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THE MAKING AND UNMAKING OF MAN

MAKE DEMOCRACY SAFE FOR THE WORLD

(By Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri)
(Special to the "Hindu Organ")

(Continued from our last issue.)

SPHENGLER says in his great work on *The Doctrine of the West* that different nations have different cultures and ideals and that the west is now hastening towards decay. The way out is not through a world-state as imagined by H. G. Wells. Such a huge Leviathan cannot function at all and will break up once again. Nor is it desirable that the rich variety of cultures and ideals in the world should be meacadaised and steam-rolled into a dull and drab and dead uniformity. Nor will humanity tolerate the kinkenny nations and national cultures of today. That man is reaching out towards a larger unity is clear enough. The world is not in travail and agony for nothing. But what is the new birth to be? Dante said: "There is not one goal for this civilization and one for that, but for the utilisation of all mankind there is a single goal". But what is that goal?

The truth bitter it may be but it is the inexorable truth—that there is no re-making of man in the *Samashti* if there is no re-making of man in the *Vyashiti*. The egoistic, cruel, pleasure-loving man of today cannot change the institutions which are his inseparable manifestation and self-expression. Bring the altruistic kind of beauty-loving man, and the institutions will undergo a magical transformation. It is not by undermining religious values or family life or private property that the new millennium will come. Love is truly love when it is a corridor leading to God. Property is truly property when it is felt to be a trust. You cannot have state nurseries and yet expect to have a blossoming of your inner life. You cannot by mere state ownership of property bring the graces of charity and mercy and love into your nature. You cannot worship wealth and yet have the virtue of selflessness flower in your heart.

Thus the inner make-up of man is all important. The present unfaith is a pathological symptom. It was the fashion yesterday to say that religion is due to fear or to dreams or to ghosts or is a mere projection of our wishes. Today religion has had its revenge on matter. Hallow says that matter has been not only explained but explained away. It is described as a lump in space time. The atom has become resolved into charges of electricity. Eddington inclines to the view that matter as it presents itself is largely a mental construction. Even if religion is purely subjective, it is not worse than matter as now explained. Sir S. Radhakrishnan says in a telling manner in *An Idealist View of Life* that "the God of our imagination may be as real as the electron." In fact God is the bare reality and there is that in our integrated being which has to realise and experience him. That experience brings us a peace which passeth all understanding—a bliss which is perfect and unalloyed by pain. Such a realisation is its own

proof and is immediate and brings a new amplitude which fulfils itself in infinitude.

It is in art that we have a first taste of the bliss of spiritual experience. Viswanatha rightly calls artistic joy as a brother of spiritual bliss Brahmananda Sahodara). In art we experience creative freedom and disinterested delight. The coloured light of Art gives us joy of the same kind as the white light of Religion. The question is one of degree. The limited Leela of Art is not different in kind from the infinite Leela of God in creation.

Thus the making of man in the internal world is all important and is a *sine qua non* for the making of man in the eternal world. Until the primary pre-occupations of each race are artistic and ethical and religious instead of being social and economic and political, there will be no kingdom of God on the earth. There will never be any change of external values unless there is a change of internal values. Today the military chief and the statesman dazzle the public eye more than the poet or the saint. The conqueror of others is more respected than the conqueror of self. The ethical and artistic and spiritual life of man bears the same proportion to the social and economic and political life of man that the body bears to the dress or that the soul bears to the body. Dr. Inge has said well: "At the risk of offending some of my readers, I must insist that no nation can rank as really civilized where high honour is not paid to the artistic craftsman who is willing to spend weeks in turning out an original piece of work into which he has put all his thought, taste and manual dexterity; to the poet and painter who, out of pure love of the beautiful spend infinite pains in choosing not perfect expression, in words or on canvas, for their ideas; for the thinker who voyages through strange seas of thought alone; and for the scholar or savant who counts the world well lost if he can add something to the world stock of 'useless' knowledge".

In external life the future belongs neither to Fascism nor to Communism nor to democracy as it is today. Democracy in its true form will outlast the experiments of today as it alone reveres the sacredness of individuality while it secures the joys of collective life. C. E. M. Joad says: "We are apparently outgrowing democracy". We are certainly outgrowing the low-grade pugilistic democracy of today. But we can never outgrow real democracy because such real democracy is the same as human nature. President Wilson wanted to make the world safe for democracy. But he failed to realise that he had also to make democracy safe for the world.

Thus we have had a riot of unplanned, half planned, and ill planned economies and these have led to the unmaking of man. When shall the planned economy come? When shall begin the making of man?

DR. TAGORE'S TRIBUTE TO SRI RAMAKRISHNA

TO THE PARAMAHANSA RAMAKRISHNA DEVA

Diverse courses of worship from varied springs of fulfilment have mingled in your meditation

The manifold revelation of the joy of the Infinite has given form to a shrine of unity in your life

Where from far and near arrive salutations to which I join mine own.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE

(Prabuddha Bharata—Sri Ramakrishna Centenary Number.)

