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THE COUNTRY'S PEASANTRY—II

ITS PAST HISTORY AND PRESENT POLITICS

THE DEFEAT OF THE PORTUGUESE

By R. C. Proctor, (Jaffna)

(Special to the "Hindu Organ")

THE peasantry were in a prosperous state when the Portuguese invaded Ceylon. A new kind of warfare it was that the peasant population had to face. New in the deadliness of weapons, in the ruthlessness of methods, in the savagery of spoliation and rape and in the barbarity of vandalism. The invaders demolished temples, destroyed cultivation, damaged tanks and reservoirs, robbed people of their possessions and even carried away captives to be sold as slaves.

At the outset the Singhalese King of the low country entered into an alliance with the invaders and his country soon became divided into hostile camps, one fighting the other. The country was devastated and went under the Portuguese. The rural society was disorganised and a large number of people, abandoning their vocations, joined the Portuguese armies as soldiers, spies or camp followers, making wars on the up country Singhalese and on the Jaffna Kingdom. For over ninety years, Jaffna carried on war in defence of her independence and finally yielded. The country was not suited for defensive war and when it yielded, the peasantry were in an utterly exhausted state.

The Singhalese of the hill country (Kandyans) from their mountain fastnesses were inflicting on the invading armies of the Portuguese terrible losses, and a large number of the people of Jaffna went over to the Kandyan country to reinforce the army and assist the people in their war of independence. The Portuguese had to quit the Island beaten and exhausted. It was in acknowledgment of the prowess, determination and intrepidity of the Kandyan-Singhalese and the Jaffna-Tamil that a Portuguese historian observed that what was Carthage to Rome Ceylon was to Portugal.

Efficient Organisation

How efficiently organised the Ceylon peasantry were in the 16th century may be gathered from the writings of the Portuguese historian Rebeyro. Referring to the Kandyan peasant Rebeyro says "when he is called upon he is obliged to appear fully armed and provided with victuals for 15 days and at the end of that time he must serve 15 days longer which are called voluntary days. In this manner 50,000 men may always be depended upon, who are obliged to march wherever they are ordered; and this number is never increased or decreased by one".

"All the natives, nobles and commoners, have each their profession and are held to perform services in the same, in proportion to the land which they are allowed to occupy or

according to the office or dignity to which the profession of that land is attached; every man knows what can be required of him. In this respect, this government differs from all others as it is not called for any extraordinary expenditure in case of war nor to keep up standing armies for many years at a ruinous expense."

Bases of Organisation

There are drummers who go to war and beat their tom-tom, they form one separate company; the wood-cutters have villages for themselves and cut wood in the forests for the king and convey provisions and arms for the soldiers in their wagons; and it is so much a matter of honour with them to stand by their carts that if the army is defeated, they would rather lose their lives than return without them. From the writings of Rebeyro and testimonies of other contemporary writers some facts emerge viz: (1) the maintenance of the economic balance in civic life was the first consideration even in warfare (2) it was the industrial armies under 'Captains of industry' who were turned out on the battle fields, (3) defence was on the basis of collective security on pact of vocational groups and (4) that the organisation and effectiveness of the war machinery of the natives of Ceylon astonished the Portuguese and the Dutch.

Miserable

When the Portuguese left the Island, the economic condition of the people was miserable. The social organisation in the Low-Country had been upset. Loyalty to Portugal had necessitated change of religion, laws and customs. The outlook of the people had changed and new vocational alignments with change of moral values were in the making. While in Jaffna, the people, though humbled, remained unaffected by the new impact. The memory of their greatness was not dimmed, though their losses had been severe. Their social order remained intact because of the Portuguese supremacy having been only of short duration.

But the troubles of the Kandyan people did not cease with the outgoing of the Portuguese. They had to wage war with the Dutch, because of the latter's perfidy and refusal to carry out the terms of covenant entered into with the king of Kandy.

Revival under the Dutch

During the Dutch period, the peasantry of Jaffna revived rapidly. The various artisan groups settled down in the old-time order and in

(Continued on page 3)

THE NORTHERN PORTS

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Sir,—The inherent rights of the inhabitants to utilise the blessings of nature of a land they inhabit cannot be prevented by any civilised government. A third of the population of Jaffna Peninsula belongs to the seafaring castes and tribes. From time immemorial the northern ports of Ceylon were utilised by these people in their craft, and their merchantmen sailed far and wide. How this industry was brought to ruin is strange and the calamity that followed was manifold.

History records the journeys made beyond the southern seas and the far west. The compiler of comparative study of ancient sailing vessels of the world has given a rightful place to the indigenous vessels of the north for their originality and peculiarity. Even so late as three or four decades back under restricted and regulated conditions not less than sixty vessels were plying between the coasts of India and Ceylon. The natural link with the mainland, the trade of the native population, the profession of the seafaring tribes, and the economic interdependence of the people of both the coastlands, have all been ruined by the work of evil hands.

