

# The Hindu Organ.

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ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1839.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XL—NO 76

JAFFNA, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1929

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Q. 115.

### NOTICE.

The under mentioned Government timber lying at depots mentioned below will be sold by public auction on the spot by the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division, Jaffna, in the different dates noted against each depot:

(a) Jaffna Depot, on Wednesday, April 17 1929 at 9 30 a. m.

Lot I. 75 palu logs.

(b) Mankulam Depot, on Tuesday, April 23, 1929, at 9 30 a. m.

Lot I. 100 palu logs.

For further particulars please see notice appearing in Govt. Gazette No. 7702 of March 27, 1929 J. D. Ranganathan,  
Conservator of Forests.

Office of the Conservator of Forests  
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Q. 1088

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JAFFNA, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1929.

## OLD BOYS' DAY AT JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE

THE JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE is a national institution. It stands to-day as the monument of the first fruit of Hindu enterprise in the field of English education. The names of its founders who first conceived the idea of opening a Hindu English school and carried it into successful execution notwithstanding the stress of financial difficulties and opposition of foreign religious bodies deserve to be emblazoned in letters of gold in the annals of Hindu education. From small beginnings it has grown into a full-fledged college and is regarded as one of the largest institutions in the Island. Many an old boy who has left its portals during the last forty years is holding to day position of trust and responsibility in various walks of life. Yet it is a matter for regret that the Old Boys' Association of the premier Hindu college with such noble traditions should have failed to function for many years. The magician's wand of the new Principal was needed to restore it to life. Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Proctor, S. C., an old boy of the College, remarked that the Association had fallen on evil days for some years. In our opinion not merely the Old Boys' Association but even the College itself had to pass through a period of apathy and stagnation. We need not inquire into the causes which contributed to such state of affairs. They should be left to be determined by the future historian of the Hindu College. When the Old Boys' Association did function it was a great power for good. The amount of money collected by it for the benefit of the College in a short space of three years constitutes the best evidence of what the Hindu College old boys can do if they should only be made to set their hands to the plough.

Recently the College has begun to pulsate with new life and vigour. The influence of the new awakening can be seen not only in the activities of the College but in the abiding interest which the old boys have begun to take in its progress. We owe this largely to the slow, silent, but steady and vigorous work of the new Principal, Mr. V. R. Venkataraman. He is one of us. He is an orthodox Hindu who can be depended upon to give effect to the principles and ideals which the College stands for. We are sure that under his guidance a new and prosperous era is dawning for the College.

At the business meeting some important matters were discussed and resolutions were passed. The Principal in his speech referred to the need of founding free scholarships for poor students. Nearly twenty per cent of the students in the College are either free students or those who receive concession rates in the matter of school fees. This is indeed a large number which is bound to prove a heavy strain on the finances of the College. The management deserves to be complimented for such generous attitude towards the poor Hindu students. It is not becoming to the Hindu public or the old boys to tax the management for such charitable purposes. The Principal has shown an opening for the philanthropy of the old boys. If a permanent endowment for free scholarships is not practicable individual offers for maintaining free students will relieve the management of a part of its burden in this matter.

Another subject the importance of which needs to be emphasised is the collection of a permanent endowment fund for the College. It is proposed to collect a lakh of rupees and a representative committee has been appointed to take action in the matter. If the work of the Association in the past should be taken as a criterion to judge its success in the future we can say without any fear of contradiction that the collection of a lakh of rupees is no herculean task to the old boys of the College. The memory of this writer goes back to the days of Mr. B. Sanjiva Rao when the Old Boys' Association did not fall on evil days but was at the height of its glory. It was at this time that a substantial sum was collected by the old boys which enabled the management to acquire a large acreage of land at Kukkuvil. What is now needed to accomplish this great

undertaking is the genuine spirit of service and sacrifice as pointed out in an excellent speech by the Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy. It is a speech that should be studied by every Hindu and by every lover of his country and religion. The days of talk are now past. Time has come for action. Let the Hindu public emerge from the mire of talk and do something, a worthy something, for the cause of Hindu education. If the branch Associations at Colombo and Malaya should co-operate with the parent Association it goes without saying that in a couple of years the amount appealed for will be forthcoming.

## LOCAL & GENERAL.

**JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE:**—As usual the school vacation during this season of the year is the longest in Ceylon. The Jaffna Hindu College broke for the New Year on Friday last. The next term begins on the 13th of May next.

**OFFICIAL:**—Mr. H. S. M. Hoare is to be in addition to his own duties, Asst. Govt. Agent, Jaffna District, for the months of April, May and June, 1929.

—Mr. R. Chintamani, Chief Clerk, Jaffna Kachcheri, is to act as Extra O. A. from April 5 to 22.

**JUDICIAL:**—Mr. K. Kanagasabay, Crown Proctor, is to act as Asst. District Judge, etc. Jaffna during the absence of Mr. James Joseph, from March 26 to April 11.

—Mr. S. Alsasundaram is to act as District Judge etc. Chilaw and Puttalam during the absence of Mr. M. A. Arulanandam from April 15 to 21, 1929.

—Mr. S. Subramanian is to act as Police Magistrate and Commissioner of Requests, Pt. Pedro and Chavakachcheri, from March 28 to April 2.

—Mr. J. N. C. Thiruchelvam is to act Municipal Magistrate, Colombo, during the absence on leave of Mr. M. Joseph from March 25, 1929 for about 2 months.

**PERSONAL:**—Mudaliyar V. Kanagasabay, Station Master of Jaffna, has sent in his papers for retirement and will be leaving the service shortly.

—Mr. G. Rajadurai B.A., has returned from London and is now staying at "Amirtha Vasa", Neelavadiy, Vannarpinnai. Mr. Rajadurai proceeded to England having obtained the University Scholarship in Arts. He has specialised in Accounts and is reported to have been appointed as Assistant Accountant, Medical Department, Colombo.

