical life 10 days after the birth of the second child, a son. Inducement was brought upon her to mention the name of her husband to enable the advocate to make further investigation. Her girl friends with whom she played were asked to ask her the question and to one of them she wrote on a slip of paper "K. C." of Mutter. This information had to be confirmed and some time was allowed to elapse to find whether the name given was the name she had in mind. During this interval she continually kept on asking her parents to take her to Muttra, her old home. Once during her lesson period at home, she suddenly began to cry and requested her teacher to take her to Muttra. The teacher was considerate and told her that it was not possible for them to take her to her home in Muttra unless she gave the name of her husband. Then once more she wrote her husband's name on a slip of paper as K. C. and handed it over to her teacher. This convinced the parents that her information was not wrong and with the more detailed information, the advocate wrote a letter to Mr. K. C. making him acquainted with the facts of the case, little knowing corroboration would be forthcoming.

### Advocate's Surprise

The advocate had the surprise of his life when after a few days he learnt from Mr. K. C. that the incidents of his life were as related by the girl. He further informed him that if he wanted to go further into

## Familiar Talks on Hinduism

## Are Hindus Fatalists?

By N. Narayanan B.A., B.L.

(Special to the "Hindu Organ")

THE theory of Karma, which really ought to make the believers in it a group of dynamic people, has sometimes been misunderstood so as to make some of them passive pessimists. We occasionally hear people say that they are suffering, and are bound to suffer, because it is their Karma. In other words, they seem to think that Karma is synonymous with fate and that fate is inviolable. But this unquestioning submission to fate and the pessimism born of it are utterly alien to the Hindu Faith. Sometimes these victims of fate, as they consider themselves to be, rely upon a few Sanskrit verses for their authority. One of these verses is to this effect:—"None can wipe out what has been written on the forehead. Even the Moon is swallowed up by the demon Rahu, though the Moon travels through the sky, destroys darkness, emits a thousand rays and is the centre of the starry system: such is the compulsion of fate." Another verse in Sanskrit says:—"What is destined to happen is sure to happen even in the case of great personages: that is why Siva is naked, and Vishnu has a snake bed." There are several other Slokas in the same vein but it is unnecessary to refer to them all. The Slokas just given will show that they are meant to ridicule Hindu deities. It will therefore be easy to see that their authors are not Hindus. As a matter of fact, they are Buddhists and

Jains, who having no faith in a merciful God, meekly submit to the iron will of fate, to get over which they can find no way. Simply because some ideas are contained in Sanskrit, it does not necessarily follow that they are Hindu ideas. Buddhists and Jains—and even Mohamedans and Christians—have put into the Sanskrit language, ideas which are their own, and are repugnant to Hinduism. The belief in the omnipotence of fate is one such idea. The truly Hindu idea is contained in the Tamil saying:—"மதியால் விதிமையால் வெல்லலாம்" i. e. 'with wisdom we can even conquer fate'. The beautiful stories of Markandeya and Savitri are two of the best illustrations of this truth.

Hinduism, when rightly understood, furnishes perhaps more driving force than any other religion in the world. It is, perhaps, the only religion which insists upon the active performance of Duty, regardless of the fruit. This truth is very aptly expressed in the following Sanskrit verse: "The goddess of plenty voluntarily approaches the lion-like man of industry. It is only useless people who say that everything is decreed by fate. Put your foot down upon fate and exert yourself out of the strength of your own manliness. If you strive thus and still do not succeed, what is the harm?"

the matter, his brother who was in Delhi on business, would wait on the family. The brother-in-law came to the house after a few days and when he was shown to the girl, she at once made him out as her brother-in-law of her last birth. Then some questions and answers followed and it was found that the detailed description of the house, the circumstances of the death of Mr. K. C.'s wife, etc., were correct in their entirety. The girl also wanted to go to Muttra with her brother-in-law, but as the two families were not even friendly, this could not be arranged.