"India is stretching the hands of fellowship across the sea at Pt. Calimere. Let us grip it warmly," so says that great son of Lanka, Mr. K. Balasubramaniam. The astute politician he is, has given the lead with a timely article in his clear cut, crystallised style to the public of Ceylon, may I say particularly to the sons of Jaffna, to take hold of the opportunity to open the natural port for commerce. It should be the duty of the Tamils to join hands with him to bring it to a successful issue.

The advantages of this link are immense economically and socially, specially so at a time when everything is at a set-back and the general outlook is gloomy to the sons of the North.

The difficulties in the way have been minimised by the reports of the Governor of Madras and that important and influential body, the Planters Association of Ceylon. The retired Provincial Surgeon, Dr. Sivathampararn, has cleared the atmosphere by his contribution to the press regarding his experience as the then M.O. at Pt. Calimere. The mere bogey of pestilence and poverty with the influx of immigrants should not unnerve our people when the science of health is so advanced as to be able to combat almost any disease and our army of unemployed is ready to get back to trading. The objections of the railway authorities that the line between Madawachi and Kankesanurai is not at present in a fit condition for fast heavy traffic should not be a hindrance. The railway department should be the last to object when their revenues are dwindling for want of trade. A project of this nature should be an incentive and they could easily accelerate the replacement of heavy rails.

Can we expect the members from the North of the present Council to champion our cause?

Let the Jaffna Association and similar bodies study the subject and take steps to press the Government to re-open the northern ports. Hill Street, Racheah, Ipoh.

Familiar Talks on Hinduism.

The San-Marga and Jnana-Marka

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

(Special to the "Hindu Organ")

THE word 'San' in 'San Marga' is only the altered form of the word 'Sat', 'being', the present participle of the root 'as'—to be. 'Sat' therefore means 'eternally existing'. 'Sat' also means, 'good' or 'wise'. This variety of meaning may lead us to an interesting theory, namely, that goodness and wisdom are the only things that really exist. Therefore it is the opinion of some philosophers, that the San Marga and Jnana Marga are more important than the other Margas leading to salvation.

We may take Manikkavasakar as a follower of the San Marga and Jnana Marga. There is no difference of opinion on this point. The philosophical aspect of Saivism received its best presentation in the Tiruvasakam. The Saiva Siddhanta Philosophy is not found in such a highly developed form in the hymns of the Devaram Singers. Again, the Devaram Singers do not speak anywhere of themselves as having become the Lord Himself. In the Tiruvasakam, on the other hand, we find this idea expressed in many places. For instance, in the stanza "முத்தி கொடுத்தியான்", Manikkavasakar says, "செவ்வாய் கொடுத்தான்", i.e., 'who has mastered me by turning me into Shiva'. It is the Juani who for ever feels his oneness with the Lord. The other types of spiritual adepts recognise themselves as being distinct from the Lord. Again, in the Tiruvata-

vatur Puranam we find that the Lord Himself initiates Vatauvur or Manikkavasakar into the mysteries of wisdom. Shiva appears in the story in the aspect of Dakshinamurti, the Teacher of teachers. He alone is the true Jnana Guru, i.e., the Teacher of Wisdom. The philosophical treatises of Saivism tell us that the Lord Himself will come forward as our Jnana Guru, when we have advanced so far as to have our eye of wisdom opened. From these circumstances also we may conclude that Manikkavasakar was a follower of the San Marga and Jnana Marga.

Moreover, we are told that, when Manikkavasakar approached Dakshinamurti at Tirupperunturai, he saw a book in the hands of the Divine Teacher and asked Him what it was, and that the Divine Teacher replied that it was Sivajana Bodham. Whether this book was what we now know under that name or some other, there is no doubt it was a book of Divine Wisdom. Lastly, we may note the belief prevalent in many quarters that Manikkavasakar was an incarnation or avatar of Nandi, the porter of the innermost sanctuary of the Lord on Mount Kailasa, the intermediary between God and man, the channel through whom God communicates Divine truths to all the worlds. The details of these two paths will be explained later on, in connection with the Jnana Marga of the Vedanta.

AIM OF DEMOCRACY

Sir S. Radhakrishnan's Address

"If the rule of reason in the region of thought is the aim of science, the rule of equality in the region of behaviour is the aim of democracy. Democracy is not a political arrangement or a form of Government. It is a pattern of life, an active conviction which informs and inspires every thought, word and deed" observed Sir S. Radhakrishnan in his inaugural address at the Nagpur Morris College Golden Jubilee Celebration last week. He continued, "No state is stable unless it procures for all its members the essentials of a good life. We acknowledge that health is better than disease, sufficiency better than poverty, shelter better than cold and exposure, ease of mind better than racking anxiety. It is our duty to obtain these essentials of civilised life for the mass of the population, to work for basic economic justice for all, if necessary by the imposition of higher taxes on incomes, land values and inheritance. Riches were created by the maker for being spent on social purposes.