**REDUCED RLY. PARCEL RATES:**—Last Wednesday's Gazette notifies that (a) perishables, such as live poultry, impounded vegetables, yams etc., newspapers, and library books; (b) country grown vegetables etc. will be conveyed by passenger trains at half and quarter parcel rates respectively.

**LAND SALES IN THE NORTH:**—The Govt. Agent, Northern Province, will put to auction etc., on Friday, May 10, 1929, at the sale bungalow, Jaffna Kachcheri, thirty-three allotments of land situated in the Vadamaratchi and Karachchi divisions.

**HOSPITAL AT KAYTS:**—We learn that the buildings for the Kayts Hospital are nearing completion and that by September next the Hospital would be open for the use of the public.

**GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:**—Consequent to the absence on leave of Mr. H. R. Cottle, Government Printer, from March 27, Mr. A. C. Richards and Mr. E. Selayah have been appointed to act as Govt. Printer and Asst. Govt. Printer respectively.

**I. G. P.:**—Mr. A. G. Gottlieb, Deputy I. G. P., C. I. D., is to act as Inspector-General of Police during the absence of Mr. H. L. D. Wiggins from March 27.

**A PUBLIC LECTURE:**—Under the auspices of the Gandhi Free Library and Reading Room a public lecture was delivered at the Saivepragasa Vidyasalai, Moisi, by Mr. M. Balasundaram, B. A., B. Sc., (Mr. S. H. Perimpanayagam who was to speak being ill) on "பெரிய நாயகம் சிறந்த பொருள் தருகிறது, தந்தையாணியும் தனி சிறந்தவனே," on Wednesday evening, 20th March, 1929.

**SREE RAMAKRISHNA'S BIRTHDAY:**—The ninety-fourth birthday celebrations of Sree Ramakrishna Paramahansa took place at the R. K. Mission Vaideeswara Vidyasalai, Var. West, on Sunday, March 24. Bajana, Special Poojah and Music were the items for the morning session. In the afternoon a public meeting was held presided over by Srimate Swami Vipulanda. Messrs. K. S. Ramaswami Aiyer, M. A. L. T., Editor, "Sree Ramakrishna Vijayam", and C. Arulambalam, Advocate, were the speakers. At about 7 p. m. a decorated picture of the Paramahansa was taken round Vannarpinnai in procession with music.

## Jaffna Hindu College.

### OLD BOYS' SOCIAL.

#### REORGANISING THE ASSOCIATION.

The Jaffna Hindu College Old Boys Association which was inactive for many years has at last been revived through the efforts of Mr. V. R. Venkataraman M. A. Principal of the College, and of some of the old boys.

In response to a general invitation for a Social by the Principal, a large number of the old boys met in the College on Friday the 29th ultimo. From 6.30 o'clock in the morning very interesting items were gone through. There were Tennis tournament, Volley-ball and Basket ball matches, the staff and the present students meeting the old boys in all the games. In the evening there was a disguise competition among the present boys of the College who gave much amusement to the large gathering of old boys and wellwishers present. There was much enthusiasm all round and the College quadrangle presented a very lively appearance. Light refreshments were served at 6.30 p. m. those present assembled in the main hall downstairs which was tastefully decorated befitting the occasion.

#### RESUSCITATING THE O. B. A.

The Principal then called upon Mr. Duraiswamy to speak.

The Principal, Mr. Venkataraman, occupied the chair. Others accommodated with him on the platform were Mudir A. Naganathar, J. P. U. P. M. the President of the Board of Directors, Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy, the Manager, and Mr. N. Selvadurai, the late Principal of the College.

The proceedings commenced with the singing of Thevaram.

The Principal in welcoming the old boys said that he was very glad to see a large number of them present there not merely to grace the occasion, in the conventional sense of the term, but to prove to the world the greater glory of the College (applause). In the name of the College as its Principal, he extended a most cordial welcome to one and all. He did not wish to make a speech for he believed that a speech was out of place or out of taste on such an occasion. The object of the Social was to bring together the old boys and to resuscitate the Old Boys' Association. That would be a bright day in the annals of the Jaffna Hindu College (applause). It was a very happy occasion. He felt his heart almost dilating with pride and satisfaction.

Mr. Duraiswamy said that when Mr. Venkataraman asked him to say a few words on the occasion he (the speaker) told the Principal that though he was compelled under circumstances to speak, he was not a lover of talking. Whenever he stood up in the Legislative Council, he always felt that he always talked and talked. There was no room for action. So many used to ask him to speak. It was against his instinct to speak. But the request came in the nature of a command and he complied with it.

#### MORE OF ACTION AND THE LESS OF TALK.

He said that it was no doubt a happy day. They were there to resuscitate the Old Boys' Association. Those who were privileged to see the activities of the College on the previous day and on that day could not have two feelings. Those who witnessed the beautiful performance (the staging of "Julius Caesar" at the Royal Theatre) the previous night could not but admire the boys and teachers for the fine presentation they gave. They could not expect to do the wonderful. There were symptoms. They were competent to rise to the highest pinnacle of fame. That day he saw the boys assembled in the grounds exhibiting their heart and impulse, by the various sports and games, representing different walks of life. One was indeed pleased to see that liveliness in the boys of the Hindu College. He found before him representative and leading men of their community who had come there to grace the occasion. The Old Boys' Association would extend its hearty co-operation in the work undertaken by the College. He was not competent to say anything as a word of advice. Teaching or advising was very unpalatable. He never saw any one improve by advice. One must advise oneself; one must take the reins oneself. He never pretended to advise boys words never helped.

**NEEDS OF THE INSTITUTION.**  
Continuing the speaker said that as they looked around them they would see what the needs of an institution of that kind were. They saw around them vast possibilities and duties that had been cast on their shoulders in this world of toil and struggle. They would see around them opportunities for service. If they walked along the roads they would see the condition of their country and of its people.

#### COUNTRY'S FALLEN STATE

The speaker here paused for a while unable to express himself, having been moved perhaps by the fallen condition of his country men, with tears in his eyes, he resumed and in a trembling voice, said that those words unexpressed were more powerful than all other words expressed. That was all he could say on that occasion. Each one individually felt around them a tremendous force; if that could not influence them how could they expect a weak and unsteady man to give them any words of advice.