Mr. K. C. was naturally interested in the case and one day he came down to Delhi with his son (born to the girl in her past life) to see the girl for himself. As soon as she saw him, she broke into tears. She was questioned about the two persons and she did not hesitate to say that one was her husband and the second was her son. During the course of the conversation, she went inside and brought out some toys for the child, 10½ years old, to play with. Questions and answers again followed and she even described the husband's likes and dislikes. She even went so far as to describe in detail the moles etc., on her husband's body. The husband (Mr. K. C.) confirmed every statement of the girl, to the great surprise of the relations and friends. The girl and the boy were soon great friends and they both seemed very happy. When the time of departure came, the girl was asked to go inside, but she was in tears. It was felt that it would be unwise to give any shock to the delicate nervous system of the girl and it was, therefore, suggested that the party should take a ride in the car of the advocate, accompanied by the girl. At this suggestion the young lady seemed to be very happy. They went sight

seeing in New Delhi and whenever they got down, and walked, they noticed that the girl and the boy were together, playing like little children, very happy. The advocate says that that was the first time he saw her really happy and smiling.

### His Favourite Dishes

There is another fact that must be mentioned, or the story will remain incomplete. Before the party left for a ride in car, the girl approached her mother and gave instructions that certain dishes were to be prepared for the guests and that they were to be served to them before they left the house. On their return these special dishes were placed before the guests and it was a surprise for Mr. K. C. to see that his favourite dishes which his dead wife used to prepare for him, were before him. The husband admitted that they were a very loving pair and that his wife was greatly devoted to him,

The girl does not seem to be happy in her present home. Mr. K. C. is remarried and is nearly forty years old. Their son is two years older than the girl. The husband and wife (of the last birth) now belong to different sub-castes and there can be no question of inter-marriage etc., even if this was possible. The girl is crying to go to her home in Muttra. She says that she has some money hidden in the house which she had offered to gods and which must be given away.

[The writer is in no way interested in the family, either of the girl or that of Mr. K. C. He has also no reasons to doubt the statements made by the parents of the girl and the advocate friend of the family. He has personally seen the girl and verified for himself the correctness of the facts of the case.] (Hindu)



**DENTAL NOTICE**

S. Imai, (Japanese Dentist)

COLOMBO,

will be at Jaffna at Tiruchelvam Buildings, Main Street, Jaffna, from 7th to 16th December, 1935. (Mis. 213. 2-9-12-35)

**Order Nisi**

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA  
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 162  
In the matter of the estate of the late  
Sinnachchippillai wife of Tillaiyampalam  
of Karaidivu East

Deceased.  
Sangarapillai Kanapathipillai of Karaidivu East  
Vs.  
Petitioner:  
1. Thillaiyampalam Sangarapillai and  
2. Kanagasabai Ponnampalam both of Karaidivu West, the 1st Respondent is a minor appearing by his Guardian-ad-litem the 2nd Respondent

Respondents.  
This matter of the petition of the Petitioner above named praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovementioned deceased Sinnachchippillai wife of Tillaiyampalam coming to the disposal before C. Coomaraswamy District Judge, on the 15th day of November 1935 in the presence of Mr. P. Sabara, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the attorney of the said intestate's husband and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 10th day of December 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 15th day of November 1935  
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,  
District Judge.

(O. 97. 2 &amp; 5-12-35)

**Hindu Organ.**

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1935.

**THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE**

WE WISH TO INVITE THE ATTENTION of our readers and all others interested in the welfare of the Jaffna Hindu College to the appeal issued today by Mr. A. CUMARASWAMY, M. A., the Principal, soliciting co-operation to create a fund to be drawn upon in times of need to provide the extensions and improvements rendered necessary by the growing popularity of the College. We have great pleasure in commending the appeal to all Old Boys and others who look upon the Jaffna Hindu College as doing valuable service not only in providing English education in an atmosphere of Hinduism and its practice but setting an example of successful indigenous educational effort, thus nailing on the counter the reproach of foreign missionary detractors and their henchmen that the people of the country cannot create and keep going any institution of value.

During the forty-eight years of work the College has grown from strength to strength and has received the seal of approval by the Department of Education and the public at large. The College was organised in response to an expressed need that Hindu children should receive training in English under Hindu conditions. The need was the outcome of the misfortune of a large number of young men who received English education in Christian Schools having been tempted to abandon their religion and with it their cultural heritage.