From time to time, in this imperfect world appear rare souls endowed with genius, who have the capacity to find out what is wrong, the ability to guide their generation, the courage to confront adverse forces, and the faith to lead their nation to victory. Gandhi is one. He was

the first to point out that our political condition is not to be regarded in isolation. Our offences with regard to women and the low castes have been grave and we must submit to a heavy penance. Those who look upon our political slavery as the external violence of a band of robbers preying on innocent people have a very narrow conception of history. The historic destinies of peoples cannot be dismissed so lightly. The British are not brigands who have fallen on India in the highway of her history and bound her hand and foot. British rule is a much deeper phenomenon, reflecting the serious organic defects of Indian society. It is the outward symptom of an inward crisis, of loss of faith, hideous weakening of our moral life, our indiscipline and disunion, our violence and vulgarity.

During the past 50 years a social revolution has been taking place in our country as elsewhere, far more basic in its effects than anything we have had in the past. Because it operates without external violence, many fail to realise that it is a revolution at all. The most striking manifestation of this change is to be seen among the young. While it is dangerous to draw general conclusions from one's own limited experience, I shall hazard the observation that present day students have on the whole more seriousness of purpose, more public spirit and sense of human brotherhood, and in the mass of the people there is certainly a great advance in education and above all in the desire for education.

Ceylon Government Railway
TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS
 The 8.52 p. m. train from Maradana of December 24 will run in altered times from Polbhawela and arrive Kankasanturai at 9.20 a. m. on Christmas Day.
 On January 2, 1936, an additional train will leave Kankasanturai at 4.55 p. m., Jaffna 5.40 p. m., and arrive Maradana 5.15 a. m.
 For details of alterations, cancellations, and specials, please see poster notices.
 E. W. Head
 General Manager
 Colombo, December 14, 1935
 (G. 54, 16-12-35)

The Ceylon (State Council Elections Order in Council 1931

NO. 31--KANKESANTURAI ELECTORAL DISTRICT
 NOTICE is hereby given that the revised register of voters relating to the above-named electoral district has been certified, and that such register, or a copy thereof, is open for inspection during office hours at the Jaffna Kachcheri.

E. T. Dyson
 Registering Officer
 for No. 31--Kankasanturai Electoral District
 The Kachcheri,
 Jaffna, December 9, 1935.
 (G. 53, 16-12-35)



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1935.

"BROKERS" IN PUBLIC MARKETS

THE SIGNATORIES TO THE MEMORANDUM, appearing in another column today, have done well to invite the attention of the Chairman, District Road Committee, to the abuses now prevailing in the Chunnakam market. These abuses are not solely confined to Chunnakam. They are a feature common to markets all over the country. But the presence of middlemen in public markets constitutes a veritable menace to the peasant who takes his produce to the market for sale. Indeed, the exploitation of the ignorance and helplessness of the producer is the bane of our present day economic life. "It is a universal complaint" says the Ceylon Banking Commission "not only in Ceylon but also in other agricultural countries that the peasant does not get a square deal in the sale of his produce." In the past, when lack of communications limited the producer's market to the localities in the vicinity of the producer, the agriculturist was often able to sell direct to the consumers in village fairs and shandies and the problem of the middleman hardly arose. Now with the improvement in communications, the public market serves a much wider area than before and the middleman has stepped in and firmly established himself. We are glad to note that the public and the Government realise the necessity to eliminate the middleman and secure for the producer a fair price for his produce.

The memorandum does not propose to the District Road Committee the difficult and complex problem of doing away with middlemen altogether from the sphere of relations between producer and consumer. That would be a task for the newly created Marketing Department. The assistance of the Committee is sought only for the purpose of ridding the market of gangs of self-constituted "brokers" who by threat, cajolery, and even personal violence compel the producer to part with his produce at a price fixed by them. No opportunity is allowed for the producer to bargain with the would-be purchaser. Insinuating himself between the ignorant cultivator and the buyer, the "broker" closes up the transaction with his word which is final and conclusive. He