PEARL BANKS AT MARICHCHIKADDE

Inspection This Month

It is understood that an inspection of the Pearl Banks off Marichchikadde, is to be undertaken in the latter part of February.

The 'Nautilus,' the Fishery Department's trawler, which is undergoing repairs in Colombo Harbour, is expected to start for the Pearl Banks on February 23, with members of the Department's scientific staff

It is stated that there are several pairs which have not so far been inspected in recent times and that the Nautilus will examine these pairs.

CEYLON'S TRADE COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

Term of Office Extended

The term of office of Dr. Paul E. Pieris, Ceylon's Trade Commissioner in London, has it is understood, been extended for another year.

Dr. Pieris' first term of office expires early in March this year.

The reason urged in favour of the extension of Dr. Pieris' term of service is that he should be given an opportunity.

TELEVISION EXPERT FOR CEYLON

Appointment To Postal Department

It is learned that a television expert is to be appointed to the engineering branch of the Post and Telegraph Department.

In the event of an officer on a reasonable scale not being available, a junior officer already in the Department will be sent to England for a year to study television.

It is hoped to be able to introduce television into Ceylon by the middle of next year.

Studies in Thamil.

Auvaiyar, the Poetess

I. Her Biography

By S R. Muttukumaru.

THE name Auvaiyar, or Anvai as she is popularly called, merely suggests a dear old lady. Tradition says that this is a nickname, which the poetess earned in this wise. When she was young, her foster-father arranged a marriage for her against her will, as she preferred perpetual chastity. Everything was ready for the wedding. When the bridegroom arrived, he was surprised and disgusted to see his future wife appearing before him in the guise of an ugly old woman. To the immense delight of the bride, the man turned and fled never to return. From that day forth, she was known as Auvai, "the old lady." No one knows her real name.

This name might also have been given to her for the reason that she is reputed to have lived for many centuries, as the result of her eating marvellous "nelli" fruit (*Emblie myrobalan*). This fruit, which was supposed to confer immortality on the lucky eater of it, was given to her by Adiyaman Anji, the Chera King, whose territories were in the modern Mysore State and in the Salem District, with his capital at Tagadur, now identified with Dharmapuri in the latter district. A hill near Atur still goes by the name of Auvaiyar Malai.

This incident is referred to in *Purananuru* thus:

"வலம்படு வாய்வா னேந்தி யென்றார்
கனம்படக் கடந்த கழுநெரும்த் தடக்கை
யார்கலி நறவி னையிற் கோமான்
போரடு திருவிற் பொலந்தா ரஞ்சி
பல்புலா பிறைநறத் பொலிந்த சென்னி
கீல மணியிடற் நெருவன் போல
மன்னுக் பெரும நீயே தொன்னிலைப்
பெருமலை விடரகத் தருமிசைக் கொண்ட
கிறிபில செல்வித் தீங்கனி குறியா
நாத னின்னகத் தடக்கித்
சாத விற்க வெமக்கீத் தணையே"...91.

meaning:—Thou! Adiyarkoman, whose sinewy arms are adorned with victory anklets in token of slaying thy foes with thy ever victorious sword! Thou! Anji, the possessor of prowess in war and garlands of gold! May thou live and thrive as the moon-crested and black-throated One; for, thou hast gifted me this sweet fruit of the tiny-leaved "nelli" procured from the summit of that ancient hill, without thyself eating it, and without even disclosing its merits to me.

This is supported by *Sirupanattuppada* in the following lines:—

"மாவ்வரைத்
கம்பழஞ் சாரத் கவினிய செல்லி
யயிற் தவீண நீங்கனி யெனவைத் தீக்த
வாய்ச்சினல் கனனு யொளிநிகழ் நெடுவே
லாவக்கடற் றுணை யநிகணுந் தரவாக்."

99—103.

Some scholars seem to think that Adiyaman, the patron of Auvai, was 10 other than her brother, Adigaman. The over-indulgence, which the chieftain showed this low-caste minstrel, is perhaps due to the fact that both of them recognized their common parentage. It was very probably through his great brotherly love,

that Adiyaman presented to Auvaiyar the rare "nelli" fruit.

This may be a legend, but we are aware of the fact that there were two other Auvaiyars. One is said to have flourished in the great poet Kampan's time, and the other was a devotee of Ganesha, who ascended to heaven with Sundara Moorthi, the last of the Saiva saints, and Cherumban Perumal, the royal saint of the Chera Kingdom. It is probable that these two were so named on account of their close resemblance to the Auvaiyar of the Sangam period.

