

43, Ellappa Naick Street,  
Mount Road, P. O., MADRAS, I.  
Q. 57 A.



## NOTICE.

I Ambalavar Kandiah inform the public that my birth Certificate name is Ambalavar Chellappah but I shall sign and be known as Ambalavar Kandiah.

Urumpirai, A. Kandiah.  
4-5-25.

Mis 643

## The Hindu Organ.

JAFNA, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1925.

## PROHIBITION IN CEYLON.

Judging from the occasional wails that appear in some newspapers in response to Mr. Rajaratnam's enthusiastic letters to the press in Ceylon, one might be tempted to characterise his cry as a cry in the wilderness. The nation has sunk to such a state that even vices have come to be regarded as virtues. Ceylonese at least must realise that, if ever they are to rise to any degree of eminence in the world, the moral conscience of the people should be purified and very high ideals always placed before them. In a subject race the best qualities are always dormant, there being very few opportunities to bring them into evidence. Hence it has to take extra care to keep itself efficient. Therefore it is that our people should always keep themselves fit and should be always under the expectation that one day they would be called upon to shoulder responsibilities. If they are found wanting then, the whole blame would naturally fall on their heads.

It seems that even in matters that vitally concern the whole Ceylonese nation, there cannot be any unanimity of opinion. The spirit of sacrifice is entirely absent in us. We cannot sink our differences and work for any high ideal. Now in the matter of drink there cannot be any two opinions. We are not here concerned with what Mr. Rajaratnam is going to do. What we should try to find out is, what is the principle involved for which he is fighting. As he states in his letter he does not propose to introduce total prohibition either immediately or by degrees in a few years. What he proposes is that steps should be taken to ensure that the drink evil stops with the present generation and does not spread so as to victimise succeeding generations. Mr. Rajaratnam is fighting on the principle that drink is an evil and that it leads to national degeneration. He not only believes that alcohol even in small doses is a poison to the body and brain of man but he is also ready to quote facts and figures to support his belief. Prohibition is not a new thing to the world. It has been tried as an emergency measure in European countries. It has been found workable even in America where people understand more about the liberty of the subject than in any other part of the world. In countries where the leading Oriental religions are prevailing, it will never appear as an innovation. In short, Mr. Rajaratnam is neither preaching a new doctrine nor does he pretend to ignore the so-called difficulties that are supposed would inevitably arise if his suggestions are acted upon. He would however submit that these difficulties are neither insurmountable nor are they such as should discourage those who have placed before them the high ideal of serving their country's interests.

Many a time and oft we have heard repeated admonitions to the nation to rally together and to work for the common good. Here is an opportunity for all communities to sink their petty differences and to make a united effort to save the nation. Union can come only when a few vital issues like these are tried and experience gained. If legislation cannot be for the highest good of the largest number, then there is no meaning in it. Class legislation has been the bane of mankind both in the East and in the West. The dark chapter in the history of mankind is that relating to the sacrifice of the poor many for the sake of the privileged few. If purely ethical standards cannot bring about unity in a nation, we cannot understand how any other artificially set up standards or considerations would ever bring about the desired result.

In the meantime, let us hope that Mr. Rajaratnam's cry may not be the only one to be raised in the cause and that there are many others who feel like him but may perhaps never trouble themselves to make themselves heard till they are called upon to do so.

## NOTES &amp; COMMENTS

Velanai is not the only backward island. The condition of islands like Pungudutiv is even worse. *True Lover* seems to love his country more, "not that he loved Caesar less." The Manager of the Islands is admitted on all hands to be one of the most efficient and conscientious public officers we have in our midst. People who try to steal clay from village tanks are breaking a law and it is the duty of the Manager to bring them to book. The best thing for *True Lover* is to get the law changed first. We are not aware of any serious or a united attempt on the part of the inhabitants to bring these matters to the notice of the authorities. On the face of it, we do not see how *True Lover* could make up his mind to blame anybody in particular. We can assure *True Lover* and others who think like him that neither the Government Agent, nor the Hon. Mr. Duraiswamy is living so far or is sitting on such a high pedestal as to be unapproachable by even the humblest among them.

We were wondering why in recent years the proportion of Tamil candidates who get through the Clerical Examination was on the decrease. A solution is now suggested by the revelation made in a correspondence which appears elsewhere. We venture to point out that not only in this examination but in other public examinations as well, the examiners appointed appear to draw inspiration from ancient China. Our impression is that some of these examiners are either too ill qualified or too well qualified. At least they do not appear to belong to the normal order of things. Will the Director of Education please explain why?

Many of our people would meet with a sad disappointment when they read the letter of Sreeman C. Muthukumar, appearing elsewhere. Sreeman Muthukumar is a most successful Ayurvedic physician in the North, and the association of his name with any institution is in itself a guarantee of public support. We are very sorry to be told that Mr. Bastianpillai has thus disappointed the public. We are however very glad to find that Sreeman C. Muthukumar is now free to organise the proposed free Ayurvedic Hospital for Hindus. An appeal signed by himself, the Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy, Mr. V. Veerasingham, B. A., Principal, Manipal Hindu College, Mr. S. Sivapathasundaram B. A., Principal, Victoria College, and Mudaliar A. Naganathan, J. P., U. P. M., was sent out some time ago. On behalf of the Hindu public, we appeal to Sreeman C. Muthukumar, to give the lead in pushing on the scheme and fill up what, as every one knows, has been a long-felt want.