gets his commission from the buyer and very often from the seller also. His vile tongue and aggressive ways coupled with his capacity for mischief enable him to continue his depredations and batten on the labour of the ignorant cultivator. The "broker" sees to it that the seller is not allowed to tarry with his produce long enough to note the effect of demand on the price of his produce. In the end it is the producer who is cheated out of a fair return for his labour. There are occasions when the cultivator anxious to get home early and unwilling to stay on till the market plunges into the swing of business, employs the "broker" to sell his produce. But such instances are few and far between and cannot excuse the presence of a gang of exploiters who ply a nefarious but paying trade. These men are found in every public market in the District. An illustration of their methods is given by MR. SATHIANATHAN I. C. S. in his recent Report on Agricultural Indebtedness in Madras. He says: "An officer of the agricultural Department and some others went *incognito* to a road along which the ryots were in the habit of taking their produce from a group of villages to town. They watched near a *mandi*, as the shop of a certain class of middlemen is known. A cart containing bags of groundnut came by. The middleman and his minions came out of the shop with sticks in their hands. While two or three engaged the driver and his companions in conversation, the others commenced removing the bags of groundnut from the back of the cart. The cartman and his fellows soon spotted this and protested saying they wished to sell their groundnuts in the town. Their protests were in vain. By persuasion and by threats and even by the use of force, this middleman and his men, who might as well be called dacoits, forced the poor ryots to sell their produce to them. The price they paid was fixed by them. No protest by the ryots was of avail. So the ryots with a little money in their pockets turned their empty cart and went back to their village". An extreme type of violent interference with the rights of the producer, the reader might say. So it is; but the local "brokers" methods are not dissimilar. If the producer cannot get a fair return for his labour, his incentive to produce more and better will be lost with grave consequences to himself and the economic life of the country. We are therefore of opinion that it is the duty of the District Road Committee which is responsible for the proper administration of public markets in the District to take steps to rid the markets of the menace of self-constituted and unwanted "brokers". It may be difficult to suppress all at once the operations of a "group" which has almost become an institution and has long been tolerated by indifference on the part of the authorities and the general public. Now that the matter is receiving the attention of the public, it is the plain duty of the Committee to tackle the problem without delay. We trust the Committee will give its attention to the other matters also referred to in the memorandum, provide the improvements asked for and when the time comes to hand over the markets to the different Village Committees, will ensure freedom for the peasant to sell his produce in the premises of the market without having to pay rent.

The Chunnakam Market

NEED FOR IMPROVEMENTS

Memorandum to D. R. C.

The following memorandum has been submitted to the Chairman, District Road Committee:—

Chunnakam Market is situated in the centre of the most important of the garden produce cultivating area. The largest number of cultivators sell their produce here direct to the consumers coming from different parts of the Jaffna District. In this respect this market holds a unique position and has earned the name of "Mother Market" and feeds not only all the markets in the Jaffna District but also some markets outside the Province. It may be mentioned, in this connection, the annual revenue to the Railway as freights for vegetables, fruits and other garden produce to Colombo, Kandy and other outstations amounts to about Rs. 1200/- now, and over double this amount before the period of depression.

It may be observed the holdings of the cultivators are small and the cultivation is intensive and not extensive and the return is not only very small but also not commensurate to the labour spent on its

THE SAIVA ORPHANAGE

—:O:—

Back Home For Holidays!

Your dear little ones at home await your presents and caresses.

So also the tots at the Saiva Orphanage at Tinnevely.

Pray, don't forget them.

THE SUPERINTENDENT,
 Saiva Orphanage,
 Tinnevely.

productions. The number of people who go to the market to sell their produce is very large and the consumers who come to the market from all parts of Jaffna to purchase direct from the producers are still larger and include respectable people, women, and children; comparatively the traders are fewer in this market than in any other markets.

Self-Imposed Brokers

Such being the circumstances, the opportunities afforded for intermeddling by self-imposed "Brokers" are very great. This is the cause of a great deal of annoyance, insult and loss to the producers. The producers never realise the full value of their hard-earned produce and as a portion of the produce is taken away under various pretexts and what remains, the producers have not the full freedom to sell to the full value on account of the intermeddling. This state of affairs is not of recent growth; but it dates back to a period prior to the year 1891. In that year the people as a protest against similar state of affairs, opened a new market on a private land.

Then ordinance No. 19 of 1891 was passed to meet the situation and special provision was made in section 4 of that ordinance to remove the evils that then existed and it was hoped that the ordinance would render the necessary relief. But it failed as that

PROCEEDINGS TO BE IN TAMIL

Madura Municipal Council

At a meeting of the Madura Municipal Council, held last week in the Municipal Hall, Mr. N. M. R. Subbaraman, Chairman, presiding, Mr. Ratnasabapathy Chettiar moved a resolution that the proceedings of meetings, administrative affairs, all correspondence with the Government and other proceedings pertaining to Municipal affairs should, as far as possible, be carried on in Tamil. This was passed.

The mover of the motion said that in no other country were the proceedings of local bodies carried on in a foreign language and pointed out that the change to Tamil would be welcomed by the general public and it would be dignified on their part to conduct their business in the mother tongue.

section was never correctly interpreted or acted upon.

Unhealthy Atmosphere

Poor people were never assigned a suitable place to sell their produce. The space assigned is behind the real market and no purchaser can be found there; thus the object of the ordinance is defeated. All cultivators in Jaffna are poor—they are neither rich nor proprietary planters. All the producers are entitled to the benefit conferred by section 4 of the ordinance.