Auvaiyar was also known as கருக்கூடு (Koolkkuppadi), or one who sang for a meal, a title for which she was indebted to the vanity of a dancing girl, Silambi of Ambal, and to the churlishness of the poet Kampan, who bought many meals for one song. Silambi had offered Kampan five hundred "pons" (பொன்) for a metrical inscription in her praise. As this was only half the price of a song of this kind, Kampan wrote on the wall of Silambi's dwelling but half a verse, and stealthily departed. Auvaiyar happened to pass that way, and for merely a dish of rice completed the rest of the stanza. Kampan had written:—

"தண்ணீருக் காவிரியே தாரவேத்தன்
சோழனே
மன்னுவ தஞ்சோழ மண்டலமே—
பெண்ணுவான்"

meaning:—
"Of rivers the best is Cavery, and Chola all Kings surpasses;
Of lands his are the richest and—the comeliest of lasses!"—
Auvaiyar completed the inscription

by adding:—
"தும்பன் சிலம்பி யாவிரித் தாணியும்
செம்பொற் சிலம்பே சிலம்பு"

meaning:—
"Is Silambi of Ambal, and no silambu's so sweet
As the golden one soft tinkling upon her lotus feet."

Auvaiyar is thus the most puzzling character among the Thamil celebrities of ancient times. Her life history is therefore very interesting. The traditions connected with her birth have been narrated in my article entitled "The Song of the Seve" and published in the *Hindu Organ* on the 21st March 1935. I have only to add here that, in time, Auvaiyar became one of the most renowned minstrels of the day. As a result, she grew insolent with her literary successes. To humble her pride, Lord Subramanya in the form of a little boy was one day up a "naval" tree (*Janmo n plum—Eugenia jambolana*) plucking fruits. Auvaiyar who happened to pass that way, asked him for one. In reply the God said: "Do you want a hot or a cold fruit?" She could not understand what the boy meant, and yet she asked for a hot one. The boy sent down with some force a fruit which got stuck in the sand on the ground. Auvaiyar took it, and blow on it to remove the covering sand. The boy then said to her she would not have blown on the fruit, if it were not hot. At this sally of wit, Auvaiyar was discomfited, and realized the fact that her knowledge was but a drop in the ocean, and that she had yet much to learn. She is said to have composed the

(Continued on page 4)

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(Mis. 365, 3-2 to 13-2-36.)



Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1936.

A CALL TO DUTY

THE EXPERIENCE OF THE PAST eighteen months should suffice to drive home to the meanest intelligence that the Tamils cannot regain their political prestige as a community nor pull their weight in the regeneration of the country unless they co-operate with every community in the Island without jeopardising their own special interests. The time is not yet to indulge in visions of self-government. Time was, not many years ago, when the Tamils were ready to throw in their lot with the major community in the hope of securing more rights for the country as a whole. But the astute diplomacy of the powers-that-be triumphed in the end and the racial pride of the leaders of the major community was stirred to a degree that induced political myopia in them. Not unnaturally the apprehensions of minority communities soon crystallised into hatred, jealousy and distrust. The failure of the major community to allay the fears of minorities with regard to their interests and the efforts to extend and consolidate the shadow of power vouchsafed to the major community under the Donoughmore dispensation have made the minorities to stiffen their attitude with regard to the demand for further reforms.

Fortunately, however, the present manifestation of communalism is confined to the middle classes and is more a question of economics than politics. Leaders of every community now recognise the urgency of clearing up the mist of misunderstanding and mistrust. We have no doubt time will heal the differences which keep the communities divided. But, it is well to bear in mind the capacity for mischief displayed by men of narrow outlook in season and out of season sang the song of communal hate just to please the ignorant mob outside the Council. Such men by their stupid outbursts will indefinitely postpone the rapprochement among the different communities in the country and help to thwart the best efforts to restore unity without which the country cannot advance even by a step.

So long as the Tamils betray a weakness for what the late Sir P. Ramanathan called the "Nalava" spirit, the economic progress of the country will be impeded and the character of the

people is certain to deteriorate. The Tamils have their rights to be protected. Let us defend our rights as men do the world over. If a fight is necessary let us give battle in a manly and straight manner. Let us not cringe or cower.

The problem before the country is to make the majority reasonable in its treatment of minorities so as to make them have absolute confidence in the majority. In the absence of political parties the majority of the people will be inclined to think in terms of sectional interests. It is the duty of the leaders to awaken the national feeling of the people and curb their temptation to yield to communal feeling. The representatives of the Tamils in the next Council should cultivate a spirit of give and take and be always willing to co-operate with the major community for the good of the country as a whole. The present political situation demands the services of men of character and experience. Communal hate can only beget communal hate. The idea that any benefit can come to the Tamils by alienating the sympathies of the major community should be fought day by day until it is completely eradicated. After all we cannot ignore the fact that Ceylon is our home and the Sinhalese are our brothers. We may quarrel now, as we have done in the past, but we cannot forget the fact that for the welfare of both communities we have to cultivate the spirit of co-operation and mutual understanding.

Logic alone is not going to be the final arbiter of the political relations between the Tamils and the Sinhalese. Discernment and sympathy born of experience and wisdom will compose the differences between the two great communities, far more quickly than impassioned speeches in Council. "Fighting" speeches may please for a time the howling mob outside the Council Chamber; but, the multitude are always under the sway of some one feeling or view, whereas truth and, above all, practical wisdom, must be the result of a wide comprehension of the more and the less, the balance and the counterbalance.