#### SPIRIT OF SERVICE.

Continuing the speaker said, that he was so glad that the spirit was there, that spirit of service in the College, among the members of the staff. They were all indebted to the Principal for the great disinterested service and for his diligence in the

Continued up.

## Gandhiji Fined One Rupee.

FOREIGN CLOTH BON FIRE SEQUEL.

### APPEAL TO BE MADE TO HIGH COURT.

Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. K. S. Roy and three others, charged with disobeying an order issued by the Police Commissioner in connection with the Shradhananda Park foreign cloth bon fire, were convicted and fined one rupee each.

It is understood that an appeal will be preferred at the High Court against the sentence.

#### FINES PAID.

Gandhiji had instructed his counsel that it would be impossible to pay, if he was fined at all. The amount of fine Rs. 5 for the five accused, was subsequently paid by a pleader on behalf of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

—Hindu Calling—

## Ceylon Medical College.

### RESULTS OF MARCH EXAM.

#### FINAL EXAMINATION.

First Class.—None. Second Class.—None. Ordinary Passes.—None.

The following complete the Examination:—S. Rajah, C. E. Weyakeralah, J. L. C. Pothis, and R. Somasundaram.

The above named candidates have fulfilled the requirements for the License in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery.

#### SECOND PROFESSIONAL PART II.

The following are among those who have passed the above Exam. First Class.—Messrs. P. Kula-sloghe and J. R. C. Tambimuttu, Second Class.—Mr. A. Velupillai.

#### SECOND PROFESSIONAL PART I.

Mr. S. M. Olegsekaram passed in Pathology. FIRST PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATION: Mr. C. Kanaivel completes the examination, SECOND AFOHEGABER'S EXAM.

First Class.—None. Second Class.—Messrs. V. Sivapathasundaram, and S. Nagalingam are among the four who have passed the above Exam. Ordinary Passes.—None.

The following pass in the subjects stated:—Mr. T. Chelliah, B. Surgery and Midwifery; Mr. M. Kanagasabay, Hospital Forms.

#### FIRST AFOHEGABER'S EXAM.

First Class.—None. Second Class.—None. Ordinary Passes.—The following are among those who have passed the above Exam.—Messrs. V. Kanther, S. Somasundaram, & L. Sargaspillai.

#### Continued.

work that had failed to his lot in that strange land. He (the speaker) was certain that the work of the staff and of the boys would receive the encouragement and support from a most winning and loving community in Jaffna. The love of the Hindus would respond and when it responded, surely there would not be any want for the institution. He was speaking not only with particular reference to money. It could be got. But he meant that co-operation, sympathy, encouragement, that desire to forgive one's shortcomings, always there were shortcomings in human life, and that readiness to apply self-sacrificing activities. In that spirit of co-operation would the people of a country work for the uplift of their nation. The future of the country depended on them.

Turning the Principal the speaker said "Oh, you can rest assured that your work will be shared by all members of your staff and those lovers of the institution who are here, and who are not here and they will extend their hearty co-operation in the great work undertaken in our midst."

The Chairman then called upon Mr. T. Muttusamy, Advocate, to speak.

Mr. Muttusamy thanked the organisers of the function and said that the Old Boys' Association had been inactive for some years. The bond of brotherhood that bound them, the old boys, had not been there for a long time. The Madras branch of the Old Boys' Association with Mr. C. N. Devarejuni as its Secretary and Mr. K. Aiyadurai had been doing very good work till 1914 or 1915. They presented the College a large number of books on various subjects. The Old Boys' Association in Colombo was not wanting in enthusiasm. With Mr. Nallanthas as Secretary, the Association had done good work. There had been a fine function at which Mr. Selvadurai the then Principal was present. The Old Boys' move many presents to the Principal and a group photograph was taken. The Colombo branch was still keeping on, and the present Secretary got up a grand function only last week to which the present Principal and the late Principal were invited. In his opinion the noble Tamil Slogan "செந்தமிழ் வித்யை இன்றாகிலும்" was worth putting into practice. If there was a God then that teacher was equally to him in the eyes of the student. The speaker had the privilege of having sat at the feet of Mr. Selvadurai the retired Principal; he (the speaker) had his first lessons in English from the late and beloved Principal. His (Mr. Selvadurai's) outstanding work in the cause of education had been recognised by the King who had conferred on him the title of B. L. E. It was the will of God that he should die in retirement and not in harness. The speaker wished him many more years of happy life.

Continuing the speaker said that the spirit of rallying round that Alma Mater had been found wanting. They must now muster forces and resuscitate the Old Boys' Association and do something for their Alma Mater. Some years ago the Association was doing good work. They worked very hard to get a playground for the College. They staged three plays and bought a piece of land somewhere near Trincomalee. That could not meet the purpose. Now at least the speaker hoped, there would be that spirit of brotherhood and they would all join in bringing up their institution to which they owed their education.

A welcome song was then sung by four boys of the College. It was followed by a variety entertainment.

(To be continued.)



## INFLUENCE OF AGRICULTURE

The following is the full text of a lecture delivered by Mr. W. P. A. Cooke, Divisional Agricultural Officer, Jaffna, at the annual general meeting of the Geographical Association, Jaffna Branch, on Wednesday the 27th ultimo:—

The purpose of this study is to determine what influence, if any, the quantity and quality of the food supply has had on the history of the Orient since 1500 A. D., as it is well known that the introduction of new plants and the widespread distribution of domestic animals have had an enormous influence on the direction and progress of the Occident.

In studying this subject, a peep into the past and several other allied questions like geographosituation, climate, people, etc., were examined to receive lights on several problems which could not otherwise be understood.