There is a country proverb which says that a man who does nothing may be employed in catching mosquitoes. Some mischievous body somewhere has thought of a novel method of destroying the Concoils of the East. It is generally supposed that mosquitoes do not fly beyond a certain height from the earth. Coconut trees in Ceylon are generally very tall and it is very doubtful whether mosquitoes, especially when a hard monsoon is blowing, do ever reach the tops of coconut palms. And even if they do reach the tops, a few drops of kerosene oil will do all the work. But to insist on cutting down valuable trees which are the mainstay of the poor people of many a compound even within municipal limits is a piece of folly which cannot be allowed to go on unchecked. We cannot imagine any city in Ceylon without its characteristic coconut palm. If certain people have lost their imagination it is no reason why we should lose ours also.

## Notice to Subscribers.

Pandit V. T. Sambandhan, The Tamil Editor of the "Hindu Organ" has been deputed on a collection tour to recover arrears of Subscriptions and to enlist new Subscribers in Colombo, Galle, Kandy, Matale, Nawalapitya, Kurunegalle and Anuradhapura. We earnestly request our Subscribers to pay their arrears to him and also kindly give him other possible aids to make his mission successful. Provisional Receipts will be given by our collector to the payees who will also get the Manager's Receipt within a fortnight.

S. Ampikaipagan,

9th April, 1925.

Manager.

PROHIBITION  
Vs.  
CONTROL OF DRINK.

I.  
The Editor, Hindu Organ,  
Jaffna.

Sir,

In my last letter to the press I appealed to Temperance Associations and advocates to favour me with their views on the motion I proposed to move in Council. I have received many letters personally and read the correspondence in the press and the reports of proceedings of temperance societies.

While some people approve of the proposal as a long step in advance most temperance societies are not satisfied with anything short of total prohibition either now or by degrees within a few years. There are some who hold the view that the result aimed at can be achieved by closing all taverns by local option and that legislative interference is undesirable.

Some speakers at temperance meetings and some correspondents to the press urge as an additional reason in favour of local option that it gives a great political education to the masses and that it enables the leaders to come into touch with all classes and creeds more intimately than on any other platform.

Some critics object to registration saying that each license holder's house may become an illicit tavern or rendezvous of all neighbours for free drinks and that many people will register themselves at the start not for purchasing drinks for their own use but merely to sell for profit to others.

(1) To those who consider that I should move for total prohibition at once, I reply that there is very little chance of such a proposal passing through the present Council and that is the only reason why I do not ask for that though I am sure the country is prepared for it.

(2) To those who consider that I should move for prohibition by degrees within a certain number of years, my reply is that I agree with them and that my motion is in substance the same.

(3) To those who hold the view that closing of taverns by local option will have the desired result. I reply that the results have not so far been satisfactory and that in many parts of the Island there is a growing antagonism against local option workers even from total abstainers. There is no use they say in closing taverns unless the use of foreign liquor is also prohibited. Besides where taverns are closed in one area toddy and arrack from adjoining taverns are removed for illicit sale or for free distribution at weddings and other festive occasions. The result then is, that the closing of arrack and toddy directly encourages illicit sales of country liquor and larger consumption of foreign liquor. Many Temperance workers ask whether anything is gained by putting down country liquor and consuming foreign liquor. Even if we succeed in closing a foreign liquor shop by repeated Memorials to Government, there is no law which prevents any one from getting down from Cargills or Millers any quantity of foreign liquor. Does it require any effort of imagination to realise that a large part of this liquor will find its way into the mouths of friends— with or without a monetary consideration. There is a large and growing number of total abstainers who refuse to take any part in the present farce of local option and I do not know how to answer their proper objections.

(4) To those who think that Local Option tends to give a political education to the masses and to bring the leaders in contact with all classes and creeds. I say that there are other means of attaining this end.

Now let me state my proposals:—

(a). I do not propose total prohibition at once.

(b). I do not propose prohibition by degrees within 5, 10 or 15 years.

(c). I do not propose to prevent those who are accustomed to take alcohol from taking it but I do propose to restrict its consumption to them only.

(d). I do propose to prevent any other persons acquiring the habit hereafter and I expect thereby to arrive at the total prohibition of the drink traffic in about 35 years. But I also expect to arrive at once at the total prohibition of the drink traffic as far as young men and boys and those who are abstainers now are concerned.

The fear that each license holder will have a sort of tavern at his home is baseless. It is not proposed that each consumer of liquor should be allowed to buy any quantity he wishes to buy. The li-