The Tamils, at the present moment, need in Council men of sympathy, understanding and experience. The Tamil voter may be illiterate but an illiterate person is not necessarily incapable of voting aright. Often he votes aright. But candidates and their agents striving for victory at the polls resort to tactics fair and foul to win over the voter. It is, therefore, the duty of enlightened men and women to educate the voter on his rights and instruct him as to the merits and demerits of the candidates now in the field.

With commendable forethought, the Inspector-General of Police has issued a notice warning election-wallahs of the dangers of excess of enthusiasm. Special attention is drawn to certain sections of the Penal Code and the Order-in-Council. If election agents and canvassers will practise the virtue of carrying a cool head till polling day, we should have no doubt, the anticipation of the I. G. P. will be realised and the forthcoming elections "will be in accordance with the best tradition of Ceylon sportsmanship."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE RESULTS OF THE J. S. C. EXAMINATION

Sir,—It was a source of great gratification for me to read a letter on "Teachers and Examination Results" written by one Mr. C. Chellappah from Wellawatte and published in the "Daily News" in the issue of the 4th instant. Nobody can gainsay the truth of the statements he has made with due deliberation, basing his conclusions on solid and unquestionable facts. It is universally known that the J. S. C. examination has earned in the past a notoriety for its innumerable drawbacks and the very many mysterious peculiarities. It is perhaps on account of this fact that a body of examiners was constituted this year to set the question papers and value the answer papers. The results of the November examination indicate indisputably that there is something radically wrong in the constitution of the Board of Examiners or the instructions given to them must have been of a strictly confidential nature. Otherwise one fails to get a satisfactory explanation for the innumerable anomalies in the results recently published. The new body of examiners would naturally have put forth their best efforts to get into the good books of the Department for the very great favour done to them of late by having selected them in preference to several other applicants, some of whom at least are equally well, if not better, qualified. In the case of some schools where the results in the past used to be comparatively very poor, the results in the November examination show a very high percentage of passes at which even the teachers and the weak pupils themselves are agreeably surprised, whereas in the case of some other schools which have thus far a total pupils for over 15 examinations of this kind and have in variably obtained a fairly high percentage of passes, the results at the last examination have either been zero per cent. or far below 25 per cent.

It is a well known fact that in almost all the schools a very strict test is usually held in order to find out those pupils who are really fit to send their applications. The applications of only a certain percentage of the pupils in the class are finally forwarded to the Department. Out of these some applications are again withdrawn about two or three weeks before the examination on account of the failure of some of the applicants to make satisfactory progress in the meantime. So it is clear that only the best pupils in the class according to the judgment of the school authorities are finally made to sit for the examination. If a fair percentage of these at least do not come out successful, what is the unmistakable inference? Are we to conclude that the heads of these schools are off their heads and have all of a sudden changed their angle of vision or that the examiners have found it exceedingly difficult to correct hundreds of answer papers in addition to their usual duties within a limited period, and that too during the Christmas festivities?

2300 candidates are reported to have sat for the last November J. S. C. examination. Is it possible for any individual, however superhuman his powers may be, to have the patience necessary to value such a large number of answer papers? Moreover, can we expect even the same examiner to be always sober or be in the same mood from the time he begins to correct the first answer paper till he finishes up the last one. Under the existing conditions and circumstances, nobody will be justified in blaming any examiners if they are tempted to get some of the answer-papers corrected by their partners and children, if there be any having the requisite educational qualifications or by their educated friends and relatives as has been reported to be the case, by those who are very well acquainted with the true state of affairs.

The Inspectors used to be in charge of the promotion of the pupils of the VII Std. to the J. S. C. class for long years. But during the last few years they have wisely given up this practice on account of the responsibility

it involves and owing to the necessity of being answerable to the Department, if any school happened to get very poor results in any J. S. C. examination. Even when the Inspectors were in charge of the promotion of the VIII Std., the Director of Education used to call for an explanation from the heads of those schools, the results of which happened to be very bad, adding thereby insult to injury.

It has become the practice with the public to judge the efficiency of at least an Elementary school from the results of the J. S. C. examination, whatever its intrinsic defects may be. As there is very keen competition between schools in some areas, they try their best to produce in this examination as good results as is humanly possible. If any particular school happens to get good results in any of the J. S. C. examinations while the results of the neighbouring schools are not so good, the attendance of the former is sure to increase as success in this examination is regarded as a criterion for true efficiency. Such is the great faith people have in the infallibility of the J. S. C. examination results, not knowing the true state of affairs. It being so, will anybody be justified in laying at the door of any school authorities the change of being indifferent in regard to the preparation of their pupils for the J. S. C. examination, on the results of which unfortunately depends the entire reputation of any school.