The area under review is the territory between 50° and 150° east longitude and 10° south latitude and 50° north latitude. The countries with their area and population are as follows:—

Name.	Sq. miles.	Population.
Aden	80	46,000
Afghanistan	550,000	6,380,000
Arabian and N. India	3,180	26,833
Bahrein Islands	215	110,000
Baluchistan	134,000	831,000
Bhutan	20,000	850,000
Brunei	4,000	82,000
Ceylon	25,400	4,757,398
China	4,300,000	438,566,868
Czechoslovakia	84,000	17,412,800
East Indian Islands including Banca, Billiton, Borneo, Celebes, Java, and S. Sumatra	785,000	47,000,000
F. M. S. of China	313,668	16,940,220
F. M. S. of India	200	269,579
Hong Kong	385	648,150
Indian Empire	1,800,000	315,150,800
Japan	375,900	55,981,140
Kachin	200	192,000
Malaya		
(a) Straits Settlements	1,619	864,858
(b) Federated Malay States	27,971	1,351,541
(c) Protected "	23,605	1,051,000
Nepal	54,000	5,639,000
Gaw Guinea	160,000	401,000
Oman	82,000	500,000
Perla	628,000	10,000,000
Philippine Islands	114,000	10,350,600
Sarawak	42,000	600,000
Shantung	55,970	25,810,000
Siam	195,000	8,224,000
Taiwan (Formosa)	13,600	8,698,000

Figures were taken from Rand McNally's new atlas and compared with the figures in the "Handbook of Agricultural Statistics," published by the International Institute of Agriculture.

Among the countries mentioned above, I had the opportunity to study India and China more intensively than the others. It is generally recognised that these two countries, together with Persia (the plateau of Iran), before 1500, had a more settled form of agriculture, and the inhabitants were perhaps more prosperous and civilized than the people of Europe. These countries had a greater variety of cultivated plants, the same animals of Agricultural importance as used anywhere in the world and a greater variety of commercial products. India, at this period, was the wealthiest country in the world. Medieval Europe had just come in contact with India and was possessed with an intense desire to establish trade relations in agricultural produce and manufactured goods with her. It was this great incentive which led these people to undertake extremely risky ventures to find new routes to India. It was these ventures, which happily for Europe and indirectly for the rest of the world, led to the discovery of America in 1492. It was this spirit of adventure of the people of Europe; this desire to possess wealth; and this spirit of achieving fame and name to himself and country which gave Europe a new life, a renewed development in material prosperity and a new place in the leadership of the world.

The history of development in the various fields of activities in Europe, and agricultural in particular, is well known; whereas the relative position of these ancient countries is shrouded in mystery or is not generally understood by westerners.

Let us now begin our examination of these countries from various aspects and find out the factors which are responsible for their present position and what is in store for them.

## Geographic Influence.

## THE COAST LINE COMPARED WITH THE AREA:

"Asia has 1 mile of coast to 459 square miles of surface. Africa has 1 mile of coast to 623 square miles of surface. Europe has 1 mile of coast to 156 square miles of surface. North America has 1 mile of coast to 228 square miles of surface. South America has 1 mile of coast to 376 square miles of surface. Africa is the most simple; it is a body without members, a tree without branches. Asia is a mighty trunk, the numerous members of which, however, make only one fifth of its mass. In Europe the members overrule the principal body, the branches cover the trunk; the peninsula form almost one-third of its entire surface. Africa is closed to the ocean; Asia opens only its margin; Europe surrounds entirely to it, and is the most accessible of all the countries. It is thus the continent most open to the sea, for foreign connections, at the same time that it is the most individualized, and the richest in local and independent districts."

Exposition: The first Co-operative Central Bank in Ceylon has been formed in Jaffna. The capital has been fixed at five lakhs. No current deposits will be accepted. The interest on deposits for six months is to be 3½ per cent, for a year, 4 per cent—per annum. Loans will be given to Co-operative Societies at 6 per cent per annum. Mr. W. K. H. Campbell has given his blessing to the organization, borrowing from which, he says, will be of greater advantage to Co-operative Societies than borrowing from Government as Government does not and scientifically or co-operatively—does not understand what co-operation is.

The meeting for the formation of a Co-operative Central Bank was held on Monday the 18th inst. at the Sales Bungalow, Jaffna. Mr. A. A. Ward, Treasurer, American Ceylon Mission, was voted to the chair. Mr. Ward briefly introduced Mr. W. K. H. Campbell, Joint Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies to the gathering.

Mr. Campbell expressed his pleasure at being able to be present on such an important occasion as the formation of a Central Bank in Jaffna. Although the Societies have been growing in Co-operative consciousness, their development has hitherto depended on Government aid. But this is a great disadvantage to the Societies.

REVENUE MEETS EXPENDITURE. "The last few years have been prosperous years to Government. Last Saturday I went down to Colombo to attend a meeting summoned by his Excellency the Governor to consider the estimates for next year and that was a very depressing meeting. The Governor, the Colonial Secretary and the Treasurer were all making a noise like a very poor man. The gist of the discussion was that our expenditure was going very very fast and had caught up the Revenue and that it was time to stretch. It was distressingly obvious that it would be difficult for the Government to give any loans during the next financial year. Naturally I felt that it was going to affect the growing Co-operative Movement in this country. It seems perfectly obvious that we are coming to a stage when the Government will say, 'We can give you no more money.' If the amount is not increased, all our developments are going to stop and our growth curtailed.

WATERFALLS: India possesses a large number of waterfalls in the Himalayas and the western and eastern ghats. It has, thus, a potential developing power. She has just turned her attention in this direction and results have become visible. MINERALS: Though minerals do not come under agriculture directly, they have a far reaching influence on the food supply. Labour saving machinery is impossible without iron or steel. Transportation is impossible without road metal, steamers or trains, which consume a vast amount of coal and iron. Communication where electricity plays an important part will be impossible. Manufacturing of raw materials into consumptive articles will not be possible. A country, under modern conditions, which does not possess a supply of minerals has little hope of growth. These Asiatic countries—India, China and Malaya—possess all the minerals in abundance. Persia, Burma and Mesopotamia contain vast quantities of mineral oils. Judging from reports of these countries by various writers, they have a great future.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL: This subject has attracted the attention of many writers. Perhaps undue importance has been attributed to climatic influences. Some writers have gone so far as to say that it is the greatest single factor. They associate the progress of civilization northward and westward with climate. According to their reasoning, the Asiatic countries have small chances to rise to the civilization of the present day as found at isotherm of 50°.