ensing authority will give him only such quantity as he is expected to consume considering his age and means. A coolie who earns 50 cts a day is not going to be allowed to obtain a license for the purchase of Whisky which he never did consume and which he cannot afford. He will be allowed to purchase about half a bottle of arrack for a month and that is all he can be reasonably expected to spend for his drink. If the coolie fails to apply for license to buy within the six months he will not thereafter be given any license to buy liquor of any kind. Similarly wealthier persons are not going to be given authority to buy any unlimited quantity of liquor. There will be a maximum to each individual. Each person can only buy for his own use say a monthly maximum of two or three bottles of Whisky or of whatever drink he may want. If he prefers to buy Porter or Beer or Wine he will be all wed larger quantities considering the strength of alcohol in the drink. He may buy several kinds of drink but in that case he will buy less of each kind. The quantity will also depend on the monthly income of the individual. A clerk getting Rs 50/- a month will not be allowed the maximum. No Rest Houses or hotels will be allowed to serve drinks. Each must carry his own stock wherever he goes. No treating will be allowed. Treating is a custom which even several local planters associations have condemned. It leads to excessive drinking and waste of money and is a temptation in the way of the abstainer. Licensing boards will have to be established to advise and direct the Government Agents in granting licences. The Taverns or liquor shops, whether run by Government or licensed individuals cannot sell to any but licensed persons within the maximum quantity prescribed. The stock taken into any tavern or shop keeper will not have enough to sell to any but licensed consumers. This will put a stop automatically to all illicit sales. At present it is possible for each person to buy 2 bottles of arrack at a time at any tavern and he may buy even more than 1000 bottles in the month and take them to the dry area. If there are 10 persons living in his house he can keep 20 bottles of arrack at a time in his house even in any dry area. The stock can be daily replenished. If six persons travel in a cart 12 bottles can be removed together with impunity. There are at present what are known as "arrack buses" which do a roaring trade by transporting arrack. The law cannot reach them as several persons travel in the bus. The only check at present against illicit sales is the Excise Inspector and peons and if they connive there is no check at all. What then is the use of local option? Under the system I propose no man can buy more than the maximum allowed and even illicit sales will be very considerably reduced.

The correspondence in the Press shows that there is a class who holds the view that there is no harm in drinking in moderation and that every one should be permitted to drink in moderation. I do not propose to answer this class of critics today as I am sure that no temperance advocate holds this view. I shall however answer this class of critics in a separate letter. I make an earnest appeal to those temperance societies who are impatient at the slow progress which has been made so far, to reconsider my proposal in the light of the personnel of the present Council where even the elected members may not support immediate total prohibition or within 5 or 10 years. Even so ardent a temperance advocate as Hon. Sir P. Ramanathan would not consent at the motion of the Honourable Mr. Duraiswamy, in 1922 which merely resolved that total prohibition was the "ultimate" object. Sir Ramanathan then pointed out that there are Europeans in Ceylon who do not think like Hindus and Buddhists and Mohammedans and it was not proper to force that community into total abstinence even "ultimately." Whatever that may be, my present motion gets over that difficulty. I am merely adopting the principle which Japan adopted when it conquered Formosa about 30 years ago. It registered all persons who desired to take opium and today there is hardly any consumer left. It is this principle that we in Ceylon adopted 15 years ago and the consumption of opium is restricted to those who originally obtained a license to purchase.

## II.

Sir,—Before dealing with the argument that moderation in drinking is not bad, let me deal with one or two points which have been brought to my notice. It is urged in reply to my last letter that my scheme will increase the number of offenders against the law and not decrease the number of consumers. I claim that at the worst the number



cannot at the start be more than they are to day and that the number will gradually dwindle till no consumer is left. But I expect even better results. I do not think that more than 25 per cent of those who are in the habit of taking liquor will apply for the license to buy and even this 25 per cent will not be permitted to buy more than the quantity allowed to them by the licensing authority for their private use. There will be no liquor available for treating at hotels or Clubs or at weddings and other parties. There will be no temptation placed in the way of those who are not habitual consumers or who are now total abstainers, at dinners weddings and Clubs. I am therefore quite confident that the total quantity consumed will be less than it is today. I further expect that the number of consumers will be about 25 per cent of the present number. The liquor available for illicit sale will be a very small fraction of what is sold illicitly now in the so called dry areas. It has been suggested to me that if I move for prohibition in ten years by decreasing the total amount of liquor available for sale in each year by 10 per cent the result will be total prohibition without the need for any elaborate system of licenses. I rejected the scheme for the following reason after examination.

If the total quantity available for consumption is less than the demand, it is necessary to ration the quantity as rice was rationed during the rice crisis and as sugar and butter and other food stuffs were rationed in Europe during the War. Otherwise a few individuals will secure all the stock available. They may also illicitly sell the stock they have so got for great profit. This class will continue for the period of 10 years of gradual restriction.

Besides prohibition by degrees as suggested will not lead to moderation in drinking. It will not prevent the drunken orgies of the rich and of those who are prepared to spend even all the little they have on drinks.

It is stated that Government has agreed to reduce the number required for closing taverns to 51 per cent. This is incorrect. This reduction will be made within the Colombo Municipality alone as in that area the right to vote for the closing of taverns will in future be confined to those who have the right to vote at Municipal or Legislative elections only. This proposal of Government disfranchises a very large section of the adults who had hitherto exercised the right to vote at local option polls. It would be difficult to get the class who have now the vote to go to the poll. Hitherto only the labouring classes went to the polls and the better classes were conspicuous by their absence at the Colombo polls. I believe that the present proposal of Government will make it far more difficult to close taverns in Colombo.

Drinkers generally admit that drinking to excess is bad but that the state has every reason to interfere. What they cannot understand is why drinking even if indulged in small doses or in moderation must be stopped. Alcohol even in small doses is poison to the body and brain of man. Stimulants even in moderation do not give strength but call it forth and are consequently followed by exhaustion. The quantity required to produce the given effect has to be continuously increased. There is very reliable scientific evidence to show that alcohol even in small doses tends to paralyse the higher brain centres. That great authority Dr. Norman Kerr, President of the Society for the study of inebriety and Chairman British Medical Association Librarians Legislation Committee says.