The work was taken up by a band of high-souled men who as leaders of the Tamils received active support and encouragement. They certainly hoped that their handiwork would go on fulfilling its purpose and the Hindus would go on helping it to function in full measure.

The end and aim of education has multiplied its fronts since

their time. A public school to be deserving of the name has to subserve all the varied aims of complete education. Modern education comprehends the whole man. Schools in the West are equipped to develop the whole man in the youth. For which purpose the people contribute from time to time and the rich make liberal endowments.

The old boys of the Hindu College should not be satisfied with their own contributions. Each of them should enlist himself in the service of the old school by getting others to contribute and take an interest in the promotion of the usefulness of the College. The Hindus in general, whether old boys or others, should realise that the one institution which is the fruit of the combined labour of all Hindu Jaffna should be a shining example to the rest of the country. It should be the legitimate boast of the Hindus that the Jaffna Hindu College is the leading English School which imparts modern education without the baneful results associated with it.

If we, the Hindus, are not competent to maintain at a high level of efficiency the Jaffna Hindu College for which our leaders in the past laboured and sacrificed, we may as well shut up shop as a people and admit that we are an inferior race.

We hope the appeal of the Principal will draw together all the scattered old boys and all others into an effective association for the purpose of entering the Jaffna Hindu College on its next stage of enlarged usefulness.

**CLERICAL EXAMINATION****Government Regulations Amended**

Press *communiqué* issued by the Department of the Deputy Chief Secretary states that it is hereby notified for general information that the regulations governing the General Clerical Service Examination appearing as Appendix A in the Ceylon Government Manual of Procedure (Correction Slip No. 26) have been amended by the deletion of the Regulations 9 and the substitution of the following thereof:—

Candidates other than those eligible under Regulation 11 must furnish proof when forwarding their applications that they have previously passed at least—

- The Cambridge Senior or the London Matriculation or the Senior School Certificate (English) Examination; or
- The Final Examination for the Commercial Certificate of the Ceylon Technical College; or
- The Cambridge Junior or the Junior School Certificate Examination (English), and either (i) the Higher Commercial Certificate Examination (either section) of the London Chamber of Commerce, or (ii) the Commercial Certificate Examination (both sections) of the London Chamber of Commerce.

**St. JOHN'S COLLEGE JAFFNA****Crosette Scholarship Fund**

The Jaffna Dramatic Club will stage Sambanda Mudaliar's Tamil adaptation of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" at St. John's College on December 13 in aid of the above Scholarship.

**THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE****An Appeal**

By A. Cumaraswamy, M. A. (Principal)

May I through the medium of your Journal inform all leading Hindus and our Old Boys in Ceylon and in Malay States that I propose to write individually to them of my intention to organise an Association of members for the purpose of creating a permanent source of income to promote the progress and development of this premier Hindu Institution? The aid we get from Government by way of grant is just sufficient to meet the salaries of Teachers. Hence for the expansion of the College and its adequate equipment which are a recurring feature in all Secondary Schools, the College is in need of a fund upon which the management could fall back whenever necessary. During the whole course of its 46 years of steady progress and advancement, never was the College more in need of public support. We have reached a stage when in the absence of further expansion in various directions progress will be rendered impossible and the College denied the possibility of realising the objective towards which the founders of the College laboured and sacrificed. In order that this ideal of the great founders and friends and well-wishers of the College may be realised in course of time, certain immediate steps involving large capital expenditure must be taken.

I may enumerate certain immediate needs:—

- (1) Acquiring some pieces of land in the neighbourhood to provide building space and playgrounds.
- (2) Certain structural alterations and additions to the buildings of the College.
- (3) Completion of the Hostel buildings and expansion and up-to-date equipment of the Dining Hall.
- (4) A Physics Theatre Lecture Room.
- (5) Expansion of the Temple Hall so as to make it large enough to accommodate the whole school.
- (6) A well-stocked up-to-date Library and Library furniture.
- (7) A Gymnasium.
- (8) A Workshop.