The most popular work on "climatic factor" is contributed by Huntington. He claims that for mental vigor the optimum is around 40°F. and for physical vigor at 60°F. Associated with this he adds changes in temperature from day to day, season to season, wind movements and storms. From his viewpoint an explanation is found for the use of the fan by the Chinese and the "Punka" in India. (To be continued.)

COLOMBO MUSEUM:—A litter of five jackal cubs and four flamingoes are reported to be added to the Zoo at the Colombo Museum. The birds were obtained from Central India. DEATH OF A LAWYER JUDGE:—The death took place at Kandy on Tuesday last of Mr. Hermann A. Loos, retired District Judge of Colombo, after a long illness. Mr. Loos was a Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple and an Advocate of the Supreme Court. He was a Crown Counsel, then a District Judge and later acted on more than one occasion as Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court. He was too a nominated member of the Legislative Council.

DEFAMATION SUIT AGAINST AN EDITOR:—In the District Court of Jaffna a defamation suit has been instituted against Brahma Sree R. S. Ragnathapillai, Managing Editor of *Sothidapariyalini* the Vernacular weekly published at Kakkavil. The plaintiff is Brahma Sree S. Subramaniya Sastri of Thumpalai. The case will be called on the 12th inst. for the filing of answer by the defendant.

## Co-Operation in Jaffna.

## FLOATING OF A CENTRAL BANK.

## TAKES THE LEAD IN CEYLON.

The first Co-operative Central Bank in Ceylon has been formed in Jaffna. The capital has been fixed at five lakhs. No current deposits will be accepted. The interest on deposits for six months is to be 3½ per cent, for a year, 4 per cent—per annum. Loans will be given to Co-operative Societies at 6 per cent per annum. Mr. W. K. H. Campbell has given his blessing to the organization, borrowing from which, he says, will be of greater advantage to Co-operative Societies than borrowing from Government as Government does not and scientifically or co-operatively—does not understand what co-operation is.

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If that happens, any District which has a Central Co-operative Bank will go on but others will stop. For that reason, I am particularly glad we have come to this stage of establishing a Bank in Jaffna. This district has responded more readily than the others. Originally when I came here there was the greatest suspicion but I am glad to say that that attitude has changed. I am ordinarily speaking made to realize that I am doing something to help you. GOVERNMENT NOT CO-OPERATOR. "Well, I hope you will shortly reap the fruits of your faith and energy and laugh heartily at the difficulties which others will suffer. Dependence on the Government is a great disadvantage. When it feels inconvenient to help, it can cut off loans altogether. When it does lend, it does not lend scientifically or co-operatively. It has not got an organization intended solely for lending money to Co-operative Societies. It does not understand what co-operation is. "When a Co-operative Society wants money, the Government lends the required amount say on March 13th of a certain year and does not compel the Society to repay the full amount. At the end of the first year the Society has to pay back the interest on the loan plus one tenth of the principal and then every succeeding year one tenth of the loan and together with the interest has to be paid. That is a very convenient system for the Government because it involves not much of clerical work. "But this system is not suitable for Co-operative Societies. Recently I have been inundated by letters from Co-operative Societies in various parts of the country complaining that they have to pay back the loans at a time when they are not in a position to do so. Most of these loans have to be repaid by the sale of the agricultural produce. It would be more convenient for the Societies to make payments after the harvest. "Another thing is, it frequently happens that the Societies during a certain part of the year have no use at all for the money borrowed by them. The proper thing to do is to repay the money and borrow it when you want it. According to Government regulations money paid back cannot be borrowed without being re-voted the following year. The result is that Societies keep this money, pay interest all the time even when they do not need it. That represents a very great loss indeed when you survey the operation of the Societies. "I am or rather was a Government official till I became a co-operator. I am the last to deny that the Government is a slow moving organization. When you are dealing with a central bank you will get the money more quickly and more easily. Continued on page 4.

## Noted Hindu Hours and Days.

## DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1929.

(FROM THE 19TH DAY OF PUNJANI OR VIPAVA 1 TO THE 18TH DAY OF CHITHIRAI OR SUKHLA) Sivalankana Saka 1851-52 Katiyaatham, 5030 81.

RAHU KALAM.			
Monday	7.30 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	
Tuesday	9.00 " "	10.30 " "	
Wednesday	10.30 " "	12.00 noon	
Thursday	12.00 noon	1.30 p.m.	
Friday	1.30 p.m.	3.00 " "	
Saturday	3.00 " "	4.30 " "	
Sunday	4.30 " "	6.00 " "	

The Dragon's Head (Rahu) eclipses the Sun causing loss of light and vitality and therefore important undertakings should not be commenced at the hours stated above.

	April.
Ashdhami	2
Navami	3
Pirathosam	7
New Moon	9
Santhira Varushappirappu	10
Santhira Suthitham	"
Karthikai	12
Sukhlai Varushappirappu	13
(Hindu New Year dawn at 6.27 o'clock on Saturday morning)	
Nalloru Kandaswamy Temple Special Festival	"
Maruthady Venayagay Temple Car Festival	"
Ashdhami	Paris of 16 & 17
Navami (Sri Rama)	" 17 & 18
Edappayamam	" 20
Pirathosam	" 21
Nervely Kandaswamy Temple Car Festival	22
Vannai Veeraswami Annual Pongal	"
Full Moon (Sukhlai Pournami)	23

CO-OPERATION IN MALAYA:—The ninth half-yearly general meeting of the Malay-Pangudative Lykia Sargam would have been held on Sunday last at the Vivekananda Ashrama, Kuala Lumpur. The following items were among those on the Agenda:—Minutes of the last general meeting, ninth half-yearly report and statement of accounts, election of office-bearers, history of the Sargam, election of a Pandit for the hostel, and lecture on "Sargam" by Mr. S. Kesavathipillai, Ayurvedic Physician, Pangudative.