Mr. Robison our Acting Director of Education is one who is very well known for his justice and sympathy. Is it too much for us to expect that he will patiently listen to the complaints of the Heads of schools, some of whom I understand, have already ventilated their just grievances to him, being fully confident that they will sooner or later be redressed? If he assumes an indifferent attitude, then of course we can easily imagine what effect the heartburn and disappointment of the teachers and the pupils concerned are likely to produce and how it will tend to lower the reputation of the J. S. C. examination in the estimation of the educated section of our community. We shall only be very glad to know the function, if there be any, of the so called moderators who have also been newly appointed with a view to setting at naught all anomalies in the J. S. C. examination. May we know to what extent they have been instrumental in making the results more equitable this time than ever before?

Anybody will readily admit that it is very desirable and essential that the name or names of the examiners should be mentioned on the top of the question papers, as is the practice in the case of the examinations held by the Cambridge and London Universities. The Director of Education will also be doing a good turn to the cause of education in general and to the school authorities in particular, if he can cause the answer papers to be revalued by the same examiners or by some others in the case of those candidates who, according to the Heads of Schools, are quite capable of obtaining pass marks but who have most unfortunately been failed by the examiners.

May we hope to have a Supplementary pass list prepared by the Education Department as early as possible embodying the results of those who, according to the unbiased judgment and vast experience of the various Heads of schools ought to have passed and whose answer papers are sure to reveal their true worth, if a reconsideration or revision of the same be made by the examiners themselves? This, if done speedily and without prejudice, will certainly give considerable relief to a number of teachers who are now very much disappointed and dejected and will, at the same time, save the reputation of the Education Department.

FAIRPLAY.

POLITICAL SOMERSAULTING

Sir,—Mr. V. S. Karthigesu of Kodikamam is one of the few Proctors in the North who can boast of maintaining a large, lucrative and enviable practice at various courts. I have the greatest respect—well nigh bordering upon admiration—for this great legal practitioner. But his recent dabbling in politics has been far from satisfactory.

Just a couple of months ago a protest meeting was held by the public of

Jaffna against the Privileges Bill, at the Jaffna esplanade. Admittedly Mr. Karthigesu was one of the most fearless and outspoken speakers on that occasion and seemed a veritable champion of the peoples' cause.

If Mr. Karthigesu would recall to his mind the classic speech he made on that day he will not fail to see how feelingly he expatiated on the rights of the people, how vehemently he denounced the absence of a councillor, who was comfortably lounging in the Rest House close by and who would not care to turn up to the meeting where those whom that worthy represented in Council were up in arms against a threatened invasion of their civic rights and last not least how he threatened to unseat that peccant councillor at the next general election when the latter should go to them begging for their votes. At that time I really entertained the most sanguine hope of this ideal Proctor proving himself an ideal patriot too. But ???

The election time has come and that peccant councillor—Mr. A. Mahadeva—who holds the unenviable distinction of having done nothing for his electorate at the last Council and who holds the palm for making promises during election time is seeking re-election for the Jaffna seat in the State Council; and what about our friend and patriot, Mr. Karthigesu? Sure enough he is doing wonders!

All credit to him that he is reputed to be one of the prime movers in bringing forward Mr. Nevins Selvadurai to contest the Jaffna seat. All credit to him that he is now the staunchest supporter of Mr. Mahadeva!!! O Mores! O tempora!

Merusuville Yours truly,
8-2-36. P. R. A.

F. M. S. MANIA

Sir,—Visitors to F. M. S. from Jaffna always find that country a very hospitable place. Our countrymen over there actuated by pure love and sympathy gather in large numbers and entertain the visitors to social functions. Beautiful garlands from Batu Road are thrown round their necks and many nice things are said about the visitors' unselfish and disinterested public services and so forth much to the surprise of the visitors.

But I have never heard of a single instance where our countrymen from F. M. S., however distinguished they might be, were ever entertained by our countrymen over there. Not long ago a certain gentleman went over to F. M. S. and he was cordially entertained wherever he went. On his return to Jaffna he told his friends many ugly things about our country men in Malaya and this caused a great resentment over there.

Why then is this mentality? Is the prodigal hospitality of our country men in F. M. S. at fault?

It is high time they realised where they are casting their love and sympathy and put a stop to this idle manifestation of hospitality which in the end do no good to themselves whether they are here or there.

Yours etc.
ANAK MALAYA.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 225.
In the matter of the estate of the late
Vyravanther Sinnathamby of Mallakam
Deceased.
Poothattappillai widow of Vyravanther
Sinnathamby of Mallakam
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sinnathamby Arulampalam of Mallakam
2. Sinnathamby Sinnadurai of do presently of Singapore
3. Sinnathamby Kandiah of Mallakam
4. Sinnathamby Nannithamby of do

The 1st Respondent is a lunatic appearing by his guardian-ad-litem the 4th Respondent—Respondents. This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 31st day of January 1936, in the presence of Mr. M. S. Subramaniam, Proctor for the petitioner and an affidavit of the petitioner dated the 22nd day of December 1935 having been read:

It is ordered that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner accordingly as she is the widow of the deceased intestate, unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 24th day of February 1936 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court to the contrary.