Sir, the public has followed with interest the good work the Jaffna Hindu College has been doing for the last four decades and more. It has served as the focus of national culture and has sent out into the world bright young men imbued with high ideals and noble aspirations. It has, from time to time, been able to adjust itself easily to the requirements of its alumni and the demands of efficiency, and this it has largely done through the support generously accorded to it by patriotic Hindus here and elsewhere. The time has come when it has again to look forward to this support in a wider measure than before.

I therefore appeal to every patriotic Hindu and Old Boy of the College to join the Association which will be organised as from the beginning of next year (1936) and to contribute towards the Jaffna Hindu College Fund the small sum of Rs. 10/- every year to enable the College to provide itself with a complete panoply of learning and march vigorously forth to achieve greater and greater triumphs. I make this appeal in advance in the fervent hope that the Hindu public will rise to the occasion and help to promote the progress and advancement of this great national institution. May I close this appeal with the words uttered by Swami Vivekananda at the Jaffna Hindu College in 1897,—"The highest of gifts is the giving of Spiritual Knowledge. The next is the giving of secular knowledge."

**Jungle Tracker Runs Amok****MURDER AND ARSON AT MURIKANDY****One Dead: Two Injured**

An old Indian boutique-keeper was shot dead and a man and wife were severely injured, by shooting, by one Veluppillai Appudurai of Koddady, a jungle tracker, at Murikandy on the 29th ult.

It would appear that the man asked for a cigarette on credit from Ratwiah, the deceased boutique-keeper and on refusal returned to his quarters in a huff. Having fortified himself with liquor the man made his way to the C. G. R. coolie lines and picked up a quarrel with one Murugesu. Thereafter returning to his room, he armed himself with his gun and essayed forth to wreak vengeance on all and sundry. On his way he fired at Murugesu and his wife who rushed out at hearing the report of the gun. He then got on to the high road and trained his gun and shot Ramiyah dead. He then entered the boutique and scattering the goods therein capped his adventure by setting fire to the boutique. He prowled in the vicinity threatening hurt to passers-by and even the buses that sped past him. He then mounted a bicycle and returned to his den and picking up a few cartridges went in quest of lighter game.

In a short time, however, information was sent to Mr. M. F. de S. Jayaratne, A. G. A. Mullaiva, who lost no time in motoring to the scene, and finding the accused missing wired to the Jaffna Police for assistance. Ramiyah's corpse was found half burnt under the debris of the boutique.

The police party was promptly on the spot and found the accused comfortably sleeping in a deserted P. W. D. coolie line, 6 miles away from the scene. The gun, knife and three live cartridges were also found beside him. The accused was taken into custody. The injured parties, Murugesu with a gun shot injury on the head, and his wife who had an injury on her leg, were dispatched to the Chavakacheber hospital. Murugesu was operated upon by the Medical Officer, and a bullet was extracted from his head. The accused is in custody.

**JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE****Colombo Old Boys' Meet**

The Colombo branch of the Old Boys Association of the Jaffna Hindu College had their celebrations at the Zehira College hall on Saturday evening.

The annual general meeting was presided over by Mr. A. Cumaraswamy, Principal of the College. The election of office bearers resulted as follows:—

President: Mr. A. Cumaraswamy; Vice Presidents: Mr. K. Somasundaram, Dr. C. Sivasithamparam, Messrs. V. A. Kandiah, K. C. Selvadurai, V. T. S. Sivagurunathan and Dr. T. Nallainathan; Hon. Secretary: Mr. C. Senthirajah; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. P. Cumaraswamy; Assistant Secretary: Mr. C. Munnayagam; Assistant Treasurers: Mr. N. Ponnambalam and Mr. A. Chinniah.

Managing Committee: Messrs. M. C. Nadarajah, A. Mandalanayagam, E. Rasiah, C. K. Sivagnana Ratnam, T. Thiagarajah, S. Sithampalam, A. Sinnathamby, V. Suppiyah, K. C. Thangarajah, V. Rasanayagam and S. Jayaveerasingam.

All those present assembled for a group photograph and a garden party followed.

Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, Mrs. M. R. Janaki and Mr. A. Cumaraswamy made speeches. A letter from Mr. T. B. Jayah, regretting his inability to attend was then read.