The result is that a very unhealthy atmosphere has been created in the Market and no cultivator can venture to sell his produce there without the risk of his being molested, abused, insulted or annoyed or without surrendering a portion of the small quantity of the produce which he obtained by toiling hard for months together almost from 4 a. m. till 8 p. m.

Urgent Improvements

In this connection it may be mentioned here that there are other matters which require attention.

(a) The market grounds where the people sell their produce are full of ruts and holes and get water logged and muddy and accumulate dirt; the place consequently becomes insubstantial.

(b) The side drains round the market require also immediate attention as they have been constructed to wrong gradients. The sill of the culvert on the main road is higher than the drain and is overgrown with roots of trees and accumulates silt and impedes the flow of the drainage water with the result that the water in the drain along the main road is held up and stagnates. The Government Agent, N. P., on representations made to him by the boutique keepers, has inspected this; the Medical Officer of Health has also inspected and the P. W. D. is said to have reported on this. But nothing has yet been done.

(c) Drains have to be constructed in some parts between the godowns and the roads.

(d) Stalls have to be erected for the petty traders who deal in perishable articles; they now sell under shade of trees and pay rent; in wet weather their situation is awful.

We understand that it is now proposed to hand over this market to the Village Committee. It is therefore desirable that, before such transfer, the existing evils should be remedied and a healthy atmosphere created and the premises be improved and made fit for holding markets.

We also desire that the Government Agent, N. P., be pleased to take the necessary steps to:

(a) Prevent intermeddling.
 (b) Order the renter not to appoint men of undesirable character as collectors to assist him.

If brokers are necessary, they should be men of good character and be registered as brokers, subject to the condition that they should not thrust themselves or take part in any shape what so ever unless they are invited by the producers.

The collectors under the renter should also be men approved by the Government Agent.

IN MEMORY OF SIR RAMANATHAN

Guru Pooja Celebrations at Ramanathan College

The Guru Pooja Anniversary of that great patriot and Sage of Lanka, Sir P. Ramanathan who entered Samadhi under the asterism Kartthigai Thiruvonam was celebrated under the auspices of the Saiva Mangayar Sabha on Sunday, the 1st of December.

Abishekam and Pooja were conducted in the forenoon at the Sri Ramanatheswara Temple. In the afternoon, a well attended public meeting was held in the College Hall to do reverence to the memory of the great soul, after which services were again performed and the deity was carried in a procession round the temple.

The special feature of the day's proceedings was however the feeding of the poor on a large scale. The poor and the needy, the Pandarams and the religious mendicants were sumptuously treated at noon, under Lady Ramanathan's personal supervision. For this purpose, kitchens and dining accommodation were specially arranged and the organisers successfully and satisfactorily accomplished the task of feeding over 700 people on that day. Another remarkable feature was the almost miraculous cessation of the rain which had been pouring in torrents only two days before. It looked as though the forces of Nature had rallied together in one accord to pay their homage to the veteran son of the North. This not only facilitated the work of the organisers but also enabled the public to attend in large numbers to participate in the celebrations.

Public Meeting

The public meeting commenced at 5 P. M. in the Hall which was daintily decorated with garlands of flowers and palm leaves. The President, Mr. S. Natesan B. A., B. L., M. S. C., introducing the lecturer, explained the significance of the Guru Pooja and referred to similar celebrations in honour of Sir P. Ramanathan that were held all over the island. The speaker of the evening, Mr. A. Ponniah retired Principal of the Kopay Training School, said that he moved with Sir P. Ramanathan closely and was a great admirer of his character and attainments. Sir Ramanathan had combined in himself the quintessence of the culture of the East and the West. His aim in founding the educational institutions was to graft the progressive ideas of the west upon the original stock of Tamil culture, and civilisation. Sir P. Ramanathan stood in the foremost rank as a Raja Rishi, an educationist and public benefactor. His name connoted the admirable attributes of piety, integrity and sincerity. Mr. Natesan next dwelt on the philosophic traits of Sir Ramanathan. He quoted a few instances to show that Sir Ramanathan held a close communion with the infinite one, always realising and pondering at the same time on the essence of divinity in Man.

Mr. C. K. Swaminathan B. A. proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker and the meeting terminated with the singing of thevaram. —(Cor.)

THE STATE COUNCIL

Mannar Seat

Dr. C. Sivasithamparam, retired Provincial Surgeon, informs us that he has consented to stand for election for the Mannar-Mullaitivu Seat in the forthcoming General Elections.

Kankasanturai Seat

Mr. T. Ramanathan, Bar-at-Law, Chairman Village Committee, Puttur, has announced his intention to contest the Kankasanturai Seat in the forthcoming General Elections.