"I have no hesitation in making the deliberate statement from my own professional experience, that more persons have their lives cut short prematurely, by latent chronic alcoholic poisoning, produced by regular alcoholic taking in so called 'moderation' long persisted in, than by unmistakable drunkenness. As I publicly stated nearly half a century ago my observation is that, apart from the moral and religious aspect of the indulgence, the man or woman who gets drunk for a couple of days once a month, and is during the remainder of the period an abstainer, lives longer, on the whole than one who never gets drunk, but who drinks (moderately, respectably and circumspectly if you will), day in day out, a steady allowance of a few ounces of an average alcoholic intoxicant."

In 1917 the New York City Health Department issued the following official advice:

"Alcohol is as subtle poison which usually in the long run even taken only moderately, does damage. The safe way with alcohol is never to touch it any more than you would drink carbonic acid. Half way measures are dangerous."

About the same time, Dr. Haven Emerson, Commissioner of New York City, uttered a prophecy, as follows:

"I venture to predict that no advance in the control of preventable diseases of bacterial origin or infectious origin in the future could accomplish such reduction of the morbidity and mortality of the community as would undoubtedly follow the elimination of alcohol as a beverage."

In June of 1917, the American Medical Association through its Health Council, fired its double barrelled resolution at the drink traffic, in the following terms:—

Continued up.

## LOCAL & GENERAL

**THE D. J. SHIP, JAFFNA.**—The "Gazette" of May 1st notices the appointment of the Hon. Sir A. Rangaswami, K. to act as District Judge and Additional Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Jaffna, and a visitor of the Prison at Jaffna from April 27, 1925 during the absence of Mr. G. W. Woodhouse, or until further orders.

**TRIO LINGUISTIC BOARDS.**—For the convenience of passengers travelling by train, the Railway Department, we understand, has decided to have destination boards posted on the sides of the waggons in three languages, English, Sinhalese and Tamil.

**SURVEY DEPARTMENT EXAMINATION RESULTS 1925.**—The following are among those who are successful in the above examination. (Junior under the old Regulations) Messrs. D. J. Hensman, T. Sabapathy and P. Rajaratnam (New) Messrs. T. I. A. Anandappa, V. T. Muthunayagam Pillai and K. Sivapathasunderam.

**LECTURE ON BHARTI.**—Under the auspices of the Saiva Manavar Sabai an interesting and instructive lecture was delivered in Tamil by Swami Vipulananda at the Vaddukodai Hindu English Institute before a crowded audience. Pandit Somasundaram presided.

**VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.**—Under the kind patronage of Mudaliar T. Karalpillai, a grand variety entertainment in aid of the Jaffna West Saiva Manavar Sabai, will be held at the Masipalay Hindu College Hall on Saturday 9th May 1925 commencing at 6 p. m. Among the many interesting items in the programme is the acting of the Shaiv Indian National Congress. Many leading artists are expected to take part.

**PERSONAL.**—Mr. S. Visuvanathapillai, Manager, Naval School, Obidambaram is now in Vannarponnai, having come on a visit.

—Mr. V. Ramanathan of Vannarponnai who had been to the recent pearl fisheries, is lying badly ill at his residence for the last 15 days.

—Mr. M. Arulampalam, Station Master, Seramban, is on a short visit to Jaffna, and is staying at his residence in Sandilipay.

**OBITUARY.**—The death occurred at Mallagum on the 28th ult. at 7 a. m. of Poopathipillai Rasingapillai, one of the leading residents of Valigamam North. The deceased was bedridden for sometime and was 97 years old at the time of his death. The funeral which took place on the same day, was very largely attended by people from all parts of Jaffna. The last rites were performed by his nephew Mr. K. Vaitalingam, Planter, F. M. S., his two sons being away in Rangoon. Mr. N. Appaswami, Sheriff, Imperial Bank of India, Rangoon is the son in law of the deceased and Messrs. S. Sabapathipillai, Notary Public, and Dr. S. Arumugam of Klang Hospital are his nephews.

—The sad and untimely death of the 14 year old son of Mudaliar R. Kandiah, J. P. took place at Vannarponnai on the 3rd inst. The deceased was a pupil reading in the Jaffna Hindu College and was a very cheerful and very well behaved lad, much liked by his teachers and schoolmates. We extend our condolences to the bereaved family.

## WANNI COLONISATION.

### SCHEME READY.

### PUBLIC MEETING ON THE 8TH.

It is understood that the committee appointed at the informal conference called at the instance of the Hon. Mr. S. Rajaratnam, has submitted its report and notices convening a public meeting of the citizens of the Northern Province have been issued by the Hon. Messrs. A. Canagaratnam, S. Rajaratnam and T. M. Sabaratnam. The Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy will preside. The meeting is timed to commence at 4 p. m. and the place is the Jaffna Central College Hall. A monster gathering is expected as the subject has already created the widest interest in the North.

Continued.

"Whereas, we believe that the use of alcohol is detrimental to the human economy, and its use in therapeutics as a tonic or stimulant or for food has no scientific value; therefore be it resolved, that the American Medical Association is opposed to the use of alcohol as a beverage; and be it further resolved, that the use of alcohol as a therapeutic agent should be further discouraged."

We know what good prohibition has done for America. It has, greatly reduced crimes, bettered labour conditions advanced values of property, encouraged thrift, made for better health conditions and benefited the United States, economically, politically, socially and morally and religiously."

I am, Sir,  
Yours etc.  
S. Rajaratnam.