This 6th day of February 1936.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

[O. 116. 13 & 17-2-36.]

THE NORTHERN ASSIZES

Twenty Years For Wife-Murder

Nagan Kathiran of Kadduvai, Tellipalai, stood charged at the Northern Assizes with the murder, on October 1, 1935, of his wife Selli by stabbing her on the neck.

The accused was found guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and was sentenced to 20 years' rigorous imprisonment.

INDO-CYLON SWADESHI STORES

A New Firm Opened In Jaffna

A new Stores, the Indo-Ceylon Swadeshi Stores, was opened at Vannarponnai, on the 6th instant. The Stores aims at popularising Ceylon made goods, as well as Indian made goods where found necessary, and also aims at encouraging local industries and finding a market for them outside Jaffna.

A Farewell Function At Tellipalai

The residents of Tellipalai Parish entertained Dr. S. A. Sethunather to a social on 5-2-36 on the eve of his departure from the dispensary at Tellipalai to the one at Kokuvil.

By five O' Clock, the premises of the dispensary which were tastefully decorated with evergreens, were filled with the members of the general public, awaiting the arrival of the guest of honour. The Doctor was brought in procession to the accompaniment of native music and on alighting was garlanded.

A public meeting was held under the Chairmanship of Mrs. K. Sri Sundaramoorthy, manager of Sivagnana Vidyasalai, Pannalai. After the president had explained the purpose of the meeting Mr. N. Kathi rippilai, Headmaster of the above School sang a farewell song. This over, the president called upon Mr. K. Chinnappah, Headmaster Mahajana English School, to speak. He spoke at length on the sterling qualities of head and heart of the departing officer and expressed how sorry they were to part from such a gentleman. Following this Messrs G. C. Chellappab, of the A. C. M. Book Depot and S. Nadarajah F. M. S. pensioner and a V. C. member paid glowing tributes to the Doctor commenting on the able work done by him to the general public.

Dr. Sethunather responded with great feeling and thanked all present for having honoured him by their presence. He also thanked the people for having been so good to him during his service of seven and a half years. The president in winding up expressed once again on behalf of the public how much they were thankful for the Doctor for his services.

After light refreshments the Doctor was profusely garlanded. He was taken in procession to his residence. The procession ended with three cheers to the Doctor which were called by Mr. V. A. Ratnam, Retired Telegraph Inspector F. M. S. Rys. (Cor.)

JAFFNA HEALTH ASSOCIATION

Health Week and Exhibition

The Health Week and Exhibition commenced on Monday and is attracting large crowds. The series of lectures and demonstrations are much appreciated.

Programme

The following is the program for today and succeeding days:—

At St. Patrick's College

THURSDAY 13TH FEBRUARY

9-10 a.m. Insects as vectors of Disease: Rev. P. T. Cash. Chairman: A. Rajasingham Esq.

10-11 Rational Diet: Dr. S. A. Vattivelu. Chairman: T. M. Antony Esq.

11-12 Ayurveda: Dr. H. S. Ayengar. Chairman: L. P. Spencer Esq.

2-3 p.m. "Asarai Kovai" in the Light of Modern Sanitary Knowledge: N. K. Bharathi Esq. Chairman: S. Natesan Esq.

3-4 15 Hygiene of Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat: Dr. O. L. F. Sonarathne. Chairman: C. Avulampalam Esq.

4 15-5 15 Physical Culture (with practical demonstrations.) Chairman: V. T. Dickson Esq.

5 15-5 30 Nursing Classes.

5-30-6 30 Tuberculosis: Dr. Smith. Chairman: W. Duraiswamy Esq.

6 30-7 30 Betel chewing—an account of the origin of this custom and its relation to Cancer of the Mouth (Latern Lecture.) Dr. W. Balendra. Chairman: Dr. T. Isao Tambyah

Film—The Rat Danger.

FRIDAY 14TH FEBRUARY

9-10 a.m. The Teacher's Part in Health Work. W. R. Watson Esq. Chairman: Rev. Fr. T. M. F. Long O. M. I.

10-11 School Hygiene. Dr. T. K. Jayaram. Chairman: Rev. H. Peto.

11-12 The Romance of the Body: Cosmas W. D. Alwin Esq. Chairman: A. M. K. Coomarasamy Esq.

2-3 p.m. Hindu Customs and Public Health. Mudr. R. C. Proctor. Chairman: A. Coomarasamy Esq.

3.15-4 15 p.m. Bowel Diseases. Dr. S. Subramaniam. Chairman: S. U. Somasegram Esq.

4 15-5 15 Physical Culture (with practical Demonstrations) T. Muttu samyillai Esq. Chairman: D. Saverimuttu Esq.

4 15-5 30 Nursing Classes

5 30-6 30 p.m. Diet of the Tamils and its relation to disease of the gums: Dr. W. Balendra. Chairman: J. S. Nicholas Esq.

6 30-7 30 Mental Hygiene: Dr. W. S. Ratnavale. Chairman: K. S. Arulnandhy Esq.