**Obituary****MURUGESAPILLAI—SATHASIVAM**

The sad and untimely death of Murugesapillai Sathasivam, Irrigation Overseer, Ambarai, Kalmunai occurred in his residence at Araly South on the 19th day of November at about 6.30 P. M. He leaves behind him his wife, two sons and two daughters to be mourn his death. (Mis. 212. 2-12-35)

**NEWS IN BRIEF**

**Chief Accountant, C. G. R.**—Mr. L. T. Stoit has been appointed Chief Accountant, Ceylon Government Railways, with effect from December 1935.

**Probationary Asst. Supts. of Police.**—A Press communique issued by the Department of the Chief Secretary states that Messrs. W. A. R. Loembrugen and D. A. Obeyesekere have been selected for appointment as Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police.

**No Bonus for Prompt Tax-payers.**—That rate-payers are not entitled to receive a bonus for paying their rates in advance or promptly, is the ruling of the Acting Commissioner of Local Government, in connection with the resolutions passed by the Weligama U. D. C. favouring a rebate on taxes paid in advance.

**Arbitration Powers to Asst. Registrars of Co-operative Societies.**—By a special order, His Excellency the Governor has conferred on Messrs. C. Ragnathan, S. B. Yatawara and S. B. B. Yatawara, Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies, power to accept and deal with references to arbitration under rules 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 set out in the schedule to Co-operative Societies Ordinance.

**No Change in Phone Rental System.**—While the Executive Committee of Communications and Works admit that the present payment of a flat rate by all telephone subscribers is not equitable, they are not prepared to recommend any alteration at present. To alter the present system is considered both difficult and expensive with the present manual system.

**Gold in Ooty.**—There are immense possibilities of gold-mining in the Ooty, District, S. India according to a well known Australian gold digger, Mr. E. A. Foweraker, who passed through Colombo, on his way to Ootacamund. The area had been tunnelled 60 years ago and will be reopened this year. Mr. Foweraker anticipates something like a gold-rush to Ooty within the next 15 months.

**CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS****Resolutions for Annual Sessions**

The following are some of the resolutions to be submitted at the annual sessions of the Ceylon National Congress to be held on December 21:—

The Donoughmore Constitution having been given a fair trial the Ceylon National Congress demands the immediate amendment of the said constitution in the following respects:— (a) The removal of the Officers of State; (b) The control of finance and of the Public Services; (c) The restriction of the powers of the Governor; (d) The creation of Cabinet responsibility (4) The increase in the number of seats in the State Council from 50 to 65.

This Congress requests Government to secure the services of an expert to advise and organise a system of Local Government in Ceylon, as recommended by the Donoughmore Commission.

**COLOMBO VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY****Examination Results**

The following candidates have been successful in the Siddhanta Pandit and Bala Pandit examinations of the Colombo Vivekananda Society held in June 1935:

PANDIT:  
S. Erampu, Velanai.  
BALA PANDIT:  
P. Sinnathurai, Saiva Training Institute, Tirunelvely.

T. Balasubramaniam, "  
A. Murugesu "  
V. Nadarajah "  
T. Subramaniam "  
K. Thambipillai "  
E. (S) Saravanamuttu "  
K. Aiyadurai "  
V. Kanapathipillai "  
K. Kathiripillai "  
S. Murugesu "  
M. Rajadurai "  
K. Sivalingam "  
D. Kallayar "  
E. Saravanamuttu "  
S. S. Arayadurai "  
A. Kasipillai, Nainativu. "  
S. Solvadurai, Neervely.



### RAMANATHAN DAY AT CHILAW

#### Glowing Tributes to Leader's Memory

Ramanathan day was celebrated in Chilaw at the District Court house on the 26th Nov. 1935, at 6.30 p.m. Mr. C. V. M. Pandittesekara, Crown Proctor, occupied the chair. Mr. M. V. Tissera, Proctor, S. C. was the speaker.