## REVIEWS.

**SITHAKUMARAN.**—A Tamil Novel by Edal, Kadar, a Teacher, Idakkadar is evidently a pseudonym. This book is in many respects, a unique one. It is a problematic novel and requires a very high standard of intelligence to appreciate it. Religion, philosophy, science, sociology—in short, almost every conceivable subject is introduced among the dialogues which are a special feature of the book, though written in Tamil, is mainly intended for those who are fairly educated in English also. There is an attempt on the part of the author to render modern scientific terms into Tamil and we must congratulate the author on the success which has attended him. The book was printed at the Naval Press, Jaffna, and is priced at Rs. 1.25. We understand that the story does not end with this book but that it is to be continued in a second volume to come out shortly.

**RAYMOND AND HIS SISTER.**—is the first part of a novel by N. Samuel Edirivasinghe printed at Kalanidi Press, Point Pedro and published by J. C. Edirivasinghe. The book is affectionately dedicated by the author to the memory of his late father Mr. Nicholas Edirivasinghe. The author deserves every encouragement. He has set a worthy example to others in his position.

"The author of this little book deserves to be congratulated on his first and probably promising achievement."

If the function of a writer is to give expression to certain noble sentiments which have a perennial and abiding interest for mankind in a quiet tone and if it is true that suggestion through expression is greater than mere linguistic feats Mr. Samuel Edirivasinghe has done his task of love pretty well. The book reveals the author's sympathetic understanding of large souls who by virtue of the very largeness of love invite troubles on themselves and become 'sufferers of humanity.' The character of Raymond is drawn quite artfully though rather extravagantly and the temptation to come to know him more intimately is already there. There are indeed very many mistakes by way of faulty constructions and the time-honoured 'printers devil' and the author may enjoy the privilege of being associated with the best of English writers—who are not above correction—by critics. The digressions in the course of the story are didactic and have a swing "Human nature is like human face," "The study of human nature..... is not in books" are truisms expressed pithily by the author. From the Christian point of view the book is edifying. It commemorates the 'high' virtues of consolation and resignation commonly attributed to the Christian religion. The last chapter "shall we meet again" suggests the first chapter of the second book. The book is likely in appearance and neatly bound."

Point Pedro,  
19th April 1925. R. Sundarabari B. A.

## PAHANG TAMILIAN ASSOCIATION

### NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATIONS.

### A GRAND SUCCESS.

Under the auspices of the Pahang Tamilian Association, the Tamil Community of Kuala Lipis, celebrated with great elation and enthusiasm their National Day on 15th April 1925. Two special pandas—one for ladies and the other for gentlemen—were put up and beautifully decorated with flags, festoons, evergreens etc. The premises presented a fine and neat appearance befitting the occasion. At 1 p. m. sports for school children commenced. Several items were gone through and the young generation together with their parents and guardians had an enjoyable time. There was an exhibition of 'fencing' also. At 4 p. m. the Association was "At Home" to its members and well-wishers. Tea, fruits and national cakes were served in abundance and every one present irrespective of sex, caste or religion partook of them. A group photo was taken in memory of the occasion. At 4.30 p. m. the President of the Association (Mr. S. Sinnadurai of the Secretariat) opened the proceedings with a short speech in Tamil, explaining the meaning of National Day. He said that it was a Day for

### PRAYER AND REJOICINGS

for every Tamil—no matter to what sex, caste or religion he or she belonged to. It was a Day on which every one should forget and forgive each other's faults. He continued that the Tamil race had a great tradition of its own which is now becoming degenerated owing to the ignorance of some of our brothers and sisters of our rich literature and philosophy and our glorious past. He dwelt on the importance of

### NATIONAL UNITY AND ECONOMY

and exhorted the audience to do their best to revive Tamil education and do everything possible for the advancement of the Tamil race. Several other speakers followed and mainly dwelt on the importance of Unity.

Continued up.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### AYURVEDIC INSTITUTION.

To The Editor,  
The "Hindu Organ".  
Sir,  
Allow me through the columns of your paper to express my mind on the proposed Ayurvedic Institution, recently advertised to be established in Jaffna, by Mr. J. Bastianpillai. At the outset Mr. Pillai, the "Principal" of the new college called on me and having explained his scheme, invited me to offer my services, as one of the lecturers in the institution.

Being made to understand that the new institution was to be conducted on public support and under a managing body, I readily consented to accept his invitation for the honorary task.

But now, judging from the nature of his advertisement and from further inquiries through different sources, I am credibly informed that the proposed institution is entirely an individual concern.

I therefore feel extremely pained to inform the public that I cannot find time and leisure to associate myself in any movement of the kind, and beg therefore to withdraw myself from the task imposed on me by Mr. Pillai.

Thanking you for the favour of your publication.  
I remain,  
Yours truly,  
C. MUTTUKUMARU.

### SINGHALESE AND TAMIL QUESTION PAPERS IN THE LAST GOVERNMENT CLERICAL EXAMINATION.

### PROMPT ACTION OF THE TAMIL COUNCILLORS SOLICITED.

The Editor,  
"Hindu Organ",  
Jaffna.

Dear Sir,  
I beg to bring to the notice of the authorities the great injustice done to the Tamil candidates who took up Tamil grammar and Tamil translation papers as alternate subjects.

There were two papers—one on grammar and one on *vice versa* translation. At a first glance it will be evident to the most superficial observer that there is a great disparity both in the standard and in the length of the papers in the two vernacular languages though the time allowed for both is the same.