Film—The Might of Milk. The Fly Menace

SATURDAY 15TH FEBRUARY

9-10 a.m. Conference of the Council of the Jaffna Health Association, Members of the U. D. C., Chairman Village Committees, Principals of Schools and others interested in Propaganda Work. Chairman: President, The Jaffna Health Association.

10-11 Some common diseases of the mouth and teeth and their prevention: Dr. W. Balendra. Chairman: K. Somasundaram, Esq.

11-12 Dental Insurance Schemes.

2-3 Some common skin diseases:

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NOTICE

Case No. 7557 D. C. J.

The following lands will be auctioned for sale at the respective sports on the 28th February 1936 at 2 p.m.

1. An undivided 1/4 share of land situated at Mathagal called "Yachchaddy" 10 lms. P. C. bounded on East by property of temple, North by V. Velupillai and others. West by heirs of V. Pavulu and share-holders. South by M. Chelliah

2. An undivided 1/4 share of land situated at Mathagal called "Thada pattanavalady" 8 1/2 lms. V. C. and bounded on the East, North and West by lane, South by Theivy w/o Andy and others.

3. An undivided 1/4 share of land situated at do called "Vanichy-kudiruppu etc." 2 lms. V. C. and house; bounded on East by T. Fernando and others, North by Theivy w/o Andy; West and South by Lane.

4. Land situated at do called "Koodalvalathy" 3 lms. V. C. and bounded on East by heirs of K. Saba pathy, North by A. Pethuru, West by M. Kaddaian and share, South by Mootval w/o Neelan and others.

5. Land situated at do called "Kaluthappalai" 6 lms. V. C. and bounded on East by V. Thiagar, North by Kuncharam d/o Ampalavanar and others West by Ponny w/o Pandary and others, South by lane.

6. Land situated at Sillalai called "Athigamanvidathalady" 5 lms. V. C. and bounded on East by heirs of S. Moothathamby and others. North by Katpagam d/o Ampalam, West by M. Kaddaian and others, South by Thangam w/o Savarimuthu and others.

K. VANNITHAMBY

Commissioner, Mathagal,

(Mis. 270. 13-2 36) 1 2 36

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 153 In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Manonmayi wife of Rajaratnam Senatherajah of Alaveddy

Deceased Presently of Kandy Petitioner Rajaratnam Senatherajah of Alaveddy Vs. Respondents: 1. Senatherajah Rajeswari 2. Senatherajah Parameswari 3. Veluppillai Thiagarajah, Post Office, Pandaterru

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esq., District Judge, Jaffna on the 31st day of October 1935 in the presence of Mr. S. Ilayatambi Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner dated 13th and 31st day of October 1935 having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration in respect of the estate of the above-named deceased be granted to the Petitioner unless the Respondents, or any other person shall on or before the 13th day of December 1935 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 27th day of November 1935.

[Sgd] C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge.

13-12-35. Order Nisi extended for 23-1-36.

[Sgd] C. Coomaraswamy

D. J. Order Nisi extended for 18-2-36.

[Sgd] C. Coomaraswamy

D. J. 10. 117. 13 & 17-2 36

STATE COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Maintenance of Order

The following notice has been issued by the Police Department:—

The campaign of any contested election is always the occasion for a display of keen political feeling. This feeling may give rise to outbursts of ill-temper which have led in the past, and which may lead in the future to breaches of the peace.

2. Candidates and their supporters are asked to co-operate in maintaining order and in seeing that fair play is accorded to their opponents and no inconvenience is caused to the public. If good humour prevails on all sides and no cause for offence is given, the conduct of the forthcoming elections of members to the State Council will be in accordance with the best traditions of Ceylon sportsmanship.

3. The police are required to see that every voter can record his or her vote without fear of intimidation or of molestation and will avail themselves, if necessary, of the following, among other provisions of the law:—

(a) Whoever causes danger, obstruction, or injury to a person in any public way is liable to immediate arrest, and on conviction may be sentenced to a fine which may extend to Rs. 100 (section 276 of the Ceylon Penal Code)

(b) Whoever threatens another with any injury to his person or property with intent to cause alarm, or cause that person to omit to do any act which that person is legally entitled to do is liable to prosecution, and on conviction to a term of imprisonment which may extend to 2 years. (Section 486 of the Ceylon Penal Code)

(c) Every person who directly or indirectly by himself or by any other

person on his behalf, makes use of or threatens to make use of any force, violence or restraint, or induces or threatens to induce, by himself or any other person any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm, or loss upon or against any person in order to induce or compel such person to vote or refrain from voting, or on account of such person having voted or refrained from voting at any election, or who by abduction, duress, or any fraudulent device or contrivance impedes or prevents the free exercise of the franchise of any voter, or thereby compels, induces, or prevails upon any voter either to give or refrain from giving his vote at any election, shall be guilty of the offence of undue influence. Any person who commits the offence of undue influence shall be liable on conviction by a District Court to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500 or to imprisonment of either description for any period not exceeding six months. (Articles 53 and 55 of the Ceylon (State Council Elections) Order in Council, 1931)

(d) Whenever a Magistrate receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, or that there is within his jurisdiction a person who is likely to commit a breach of the peace or do any wrongful act as aforesaid, beyond the limits of his jurisdiction, such Magistrate is empowered to order such person to execute a bond for keeping the peace for a period not exceeding six months. (Section 81 of the Criminal Procedure Code).