There was a large gathering of members of all communities present. The Chairman said that Sir P. Ramanathan was one of the most successful politicians of Ceylon. It was not possible for him as a Sinhalese man to forget the services rendered to the Sinhalese during the riot of 1915. When others were unwilling to act, he dared the perils of the sea at the time when the seas were full with torpedoes of the Germans. He said that it was his great privilege to have known Sir Ponnambalam personally and that it was impossible to talk to him even for a minute without knowing some of his high ideas and ideals.

Mr. Tissera, said that Sir Ponnambalam's name as a household word in every part of the Island. Sir Ponnambalam was known not only by sight but by fame as well. Even the sons who were unborn would study his life. He was a Tamil at heart and he thought in his own tongue. He was not an ordinary Tamil but was a highly cultured Tamil. People of the country knew what a man he was since 1879. Every one in Ceylon knew that there was none better in Ceylon to speak on any subject.

His memory must be celebrated not for five, ten, twenty, fifty and hundred years but it should be celebrated till Lanka lived.

Sir Ponnambalam was of international fame and he was a lion from the North of Ceylon. When there was a contest for the educated Ceylonese seat between this lion and another lion of the South, who was a Sinhalese, it was Sir Ponnambalam who was elected by a thumping majority. The workers for him were mostly Sinhalese, who knew that their interests would be well safeguarded by him. People then were not moved with communal interests. During the period of the British occupation of the land, there was none so brilliant as Sir Ponnambalam.

In 1915, every Sinhalese man was handled mercilessly, and every prominent Sinhalese was locked up. The one saviour who came to the rescue was Sir Ponnambalam. He sacrificed himself in the name of Lanka. When he failed in Ceylon, he went to England to get the matters redressed. Certainly his type would be very rarely found, none so far. It was very rarely nature provided men of his type.

Sir Ponnambalam had vehemently opposed the present Constitution because of the vast powers it conferred on the Governor. People attributed his views to his age, but now they realised the practicality of his idea and made vehement attempts to get the constitution reformed. He had left three monuments—two Colleges in Jaffna, and a finely built temple in Colombo, which every tourist thought worth while to see.

Of all the sons Lanka produced, Sir Ponnambalam was the best. Of the Sinhalese, Sir P. was the best Sinhalese. The celebration terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair and the speaker. (Cor.)

### AVISAWELLA DEFA-MATION CASE

#### Planter's Appeal Allowed

The appeal in the Avisawella defamation case, in which the District Judge (Mr. P. Vytilingam) awarded Dr. C. Sabapathy, the plaintiff, Rs. 10,000 as damages, was allowed by the Supreme Court, with costs in both Courts.

Dr. C. Sabapathy, District Medical Officer, Karawanella sued Mr. G. Huntley, of Vincit Estate, Ruwanwella, in the District Court of Avisawella, for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 50,000 as damages sustained by him in consequence of certain statements made by the defendant, which the plaintiff alleged were defamatory. The defendant appealed against the decision of the District Judge who allowed plaintiff damages in the sum of Rs. 10,000.

### Utility Poultry Keeping

W. R. C. Paul, M. A. M. Sc., D. I. C., F. L. S., Divisional Agricultural Officer, Northern Division

In Jaffna, there is considerable need for improvement of poultry keeping. It provides an interesting and profitable occupation when carried out along modern lines even for the amateur poultry keeper who proposes to rear poultry on a small scale for utility purposes. At present the majority of the poultry in Jaffna are reared in a haphazard manner and there are few pure breeds or improved strains of these either for egg laying or table purposes. The housing arrangements for the birds, the methods of feeding rearing require much improvement. The following notes are written for the guidance of the amateur poultry keeper in Jaffna.

The chief endeavour of the small poultry keeper should be for the production of eggs since this requires the minimum amount of attention in poultry keeping. The first essential is the introduction of a good egg laying pure breed and in order that this character may not be gradually lost in succeeding generations it is necessary that the breed should be maintained by judicious mating and breeding. Cross-bred birds possess greater vitality than pure breeds but unless successively recrossed at each generation with a pure breed, the strain would degenerate and the egg laying and other valued characters in the pure breed would be lost. The utility breeds of poultry may be divided into three classes—the laying or non-sitting breeds such as the Leghorn and other Mediterranean breeds, the table breeds which produce large size birds of good quality flesh and the general or dual purpose breeds which combine to a certain extent the laying and table qualities of the first two classes. Examples of the latter are the Rhode Island Red, the Orpingtons and Wyandottes, the first named being the least difficult of these breeds to maintain. Since egg production is the chief object of the small poultry keeper and the White Leghorn are the easiest of the pure breeds to keep in a dry district a good strain of this breed is recommended. This breed is also maintained at the Jaffna Experiment Station.