BUILDING CRAZE IN JAFFNA

Cement Hunger

A considerable quantity of German cement will be discharged in Jaffna on December 21st.

The vessel conveying the shipment is the German Kiermark, which is coming to Jaffna direct.

The quantity of cement amounts to 1350 tons.

The Central Province Saiva Maha Sabha

Monday the 9th December 1935 was a red letter day in the history of the Sabha which through the generosity of its members and well wishers acquired some years ago a conspicuous site in Peradeniya Road, Kandy, for the purpose of conducting a school for the Hindu children of Kandy. This object has now reached a stage nearer attainment in that the foundation for a building of which the Hill Capital in general and the Sabha in particular should be proud of has been laid by the Hon. Mr. Peri Sundaram, M. A., L. B., Minister of Labour Industry and Commerce, at 11 p. m. in the presence of a distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen from all parts of the Province.

Amidst much enthusiasm and to the accompaniment of religious songs specially composed for the occasion the Minister laid the foundation for the new building. In a lucid speech Mr. Peri Sundaram thanked the Sabha for giving him that rare privilege, congratulated the Hindus of Kandy on their bold enterprise and dwelt on the necessity of bringing up Hindu children in Hindu atmosphere. He also promised to render every possible assistance. A hearty vote of thanks was proposed to the Hon. the Minister by Mr. P. Balasingham, Proctor, S. C.

The ceremony was preceded by a social and an ardent religious discourse from Madura Vidwan Pandithamany T. Murugesapillai of Jaffna. (Cor.)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Personal.—Mr. C. Cumaravet Pillai is promoted to the Special Class of the Customs scheme and appointed Chief Statistical Clerk of the Customs Department.

Coconut Board Staff.—The Coconut Board met last Friday and considered the applications for the posts of Manager, Secretary and two other members of the staff, which were recently advertised.

Railway's Concession to fish Traffic.—The Railway Department has launched an Island-wide campaign to win back the enormous fish traffic it has been losing to motor lorries. Consignors of fish from all coast stations in the Island have been notified that in order to encourage the transport of fish by rail, the Railway is prepared, as a special concession to convey fresh fish with or without ice, by passenger train between all stations at quarter parcels rate.

Indo-Ceylon Air Route.—In connection with the Indo-Ceylon Air Service, the District authorities of Ramnad selected for an aerodrome two sites one at Gandamanaparradham, a few miles off Rameswaram and another at Morkula about 7 miles south-west of Ramnad town. The Chief Engineer of the India Imperial Airways has selected the site at Morkula as the best site. This site is very near Keelakurai and the acquisition of the site is proceeding apace.

JAFFNA U. D. C.

Budget for 1936

At the monthly meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council held on Saturday, the Budget for 1936 was considered at length and passed.

A sum of Rs. 45,000 odd is provided in the budget for the proposed Town Hall building.

Auditor General's letter re excess expenditure of Rs. 37,163-97 over the tendered value, in connection with the Electric Lighting scheme, was considered and the excess expenditure was sanctioned.

Obituary

MR. A. THAMBOE

The death took place at Beengsar Hospital, Kuala Lumpur on 20th November 1935 of Mr. A. Tamboe (54). The funeral was at Cheras Road cemetery. His nephews were the pall bearers. Mr. Tamboe retired from the Government service three years ago, the last appointment held for several years being that of Secretary, Widows and Orphans Fund.

During the Great War he was at Aden with the Malay States Guides.

He leaves a widow and one son. (Cor.)

MR. A. SENGKARAPILLAY

The death occurred on the 28th ultimo at Tholpuram of Mr. A. Sengkarapillay at the age of 84. The funeral took place the next day and was largely attended.

The deceased leaves behind his widow, his son Mr. S. Intbirarajah, F.M.S. pensioner, and two other sons, three daughters, several grand-children and a host of relatives to bemoan his loss. (Cor.)

MR. S. MARKANDU

We regret to record the death which occurred on the 14th instant at Vannarponnai of Mr. S. Markandu (70). The funeral took place the next day and was largely attended.

The deceased was a Government overseer for over 35 years. He leaves behind besides his widow, four sons—Messrs Chelliah, Irrigation Inspector, Subbiah of Govt. Stores, Kanagaratnam, Sanitary Inspector, and Sinnathambay of the Prudential Insurance Co., and four daughters.—Mrs. A. Kandiah, Mrs. V. Ratnam, Mrs. C. A. Sinnathambay and Miss S. Markandu, and his brother-in-law, Mr. S. Thuraiyappah, Deputy Fiscal, Jaffna.

Answer to Correspondent

T. RAJA, SEA STREET, COLOMBO: Who is your candidate? We cannot encourage you in your campaign.

Notice

I Sengkarapillay Intbirarajah of Chulipuram do hereby give notice to the public that my father Ampalavanar Sengkarapillay of Tholpuram was in bed and in unsound state of mind since 1st August 1934; any deed executed by him and witnessed by Sengkarapillay Saravanamuttu, who is also in unsound state of mind, after that date will be invalid.