SCHOOLBOYS' PATHETIC FLIGHT:—A sad accident is reported to have occurred at St. Lavinia in Thursday last the victims being two school boys. It appears that Mast. Selvadurai, son of Mr. Nevins Selvadurai, student at St. Thomas' College, was riding on a push cycle with a mate of his on pillion, when he struck against a man carrying molten lead for soldering work. Both the boys fell from the cycle and got severely burned consequent to the molten lead poured on to them.

PUISNE JUDGE SWEARS IN:—Mr. L. M. Maarten, District Judge, Colombo, was sworn in a Puisne Judge on Wednesday morning, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench, created by the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Garvin, Senior Puisne Judge.

MALAYAN PENSIONERS IN JAFFNA:—The first general meeting of the Malayan Pensioners' Society, Jaffna, will be held on Wednesday the 3rd inst. commencing at 11.30 a.m. at the Sales Bungalow, Kakkavil, Jaffna, when the following agenda will be gone through:—Confirmation of the minutes of the inaugural meeting held on the 2nd ultimo, consideration and adoption of the rules drafted by the Sub-committee, and election of office bearers.

## THE MAILS.

(G. P. O. Colombo.)

## RECEIPTS.

London Mails per the O. L. "Osterley" are due on Saturday, April 6; and per the P. & O. "Morea" on Saturday, April 13.

Straits and China Mails per the O. S. K. "Hawin Maru" and the N. Y. K. "Sado Maru" are due today (Monday); per the N. Y. K. "Hakozaki Maru" on Wednesday, April 3; and per the R. L. "Indrapoera" on Thursday, April 4.

## DESPATCHES.

London Mails per the O. L. "Ormonde" will close on Wednesday, April 3; and per the R. L. "Indrapoera" on Thursday, April 4.

Straits and China Mails per the N. Y. K. "Katori Maru" will close on Wednesday, April 3; and per the S. M. N. "Prins der Nederlanden" on Saturday April 6.

## WANTED.

An energetic working partner who could give a Cash Security of Rs. 1000/- to push on the wholesale sale of best Ceylon Tea and Coffee etc., in the N. P. To start with, a monthly pay of Rs. 30/- and commission of 3% on all sales.

Apply to "Tea"

C/o The Hindu Ogan,

Jaffna.

Mis. 1419.



## Co-Operation in Jaffna

Continued from page 3.  
CENTRAL BANK.

"I come down to practical politics. What happened so far is this: Somewhere about August last, a public meeting was held here and it was resolved that a central bank be established. A Committee was appointed which among other things, framed the bye-laws and made inquiries as to the amount of money that would be needed by the Societies. That Committee has done a great deal of work and has reached a stage when it has become feasible to start this bank. Working capital, rates of interest and available deposits have been estimated.

"I propose to acquaint you with the most important recommendations by the Committee. At the close of this meeting, I suggest that certain of you who have come here empowered to sign on behalf of your Societies to do so. There are also some public spirited gentlemen who have stood with us and given us their support. Quite a number of people indicated their willingness to subscribe Rs. 1,000 each. I dare say that at that stage, we thought they were doing glorious work and all credit to them. To day the situation is quite different. We can easily raise ten times the capital required. So that naturally these gentlemen will be the first individuals who will have the claim to buy shares in the bank, others may join later.

## NOT SPECULATIVE BUSINESS.

"Now you must understand that the spare capital must vary with the working capital. Your Committee has adopted the ratio of 8 to 1. Now you will understand, if you have every large share capital, we will have to pay high dividends. This bank is not an institution to which capitalists can invest their money for obtaining high dividends. This central bank will be an institution of limited liability.

"Most people have certain money they wish to gamble with which they put into rubber shares and other business ventures. Out of that they may make very good profit or lose all. Most prudent people will like to keep a certain share of their money in a safe investment. That is the type of people to which this bank caters. The money which a man cannot afford to lose, he puts in this bank. He knows whatever fails, this bank will never fail.

## IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

"Now the commercial banks which one sees in Colombo are housed in fine buildings within which behind shining brass railings sit highly paid European Assistants. Further away on a throne-like seat a gentleman with a crown on his head very much like my friend Mudaliyar Naganathan. Now banks like these are business institutions. But from time to time banks like these have failed though rarely. Never in the history of the world, has anyone who has placed his money in the Co-operative Banks lost his deposits. In India they are doing work for nearly 25 years. There is at least 67 crores of rupees in these banks and societies. And so far nobody has lost any money. Going further away, in Germany, they have in existence for nearly 60 years. There too not a single depositor has lost his money, the principal reason being that these banks do a simple specialised form of banking. They do not touch anything dangerous or speculative. They lend not to individuals but to Co-operative Credit Societies which are solid securities.

## FIVE LAKHS CAPITAL.

"Now the bye-laws as a whole I will not trouble to read. We will read these in detail to those who will later sign. The principal object of the bank is to carry on the business of banking and lend to Co-operative Societies. The members are registered Co-operative Societies and Unions in the Jaffna District together with a limited number of individual members. The Managing Committee elects these members. It is a limited liability company where a member if he loses anything will lose his share and deposit.

"We propose to fix the capital at 5 lakhs but we are not in a position to use all that now. We estimate to use nearly a lakh. On the 8 to 1 basis we cannot issue shares for more than Rs. 12,500 at present. The first claim will be given to the societies. We want before long every society to be affiliated to the bank. That will absorb Rs. 7,500 leaving aside Rs. 5,000 to individual shareholders with a limit of shareholding of Rs. 1,000. That is because we don't want one man or a small group to control the holding of shares.

## ONE MAN—ONE VOTE.

"As regards the function of individuals, the ideal Co-operative Bank would consist of Co-operative Societies only with no individuals at all. But in this instance it is proposed to include individuals who have business experience and banking capacity, men who are locked up as to honest and shrewd men, as at present the members of Co-operative Societies are mostly from rural areas with no business experience.