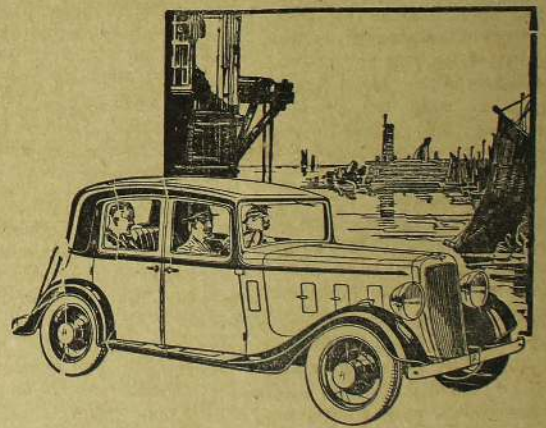
By order of The Inspector-General of Police.

NOTICE

OPENING OF KOKUVIL HALT FOR VAN GOODS AND PARCELS TRAFFIC On after the 15th February, 1936, Kokuvil Halt on the Jaffna Line will be open for Parcels and light Van-Goods Traffic, and no package exceeding two Cwt in weight will be accepted for despatch to or from this halt.

E. W. HEAD, General Manager's Office, General Manager, Colombo, February 11, 1936. G. 61. 13-2-36.

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

STUDIES IN TAMIL

(Continued from page 1)

following stanza in remembrance of this episode:—

“கற்றதலை மண்ணை வல்லா துலகை
துற்றலை மடக்கை யோ துருள்-மெத்த
வெறும் பத்தயங்குற வேண்டாம் புலவீர்
எதுமுடி தன்சையா லென்சான்.”

Meaning:—What we have learnt may be compared to the sand in the hollow of one's palm, and what we have not to the sand all over the earth. Ye, learned men, do not therefore be proud of your learning; for, even a little ant is eight spans (six feet) high, when measured by its own hand.

Auvaiyar had such an all round knowledge and high political wisdom, that she was on one occasion sent by her brother and patron, Athiyaman, on an important embassy to Thondaman of Kanchi.

Wherever she went, her lips breathed piety and wisdom, and her hand wrote moral verses. She was a benefactress to all who needed her help, and she was welcomed and honoured by people of every caste. It is said that she wrought many miracles, healing the sick, converting baser metals into gold, and mixing the medicine of immortality.

After the death of her brother, Athiyaman, in an unprepared fight with the Chera king, Auvaiyar was wandering all over the Tamil land, owing to intense grief. Tradition says that she reached the age of two hundred and forty years, and then voluntarily retired from earth.

A temple is dedicated to Auvaiyar at Tulasiyur Pattii in the Tanjore district where she is represented as an old maid with wrinkled face and hanging breasts.

(To be Continued).

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 92.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Valliammai wife of Marimuthu Paramanathar of Karaitivu Deceased.
Sivakamypillai widow of Paramanathar Suppiah of Karaitivu Petitioner.

Vs.
1. Paramanathar Sivasothy
2. Paramanathar Paramanandam and
3. Marimuthar Paramanathar, Post Master, Kayts Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before K. Kanagasabai Esquire, District Judge, on the 26th 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 30th day of April 1935 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the mother of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the 15th day of October 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 10th day of October 1935.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.
Extended for 24th March 1936.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
D. J.
[O. 115. 13 & 17-2-36]

Order "Nisi" Declaring Will Proved, etc.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF KANDY

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5369
In the matter of the estate of Sellappah Kandiah's wife Nagaretnam of Ampitiya, Kandy Deceased.

This matter coming on for disposal before R. F. Dias Esquire, District Judge, Kandy, on the 19th day of December, 1935, in the presence of Mr. P. Balasingam on the part of the Petitioner, Sellappah Kandiah, and the affidavit of the petitioner, dated 29th October, 1935 having been read;

It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled as widower of the deceased, to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the deceased issued to him unless the Respondents (1) Kandiah Maheswari (2) Kandiah Rasamma (3) Kandiah Manonmani and (4) Ponnupillai Velauthampillai, all of Ampitiya, Kandy, the 1st to 3rd Respondents appearing by their duly appointed guardian-ad-litem the 4th Respondent, or any other person or persons interested shall on or before the 13th day of February 1936 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

[Sgd.] K. F. DIAS,
District Judge.
The 19th day of December, 1935.
[O. 114. 10 & 13-2-36]

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(Q. 227. 23-12-35—18-3-36)

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Y. 188. 21-10-35—20-10-36

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