S. Intbirarajah.

(Mis. 226. 16-12 to 23-12-35.)

TOBACCO EXHIBITION

Medals for Jaffna Cigars

Mr. M. M. Jekaratham of the Experiment Station, Jaffna, writes:—

We learn from the Secretary of the Tobacco Exhibition that special medals will be given at the next tobacco exhibition for pipe tobacco and cigarettes manufactured in Jaffna.

Will the manufacturers of tobacco make an earnest attempt to make trials with White Burley and other varieties they have to import just as the Colombo cigarette company does and establish a cigarette and pipe tobacco industry in Jaffna. Best grades of White Burley tobacco are available for sale during next fortnight at Re. 1-00 per pound at the Expt. Station, Jaffna.

Mr. W. P. A. Cooke, M.Sc., the Divisional Agricultural Officer in his leaflet on white Burley cultivation reports thus:—

The red leaf is dark red and thick. This grade is used for wrapping chewing tobacco.

The bug leaf is lighter and brighter and used for pipe tobacco.

The bright leaf is the largest leaf in the plant and is very bright. This grade is used for pipe and cigarettes.

The trash and flyings are the lowest leaves, are very bright and smaller in size than the others. These grades are used for cigarettes.

WHITE BURLEY SOCIETY

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, in his Report for last year, says:—

A society which from its name might appear to be a half sister of the Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Society, Ltd., is the White Burley Co-operative Society, Ltd. In actual fact, however, the two have little or nothing in common with one another. The White Burley Tobacco Co-operative Society, Ltd., is the rather unwilling legatee of a Government scheme to encourage the growth of a pipe tobacco which could find a market outside Ceylon and India. What success it has had over the whole course of its career I cannot say since the scheme was only transferred to this department in the year 1932, and I have had no opportunity of examining the accounts of its previous years' trading. Its transfer to the Co-operative Department has unfortunately coincided with a reported decline in the quality of the Ceylon leaf and with a fall in the market price of White Burley tobacco while increased supplies reach London from Canada and Africa. The upshot is that the scheme has to face a considerable loss on the last three years' working and it remains to be seen whether the efforts made this year to restore the quality of Ceylon White Burley tobacco are successful enough to justify the continuance of an experiment designed to relieve the local markets of congestion.

House and Property For Sale

A large commodious upstairs bungalow with garden, several rooms and well. Suitable for lodging and dispensary or any other business at Hospital Road, Koddady, Jaffna.

Apply N. KANDIAH,
Commissioner of Sales,
Koddady,
JAFFNA.

9-12-35.

(Mis 222. 9 to 31-12-35.)

THE COUNTRY'S PEASANTRY—II

(Continued from Page 1.)

due regard to the traditional conception of economic harmony.

The Dutch were helpful to the peasant. By a system of advances to the cultivators paid through headmen, they promoted the cultivation of commercial products such as tobacco, pepper, cinnamon, cotton &c. They bought the products themselves allowing the cultivators a reasonable margin of profit, and when these products have been sold in Europe or elsewhere, the profits come back to Ceylon to be credited to the Revenue.

The Dutch introduced for cultivation locally new variety of plants from other countries to add to the food supply of the country. Colonies of artisans were brought here and planted in the various maritime districts. The weaving industry received great encouragement.

Paddy cultivation was the main source of revenue of the Dutch and the industry received financial assistance as well as the supervisory direction of the government. When the Kandyan government ceded the Kantalai District to the Dutch on peace condition, the latter undertook extensive repairs to the tank and made arrangements to colonize the district with the "surplus" population of Jaffna and have the fields worked by them with the assistance of slave labour. War with the Kandyans recommenced and before the efforts of the Dutch in the cause of uplift-

ment of the peasant bore fruits, they had to quit the Island, the British succeeding them.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 179.
In the matter of the estate of the late P. Venasithamby Subramaniam of Pululy West Deceased.
Nagamma widow of P. Venasithamby Subramaniam of Pululy West Petitioner.

1. P. Vinasithamby Chinnathambay
2. P. Vinasithamby Velupillai
3. Mailathai widow of Murugapper all of Pululy West
4. V. Veeragathiar Subramaniam of Puralam
5. Wife Kathirasilpallai of Pululy West
6. Chinnathambiar Saravanamuthu
7. Wife Parupathy of Pululy West
8. Annamma daughter of P. V. Kumaru of Do

a minor by her Guardian-ad-litem the 9th Respondent.
9. Vallippar Cathirithamby of Do.
10. Chellathamby Ramachandram of Do a minor by his Guardian-ad-litem the 11th Respondent.
11. Manicam Chellathamby of Wattagama
12. Vinasithamby Saravanam of Do
13. Vinasithamby Kanagasathan of Do.
The 12th and 13th Respondents are minors by their Guardian-ad-litem the 3rd Respondent — Respondents.
The matter of the Petition of the above-named petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased P. Vinasithamby Subramaniam coming on for disposal before C. Coomarasamy Esquire District Judge on the 20th day of November 1935 in the presence of Messrs Kandaiya and Mailavaganam Proctors on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 1st day of October 1935 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner as the widow of the said intestate is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 18th day of December 1935, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 26th day of November 1935.
(Sgd.) C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.
(O. 98. 12. & 16-12-35.)