To the poultry keeper who cannot afford to start off with a pen of White Leghorns or any other pure breed, a pure bred cock bird should be obtained and crossed with country hens. Each succeeding generation of hens should again be crossed with the pure bred male bird and it will be found that at the end of the sixth generation the birds will be 98.4% pure to that particular breed. It should be the endeavour of every poultry keeper to develop a better strain of the breed kept by him by breeding for number and size of eggs. The egg laying character is transmitted through the male bird and a cock should only be used which is the descendant of a hen giving the highest number and largest size of eggs in the pen. It is always best to avoid using related birds in mating but in no case should the progeny from the same parent birds be used in mating.

#### Housing Accommodation

The first requisite for the modern poultry keeper is suitable housing accommodation for his pen. A house is a necessity for shelter against rain and sun as well as low temperatures at night during the dewy season. It should as far as possible be portable so that it may be shifted from one area to another in the case of infectious disease or when after sometime a change of fresh ground is necessary for the birds to scratch.

A poultry house should preferably be built of wood and should stand

about a foot high on four brick logs so that the floor does not get damp during wet weather. The floor should be constructed of movable planks to facilitate cleaning and drying while over it should be spread a thin layer of straw or clean sand which should be daily removed. Adequate ventilation inside should be provided and for this purpose the front side of the house should be fitted with wire netting from a height of 3 feet upwards with a sun shade projecting outwards at the top. All sides of the house should be planked with the boards overlapping one another to prevent vermin harbouring between the crevices. The roof should be also planked and if a zinc sheeting is placed over it the planks would last longer. The planks act as a ceiling and prevent the house becoming too warm during the day. A large door in front and below the wire netting should be provided to enable one to enter the house and clean it out daily. A small drop door which opens on to the ground and fitted within the large door will enable the birds to get in and out. Inside the house, running parallel to the front wall should be rounded perches about 3 inches in diameter attached to brackets at about one foot from the ground so that they can be removed and cleaned. The inside and outside of the house should be painted over with a wood preservative to prevent lice and other insects breeding between the planks. The house should be placed facing East so that the morning sun falls in front and protection from the North East and South-West monsoon is afforded.

Each adult bird requires about 25 cubic feet of space and a house about 5 ft. long, 5 ft. wide, 5 ft. high in front and 4 ft. at the back will accommodate about 6 birds.

#### Trap Nests

It is very desirable that all laying hens should be provided with trap nests. This enables the egg record of each hen being kept so that for breeding purposes eggs from the best layers only are used. In this way, improved egg laying strains can be developed. Nest boxes are easily made of packing cases about 1ft. wide, 2ft. long and 1 1/2 ft. high with a trap door made of a thin zinc sheet fitted in front. A layer of straw should be placed inside the poultry house or in a covered shed in the run. When a hen intends to lay an egg it enters the trap nest, the drop lid closes after it and the egg is laid inside and the record can be noted.

#### Run

Surrounding each house should be a run or yard which is enclosed with 1 1/2 to 2 inch mesh wire netting which should be at least 6ft high, otherwise birds like the White Leg horns are liable to fly over. The ground must be smooth as stones cause bumble foot and grass should be allowed to grow. Shade should be provided such as Gliricidia at about 15 ft. apart. A dust bath should be made at one end of the run for the birds to sun bathe and rid themselves of vermin. The soil should be dug over to a depth of about 1 foot and filled with a mixture of wood ashes and a little sulphur. There should be a vessel of clean fresh water placed in the yard in a shady corner. Sun warmed water is injurious to birds. A few drops of iodine should be occasionally added to the drinking water and also a pint of Epsom salts once a month during dry weather.