### WORK OF PAVANANTHI.

The papers on Sinhalese grammar, contains questions on conjugation, declension, transformation of simple sentences from the active voice into the passive, parsing and correction of faulty sentences and is quite within the scope of an average school boy's knowledge of grammar. Whereas the very first question in the Tamil grammar paper "What are the ten merits of a literary work as described by Pavananthi Mudivar, the author of Nannool? Briefly describe each merit?" is one which even Tamil scholars who had devoted years to the study of grammar will fail to adequately answer. *Ab uno disce omnes.*

### GREAT SCHOLARSHIPS REQUIRED.

Again on the paper on translation set for the Sinhalese candidates, there are two prose passages of ordinary difficulty to be translated into English and two into Sinhalese. The paper set for the Tamil candidates contain two prose passages and one verse to be translated into English and a similar set, to be translated into Tamil. These passages are really more difficult than the corresponding Sinhalese pieces, while it requires great scholarships in both the languages—Tamil and English, to translate the verse passage.

The Tamil paper, judged as a whole, is decidedly much more difficult than those set for the Sinhalese candidates and places the candidates who offered Tamil at a great disadvantage.

One is at a loss to understand why such a standard is expected only of the Tamil candidates, in reference to this examination and is also prompted to inquire if the Director of Education under whose supervision (vide Gazette No. 742 of Nov. 1924) is being conducted is aware of this. I wonder whether the Tamil papers were compared with the Sinhalese papers and moderated where necessary.

### DIFFICULTIES OF OUR STATION CANDIDATES.

The grievance of the Tamil candidates might look trivial but it affects their interests considerably. The task of many of these becomes all the more difficult in that they had to travel to Colombo unlike former times, at much expense and discomfort to take up the examination from Jaffna, Trincomalee, Batticaloa, etc. Therefore it falls to the lot of our Tamil Councillors to take the matters without loss of time, with the Director of Education himself a member of the Council and ask him to redress the grievance of the candidates who took up Tamil subjects.

I am,  
Yours truly,  
S. THAMBIAH.

Continued.

Mr. P. Chinnadurai of the Government English School, Kuala Lipis, made an earnest appeal to our brothers and sisters to do away with expensive clothing and jewels.

### ORATORICAL CONTEST.

A prize was offered for the best speaker in Tamil amongst the students. This was competed for by Messrs. Kanagasabingam, Vijayarathnam, Murguliah, Sinnappoo and Kandiah. The subjects on which they spoke were Intemperance, Bills of Meat-eating, Greatness of Tamil literature, and Unity. The speeches were very instructive and was much admired. The Judges awarded the prize to Vijayarathnam and commented in appreciative terms on the speech of Kanagasabingam.

Prizes were distributed by the President to the winners in the Sports. The function came to a close at about 6.30 p. m. Great credit is due to those who worked hard to bring it to a very successful end, and particularly to the General Secretary of the Association, Mr. V. Raviiah.



# AN OPEN LETTER TO THE HON. MR. W. DURAISWAMY AND THE GOVERNMENT AGENT, NORTHERN PROVINCE.

Dear Sirs,

At the present day the most backward part of the country in the Northern Province is, I believe, the island of Velanai which includes Saravanai, Naranthanal and Kayte. Here, owing to the poverty of the people, perhaps Western education with its influence and civilization, has not made its headway and in a way the people ought to consider themselves lucky for this state, because Western education is attributed as one of the causes of unemployment. However, the evil or the lack of such education is felt in another way. That may either be due to the absence of Western education or even a sound knowledge of their mother tongue.

In this part of the country, there is not a single individual fit to raise his voice on behalf of the poor to be heard by the authorities with the result that they have become a lot to grind their teeth and to suffer in patience. After the new constitution was granted the Hon. Member for these parts has taken some interest, but even he is greatly handicapped by lack of men who would assist and furnish him with adequate information.

Government who are ready to do all in their power to help the poor, at least in the matter of cultivation, are altogether in the darkness as no one has approached them and laid the wants of these places before them. The inhabitants in these parts are a very low abiding lot who sweat from morning till night to earn their bread by digging up the soil and they, indeed, deserve well of Government. The Government Agent who goes on a tour of inspection, once in a way, in his motor car along the high road, depends for information from his Headmen, who perhaps never dare to tell the actual wants of the people as it might be construed as an attempt to harass Government and the Officials.

## TANKS MERGED IN SAND.

What the inhabitants in these parts are in need of, is not a motor mail service, or a train service, or the introduction of any such latest inventions, but, what they want, badly is only the restoration of their ancient village tanks of which, there are over a dozen in these parts in a thoroughly neglected condition. Perhaps, nothing has been done to improve the condition of these tanks, for the last one hundred years with the result, these which were very useful for men and beasts in ancient times, have now become useless owing to their neglected condition and the farmers are now on the verge of being exterminated. Their cattle on which they depended to cultivate their field are almost exterminated and they are now left only with their sandy fields without any means to cultivate. These tanks from which the farmers used to irrigate their paddy field, when, there was a scarcity of rain, have now almost come on a level with the paddy fields owing to the earth being washed in year by year, and they are not deep enough to hold the surplus water in reserve which flows down to the sea. In former times, the tanks were so deep that surplus water which was built up in the tanks used to remain there till the next rainy season comes and the farmers during the very hot months of March, April and May, used to bathe their sheep and other cattle for their health, especially the former that cannot pass through the hot season without such care and treatment at least once in a week. In former times every man who used to cultivate his fields was in possession of forty to fifty sheep. Now these animals have altogether disappeared and they are very rarely seen. In addition to the above the cattle used to find their drinking water in these tanks and even some green grass round the bounds of the tanks. Now the lot of these dumb creatures too, is very pathetic. They put their mouths into the sea water with disappointment, or wait near the walls for hours together till some one comes to bathe, to lick the water that flows down. Such is the lot of the farmer and his cattle now owing to this neglect.