THE NADDU PORUL APIVIRUTHI LIMITED.

Capital Authorised Rs. 30,000.

DIVIDED INTO 300 SHARES OF RS. 100/- EACH PAYABLE IN TEN MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OF RS. 10/- EACH

Payment in full on application will entitle applicant for a Discount of 5%

Immediate Object:—

**Cultivation of paddy under Karachi Irrigation Scheme.
Work Progressing—Large Dividend
Excellent Prospects**

For shares apply to:—

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S. Kandiah, Manager of Schools, Kanderodai
V. Muttukumaru M. A., Nallore, Jaffna.

Promoters:—

Dr. S. Subramaniam, Retired Provincial Surgeon
R. R. Nalliah Esq. J. P., Chairman, U. D. C.
C. Muttuvelu Esq. J. P., Chairman, V. C., Kokuvil
K. Thambipillai Esq. Manager of Schools, Kankesanthurai
A. Manicam Esq., Science Master, Skandavarothaya College, Kanderodai.

(H. 192. 6/11/35 to 5/5/36.) (M)

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BY JUDICIOUS MANURING

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Manure Mixtures**

WILL GIVE

THE MOST HIGHLY PROFITABLE RESULTS

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COLOMBO.

(H. 200. 13-11-35 to 12-5-36.) (M)

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25 Cts a Share Monthly for 80 Months

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5% SAVING "

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Apply for Shares etc to:

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Y. 189. 1-11-35—31-10-36 (M)

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A visit to our Stores will convince you of the Excellent quality, and the comparatively cheap price we offer to our Customers.

Try us once & You will always want to make
Your purchases at the GANI BHAI STORES

GRAND BAZAAR, JAFFNA.

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

Notice

We, Nannithamby Kandiah and wife Puranam presently of Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States, do hereby give notice to the public that we have from 20 November, 1935 cancelled the Power of Attorney given to Mr. Velupillai Subramaniam of Tellippalai presently of Rembau, Negri Sembilan, Federated Malay States.

N. Kandiah.
K. Puranam.

(Mis. 217. 9 to 16-12-35)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 562

In the matter of the estate of the late Varathalechumy daughter of Vaithalingam of Karampan, Kayts, Deceased.

Nagamuttu Vaithianathapillai of Karampan, Kayts, Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Rasamany daughter of Vaithianathapillai of do.
2. Thambiah Vaithalingam of Vannarpounai East presently of C. T. O. Colombo. Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above-named petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 24th day of June 1935 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner having been read.

It is ordered and declared that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be granted to the petitioner as next of kin of the said deceased and same be issued to him accordingly Unless the respondents shall on or before the 6th day of September 1935 appear before this Court and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court.

The 11th day of September 1935.

Sgd. S. Rodrigo,
District Judge.

O/N extended for 16-12-35.

Jld. S. R.

D. J.

(O. 102. 12 & 16-12-35.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 173,

In the matter of the Estate of the late Mariaemuttu wife of Anthony of Chunnakam. Deceased.

1. Savery Nicholas and wife
2. Annammah and
3. Vannarasi widow of Sinnathamby Uththanasago all of Chunnakam. Petitioners.

1. Anthony Augustine, and
2. wife Leclio
3. Thomas Pedru and
4. wife Appilons and
5. Aiyas Sinnathamby alias Anthony all of Chunnakam. Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above-named Petitioners praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Mariaemuttu wife of Anthony coming on for disposal before S. Rodrigo Esquire, District Judge, on the day of September 1935 in the presence of Mr. C. Subramaniam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 12th day of September 1935 having been read, it is declared that the 2nd and 3rd Petitioners are sister and mother of the said intestate and are entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to them unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 9th day of October 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 2nd day of October 1935.

Sgd. S. Rodrigo,
District Judge.

Extended for 17th December 1935
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
D. J.

(O. 113. 12 & 16-12-35.)

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12 "	4 1/2 " "
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AGENT.

(Y. 32. 25-4-35-14-4-36)

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Y. 51 1-1-31-12-35

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

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SIAM TEAK FROM 2.60 UPWARDS
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Y. 57. 1-5-35-30-4-36

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(Y. 53. 1-1-31-12-35.)

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