#### Food

In making recommendations for poultry food, one has to be guided by the food materials available in the district. A variety of food should be provided as far as possible. The following are the chief requirements in feeding poultry: Two or three kinds of grain, green vegetables or grass, kitchen waste and plenty of grit and lime material. Paddy and rice should only be sparingly fed as these are not suitable for egg laying or growing birds. Maize is also not advisable for breeding birds as it is fattening. A feed of kurakkan, samal, green gram with any fish meal or rice bran should be given in the morning and evening. At noon, vegetable and meat scraps with a few chopped onions once a week should be given. A mixture of crushed shell grit, a little salt and broken charcoal should be placed in the run and made accessible to the birds throughout the day. A small quantity of sulphur occasionally in the food is very beneficial.

### PRECAUTIONS AGAINST PROSELYTISATION

#### Buddhist Priests In Conference

"It is the opinion of this assembly that the Buddhist public should take all precautions to prevent Buddhist children from being proselytised by Christian Missionaries"—is the text of a resolution adopted at a conference of Buddhist priests of the Adakari pattu, to be moved at the seventh annual sessions of the All-Ceylon Congress of Buddhist Associations to be held at Bandaragama on December 26th and 27th.

### TAMIL TEXT BOOK ON CHEMISTRY

#### Annamalai University Awards Prize

The syndicate of the Annamalai University has decided to award the prize of Rs. 1000 to Mr. N. Ananthavaidyanathan, M. A., Lecturer in Chemistry, Annamalai University, whose manuscript of a text-book in Tamil on Chemistry has been adjudged the best of the six manuscripts received and most suitable for publication by the University as a text-book for the Intermediate Classes.

### Sale of Toddy Rents, 1935-36, Mullaitivu District

NOTICE is hereby given that the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaitivu, will receive sealed tenders for the purchase of the exclusive privilege of selling toddy by retail in the under-mentioned taverns.

No.	Division.	Locality or Range	Date and time of closing Tenders.	Place.
1.	Maritime patius	Valayannadam	January 6 at 11 A.M.	Mullaitivu
2.	Do	Alampil	January 6 at 11.15 A.M.	Kachcheri
3.	Vavuniya South	Vavuniya	January 11 at 10.30 A.M.	Vavuniya
4.	Vavuniya North	Maruthodai	January 11 at 10.45 A.M.	Kachcheri

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K. Thambipillai Esq. Manager of Schools, Kankesanaturai  
A. Manicam Esq., Science Master, Skandavarothaya College, Kanderodai.  
(H. 192. 6/11/35 to 5/5/36.) (M)

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(Q. 172. 13-10 to 12-1-36.)

### SHOULD THE ZOO BE BOUGHT?

#### Board of Minister's Decision

The question as to whether the Dehiwala Zoological Gardens should be acquired by Government was considered again at Wednesday's meeting of the Board of Ministers.

The Executive Committee of Home Affairs did not agree with the proposed acquisition but favoured a subsidy instead.

The Financial Secretary was asked to examine the affairs of the Zoo and make his recommendations on the matter to the Board of Ministers.

The Board heard the Financial Secretary and decided to appoint a Committee, including the Director of the Colombo Museum, with the Financial Secretary as Chairman, to report to it whether the Zoo should be acquired by Government and, if so, how it should be conducted.

#### Notice

To all to whom this may concern. We V. S. Veluppillai, Overseer, and wife Meenadhipillai of Hospital Road, Jaffna, do hereby make known that we executed a dowry deed in favour of our daughter Sivapakkiam and her husband Muttucumar Selvadurai, the undermentioned pieces of lands on certain verbal conditions and that all are warned against accepting any right title or interest created in respect of any of these properties or to execute any deeds thereof.

1. Angutuwan, Hospital Road.
2. Perivalavu, Chundiculy, Paodianthalvu.

In the event of any of the above mentioned lands being in any way encumbered or disposed prior to this notice, the parties concerned are requested to communicate with the undersigned forthwith.

V. S. VELUPPILLAI  
17-11-35.

(Mis 201. 18-11 to 2-12-35.) (M)

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