## MANIAGAR'S ATTITUDE.

It will be seen these tanks served a doublefold purpose (first) for irrigating the fields during scarcity of rain, (second) for the use of the cattle for bathing and drinking during the dry season. These two objects have been defeated now; and the suffering caused thereby all round can be better imagined than described. The most astonishing part is the story told by the people that the present Maniagar is in the practice of prosecuting and fining the people for removing a little earth from these tanks. He wants his authority to be felt by the people or wants these tanks to go out of existence and to come up on a level with the surrounding paddy fields; which of these he means, no one knows.

## RESTORATION OF TANKS.

Therefore on behalf of the countless numbers of poverty stricken farmers and their thousands of dumb creatures, I humbly submit this appeal to the Hon'ble Member and our benign Government Agent to call for a return of these tanks from the Maniagar and to see something is done to deepen these tanks and to bring them to their original state at an early date.

## UNSPENT VOTE.

There are several Vidanes and Udayars in addition to the Maniagar to help the Government Agent. There is also, if I am not mistaken, the money voted by Government for the last two years under the Head, "Irrigation Extraordinary" although people in these parts have been subject to so much of hardship in this respect last year or year before last Rs. 20,000/- is remitted to have been left unspent out of the money voted for this work. I sincerely hope that Hon'ble Member and our Government Agent will do all in their power to improve the condition of these poor cultivators and their cattle and to earn their undying gratitude.

21/4/25

Yours in Service,  
A TRUE LOVER.

## NOTICE.

A plot of tobacco land measuring 32 ins. V. C. (more or less) in extent called Karambambanai, situated in the village of Unduvil and having the Jaffna-Kankesanthurai road as its eastern boundary, the property of the undersigned, is offered for sale. Offers will be received up to the 30th June 1925. For further particulars apply to

C. Nallatamby,  
Indian Govt. Pensioner

Uduvil, Chunnakam P.O.

2nd May 1925.

Mis. 641.

## THE NOURISHMENT

IN YOUR FOOD should not be wasted in the process of cooking. It is best preserved by cooking in the Best Cooking Arrangement, viz.

## RUKMANI COOKER

Ask for Descriptive Booklet FREE. Rice and four or five flavoured dishes of curry can be cooked to taste and perfection in an hour at less cost than now. The food retains its nourishment and flavour, the cost is less, and worry nil. Excellent for homes, bachelors, travellers, tourists, students, and families. Cooker for 2, 4, 6 and 8 persons at Rs. 8, 22, 27 and 33.

RUKMANI COOKER CO.,  
Rayapuram, MADRAS.

Y. 44.

(M. P. C.)

## Order Nisi.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5724.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Nagammah wife of Thambiah Markandu of Vaddukkodai West

Deceased.

Thambiah Markandu of Vaddukkodai West

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Markandu Balasubramaniam
2. Thayalnayagi daughter of Markandu
3. Markandu Krishnasamy
4. Subramaniam Kanapathippillai all of Vaddukkodai West

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, Respondents and that Letters of Administration be granted to the Petitioner to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on February 22, 1925, in the presence of Mr. P. Canapathippillai, Proctor, for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 3, 1925, having been read, it is ordered that the abovenamed 4th Respondent be appointed such Guardian-ad-litem, and it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Deceased issued to him unless the abovenamed Respondents or any others shall on or before March 12, 1925, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,

February 17, 1925.

District Judge.

Time to show cause extended till May 5, 1925.  
O. 855.

## Order Nisi.

### IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF TRINCOMALEE.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 89.

In the Matter of the Estate and Effects of the late Sivagampillai wife of S. Arambapillai of Batticaloa

Deceased.

1. M. Subramaniam Kandaya and
2. wife Parupatham of Paloly West

Petitioners.

Vs.

Subramaniam Arambapillai of Rogam, Batticaloa District

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners praying that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the 2nd Petitioner coming on for disposal before W. L. Murphy Esquire, District Judge, Trincomalee, on June 9, 1924, in the presence of Mr. S. Thiagarajah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioners and the affidavit of the 1st Petitioner dated May 24, 1924, having been read, it is ordered that the 2nd Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to her as daughter unless the Respondent or any other person shall appear before this Court on September 8, 1924, and state objection or show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

W. L. Murphy,

June 9, 1924.

District Judge.

Extended and reissued for March 9, 1925.

Extended to May 11, 1925.

O. 856.

## NO ANIMAL FAT

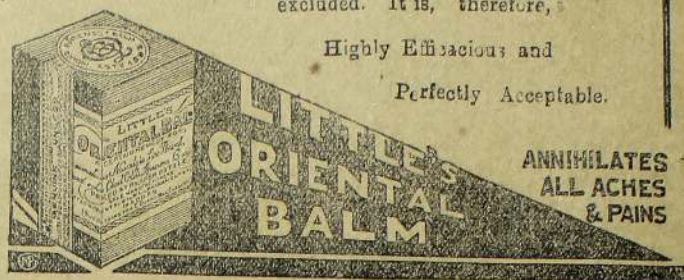
Will make a satisfactory Pain Balm. It may be easy to make a Balm with animal fat in it and it will be cheaper—but it will not satisfy the requirement of the people. Animal fat is repugnant in their feelings, and in the preparation of

## LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

this obnoxious animal fat has been carefully excluded. It is, therefore,

Highly Efficacious and

Perfectly Acceptable.



Y. 40 E.

5 L 25.

## Notice of Sale of Toddy Rents, Jaffna District.

Notice is hereby given that on May 28, 1925, at 1 p. m. the Government Agent for the Northern Province will put up to public auction at Jaffna Kachcheri the toddy rents of the Jaffna District per schedule annexed for a period of 12 months from July 1, 1925 to June 30, 1926, on the following conditions.

2. The highest bidder on being declared the purchaser, shall pay immediately to the Government Agent a sum equivalent to two months' rent as a security deposit and sign the conditions of sale and the contract furnishing necessary stamps therefor.

3. The Government Agent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning reason.

4. The conditions of sale and any further particulars may be obtained on application at the Jaffna Kachcheri.

C. RASANAYAGAM,  
for Govt. Agent, N. P.  
28th April 1925.

## TODDY TAVERNS 1925-26

### JAFFNA DISTRICT.

No.	DIVISION	LOCALITY OR RANGE.
1.	Jaffna	Passaiur-Columbuturai East
2.	do.	Chundikulai Tallalai
3.	do.	Karaiyur Chundikulai (Koyiatoddam)
4.	do.	Vannarponnai South East (Ariyakulam)
5.	do.	Vannarponnai South West
6.	do.	Thirunelveli East
7.	Valikamam West	Feriyavilam
8.	Pachchilappali	Sempalanpattu
9.	do.	Kilaly
10.	do.	Mukamalai
11.	Karaiobchay	Kandawalai
12.	Punakary	Tampirai
13.	do.	Madduviladu
14.	do.	Vinasodai (Kavatharimunal)
15.	Islands	Karamban East
16.	do.	Karamban West
17.	do.	Suruvil
18.	do.	Allaipiddy
19.	Delft	Delft West
20.	do.	Delft East

For palmyra season only, viz. from July 1, 1925 to August 31, 1925 and January 1 to June 30, 1926.

\* The Tavern will not be allowed within 1 mile of Delft Centre nor within 1 mile of Maviluturai Jetty and no trees within Delft Centre will be allowed for tapping.  
G. 499.

## Ceylon University College.

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Lecturer in Mathematics on a salary of £200 per annum with annual increments of £20 rising to a maximum salary of £500 per annum. Applicants should be Honours graduates in Mathematics of a recognised University or must have followed at a recognised institution a systematic course of instruction in Mathematics at least up to the Honours Part I standard of the University of London. Applicants should state the particular branches of Mathematics in which they have specialised. Applications with copies of testimonials in triplicate should reach the undersigned not later than May 30, 1925.

R. MARRS,  
Principal, University College.  
April, 1925.  
G. 498.

## TEAK.

We have received a fresh shipment of Teak

Sizes Length 6 to 30 feet.

Width 10 to 20 inches.

As we have a limited number of long logs will those of our customers who prefer long ones book their orders in time.

S. VEERACATHIPILLAI,  
Tondamadar.

## FOR SALE.

### COCONUT ESTATES AND PADDY FIELDS.

(In Valigamam West, Tenmarachi and Vadamaratchi.)

(1) Bearing Coconut Estate 480 lachams in extent at Punnalai in Chulipuram in the parish of Changanaai in Valigamam West. Fully planted with coconuts and palmyras. Bounded on the East by the coconut estate known as Sinnappa's estate and on the West by the sea beach. Ideal spot for sea side residence during both North-East and South-West monsoons.

(2) Coconut garden partly bearing, at Kaithadi—Navatkuli in the parish of Navatkuli in Tenmarachi. Extent about 30 lachams P. C. adjoining the road at 2 1/2 mile on the Navatkuli Tanankilappu Road. The land is suitable for residence.

(3) Paddy field adjoining the road at 2 1/2 mile on the Navatkuli—Tanankilappu Road extent about 100 lachams P. C.

Note. Lands Nos. 2 and 3 are on either side of the Main road and adjoin the Vannathiyar Culvert and Channel. They are within easy reach of the Navatkuli and Chavakachcheri Railway Stations. Valliamman Temple and Muruka Moorthi Temple are within 1/2 mile of the lands.

(4) PADDY FIELD at Virachi in Valvetty in the parish of Uduppiddy in Vadamarachi—about 75 lachams in extent.

The above mentioned properties will be sold by auction at or near the properties in June 1925 in small blocks to suit intending purchasers, unless before the date the properties are sold by private treaty. Send offers to and apply for further information to

C. Subramaniam Esqr.  
Proctor

Esplanade Jaffna.

or to S. Appadurai Esqr.  
Proctor

Valvetty, Valvettyturai.

or to V. Sanmugalingam Esqr.  
Surveyor

Irrupalai, Kopya.

Mis 632.

AUCTIONEER.

## What Some

### Prominent Customers Say!

S. W. DISSANAYAKE ESQ., D. E., F. C. J. R. I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficiency of their business, the varied and up-to-date character of their goods and their uniform courtesy. Their establishment fills a great need in Jaffna.

B. CONSTANTINE ESQ., C. C. S. We have dealt with the Jaffna Apothecaries Co. for 21 years and found them always very obliging and their goods of Uniform Excellent Quality. If you desire entire satisfaction get all your requirements from

THE JAFFNA APOTHECARIES CO.

Y. 43.

Merchants.

Printed and published by S. Ampikalagan, for the Proprietors at the Saiya Prakash Press, Jaffna.