"The great co-operative principle 'one man one vote' applies to this bank. In a Co-operative Society, a rich man with Rs. 200 of shares has only one vote just as poor man with Rs. 2 worth of shares. Similarly this institution is individualistic and not capitalistic. The management vests in a Board of Directors, the idea is to have four directors

Continued on p.

## INDIAN &amp; FOREIGN

DEATH OF AN INDIAN PRINCE:—The Maharajah of Bhopal who was lying ill at New Delhi died on Wednesday last.

FAMINE IN CHINA:—Over 16,000,000 persons are suffering from famine in China.

CANE FIRE AT HAVANA:—Cane fires have caused considerable damage to Havana sugar crop.

GERMAN CASH SHORTAGE:—Germany is reported to be suffering from a "temporary lack of cash" and needs 5,000,000,000 marks, to meet the urgent expenditure.

TO PREVENT SPURIOUS KHADDAR:—Fundit Motilal Nehru is to introduce a Khaddar Protection Bill, with the object of preventing the manufacture of spurious Khaddar misleading the buyers.

DONATION FOR FEMALE EDUCATION:—A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been endowed for the furtherance of female education, by Dewan Bahadur Chandra Sekhara Iyer, Retired Chief Judge of the Mysore Chief Court.

CHARGE AGAINST COMMUNISTS:—Under the authority of the Government of India a complaint has been laid against 81 alleged communists in various parts of India on a charge under section 121 of the Penal Code (conspiracy to deprive His Majesty of the sovereignty of British India).

EXCHANGING BLOWS IN THE ASSEMBLY:—There were stormy scenes at the Legislative Assembly when the Finance Bill was at the second reading. As the members were leaving the Chamber late in the night on the 20th inst. Mr. S. C. Mitra, in an excited mood, hit Mr. Ranga Iyer with a stick, whereat the latter retaliated with a blow.

THE THREE IN ONE RADIO MARVEL:—Mr. Louis Sterling, Chairman of the Columbia Gramophone Company, who has returned to London from a visit to China and Japan, told an "Evening Express" reporter recently:—"It should be possible within the comparatively near future for the household of average means to possess a machine with three buttons, one for turning on music, another for a film and the third for reproducing or picking up broadcast dialogue." The reference is at the time within the next ten years when the gramophone, wire, a manufacturing, and film industries will all be banded together into one common working agreement is forecast.

MABATMA GANDHI IN CALCUTTA:—Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Calcutta on March 24th from Rangoon and addressed a meeting in the evening, at which he advocated the burning of foreign cloth on the occasion of the Hindu festival on the following day.

MOST DARI G CRIMES IN EUROPE:—The branch office in the Reichstrasse at Berlin of the Disconto Gesellschaft was the scene of one of the most daring crimes ever committed in Europe. A gang of robbers made their way from an adjoining building beneath the road to the cellar, in which the safes of the bank are located, forced them open and escaped after having robbed more than a million in cash and valuables worth several million marks. From a view of the safe room as it appeared after the crime was discovered one would notice that most of the locked cellars of the Iron Shelf were forced open and the contents removed.

Continued.

representing individuals, one for every Union not to exceed three and not more than five representing the Societies.

## INTEREST ON LOANS.

"A quarter of the profits every year is to be transferred to a reserve fund, the main source from which the bank will get its money is the deposits from the saving public. The object of the bank is to attract money at the cheapest rates. What those rates will be one of the most important things to be decided by the Committee. They are not going to accept current deposits. Deposits for a term of 6 months will be given 3½% interest per annum, for a year 4% and 2 years 4½%. The Committee has recommended that the rate at which the Bank should lend money to the Societies should be 6%.

"Now it is proposed that the Bank should begin to function in a room which the Divisional Agricultural Officer is giving. Later on it is hoped to move to a new building adjoining the Divisional Officer's Office paying a monthly rental of Rs. 15.

"We hope to give Rs. 30,000 to the Societies and a further sum of Rs. 45,000 is to be given to certain societies for transferring to the Bank the loans they have taken from the Government. Your Committee has decided that the standard of Fund Reserve should be the same as is in use in the Punjab. The staff is to consist of a Secretary, a Manager, a Treasurer, a clerk and a peon. The Secretary will be one of the Directors. I understand there is a person who is prepared to accept the post of Manager without remuneration. As a recognition of his services the Committee proposes to vote a bonus of not less than Rs. 50 per annum. That gentleman's name is Mr. Mathias.

Mudaliar A. Naganathan, J. P. U. P. M., offered a few remarks. He appealed to the people to invest their money in the Central Bank which will be the safest of all banking institutions in the country—"O.M.L."

[The draft rules of the Bank were read out by Mr. J. A. Mabin Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies. These were passed with modifications.

At the end of the meeting several notified their desire to take shares in the Bank.

Mr. W. P. A. Cocke, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies was mainly responsible for making the preliminary arrangements.

The Bank will be known as the Jaffna Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.

The Manager of the Bank and the Secretary will be honorary workers.]

## Jaffna Barrister &amp; Irish Wife.

GOVT. AGENTS' PLEA OF PRIVILEGE.

Further hearing in the matter of the application of Mr. Advocate T. Muttuswamy Pillai to rectify the entry in the Birth Register where one Rajagopal was registered as the son of Mr. T. Ramanaidam, Barrister at Law, and Chairman, Village Committee, Pottaram, came up before Mr. J. C. W. The first respondent is Valliammalpillai, a lady of high social status and a sister in law of the late Manager Kanagasabai. Valliammalpillai maintains that she is the wife of the second respondent, Mr. Ramanaidam, to whom she was married "according to Hindu rites." The applicant is a nephew of Mr. Ramanaidam.

Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy instructed by Mr. K. Arulampalam, appeared for the applicant. Mr. Spencer Rajaratnam, with Mr. A. V. Vaidyanathan instructed by Mr. S. Coomaraswami appeared for the first respondent, while the second respondent was represented by Mr. A. V. Kulasingham instructed by Mr. K. Somasundaram.

## SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. J. D. Brown, Provincial Registrar, was the first witness called. Mr. Rajaratnam: I thought the Court wants to call the Provincial Registrar? Mr. Brown: I think the point of privilege is for argument. Court: No, you are called as a witness. Mr. Brown then stepped into the witness box. In answer to the Court, witness said that on 1st April, 1923, a report was made to the then Provincial Registrar by the Manager of Vadamarachchi, Mr. K. Simalambay. There was also a second report to the A.B.P. on the 8th of June of the same year, by the same Manager. Court: I understand that you plead privilege with regard to both these reports?—Yes. I want the grounds on which you plead privilege?—Under Sections 128 and 124 of the Evidence Act. I am quoting from Dias on Evidence. I want to know how they are applicable to this case.

## OBLITER DICTA OF DIAS

Witness: I have here a volume edited by Mr. R. F. Dias. With the permission of the Court, I will read some extracts. On page 226, there are two reasons stated for the exclusion of documents such as the reports under consideration. Publication may be injurious to servants of the Crown as individuals or such publications would put an end to their privilege in making their official communications. Which of these reasons is applicable in the present case?—I have not finished with all my reasons yet. (Witness reads further passage from Dias). I want to know how all this is applicable to the present case?—I have other grounds. I want to here all your reasons?—On p. 227 of the same volume, it is said (witness read).

Court (interrupting): You are still asked how that is applicable to the present case?—I want to read another extract. On page 229, it is said "No public Officer can be compelled to submit, etc. (After reading that points out that discretion is entirely in the Hands of the Department. Now I am still asking in what way is it prejudicial to the interests of Government or to the Officer concerned?—I am prepared to give the general reasons. Firstly on general principle compulsion to produce a report made in confidence will undermine the general administration of Government, and secondly "there will be an end to all freedom in official communications."

In this particular case what detriment is there to Government or to the Public Service?—I am at a loss to say. I also have some discretion?—With due deference to you, only the Governor has the discretion. It is only an obiter dicta of Dias. Were you reading the Section or the commentary?—I take it that you are not able to show that it is detrimental to the officer.

## PREJUDICE THE MIND.

Witness: If you see the report, it will tend to prejudice your mind because of the opinion expressed by the Manager and because to some extent it depends on hearsay. You don't say to what extent it will prejudice your mind?—I am not prepared to say. You don't consider you should help me by placing the material before me?—I regret I cannot answer. You think the Manager's report will lead to my arriving at a wrong conclusion?—It will. You don't think it will assist in the administration of justice?—I think it will be a definite bar. Do you think you have any particular case?—No. No recent case?—No, Sir. Who suggested that you should raise the plea of privilege?—I suggested it myself. Mr. Rajaratnam to witness: I wish to ask you—Court (intervening): No, you can't. You may suggest questions to the Court. Court to witness: Both sides are anxious for the reports to go in.

## PUBLIC INTEREST.

Mr. Rajaratnam to Court: Section 124 does not apply to the plea raised. I cannot understand how public interest will assist. Court: I cannot understand it myself. (To witness) You think the reports were made in confidence? Witness: They are not marked "confidential" but I regard them as confidential. Mr. Rajaratnam: Proceedings before the Manager are provided in the Registration Ordinance. A Manager's report is in the nature of a semi-judicial inquiry.

Court to witness: You might follow Mr. Rajaratnam's argument. A certain inquiry was made by the Manager at the instance of the Provincial Registrar. Who is a result of the inquiry arrived at certain conclusions. The proceedings before this Court are at the instance of one of the parties to re-open that order of the Provincial Registrar. That being so is it not right that the Court should have access to the Reports of the Manager which are extremely relevant. This inquiry is not made to find out whether Ramanaidam committed a bigamous marriage with Valliammalpillai. I am inquiring at the request of a certain party whether the entry made by the Provincial Registrar is correct. Any report made to you is relevant to this. The Provincial Registrar's conclusions may or may not be correct. The Court is embarrassed by the plea which has been raised?—I am producing some of the documents.

But you are keeping out the most important documents—the Manager's reports?—They will tend to prejudice your mind. In what way will they prejudice your mind?—I regret to say I cannot answer. My point is that I am a kid to revise proceedings under a certain section of the Registration Ordinance?—I see your point, but, Court (interrupting): I cannot see how it will prejudice the officer or your department.

Continued up.

## Auction Sale.

I shall sell by public auction the under-mentioned Motor Car on Friday 12th April 1929 at 4.30 p.m. in the house of Mrs. V. C. Kanagasabay, Administrator in Case No. 2930 T. in the District Court of Colombo.

1. Fiat Car No. C 5376.  
For further particulars apply to  
K. Somasundaram Esqr.,  
Proctor S. C., Nallur, Jaffna,  
or to the undersigned.  
Main Street, Jaffna, V. A. Durayappah,  
Auctioneer.  
Mis 1417.

## NOTICE.

Wanted teachers (Tamil Certified) for the following vacancies:—

HEAD TEACHERS (MALE).  
Kumalaswami in Mannar District, Kiriachi B. in Jaffna District, Thunakkal in Jaffna District, Ampilvenekkannal in Mannar District, Palavi (Sinhalese & Tamil) in Puttalam District, Kalmunai M. in Jaffna District, Kilinchchi in Jaffna District, Irani Iluppakkulam in Mannar District, Kandakoli in Puttalam District.

HEAD TEACHER (FEMALE).  
Puttalam G. in Puttalam Town.  
ASSISTANT TEACHERS (MALE).  
Tallaw in Mannar District, Puttalam B. in Puttalam Town (two vacancies), Mutwal B. in Colombo town, Hapagatalawa in Nuwara Elya District.

ASSISTANT TEACHERS (FEMALES).  
Green Street in Colombo town, Venuharumalai in Batticaloa, Kumalaswami in Jaffna.  
Salary according to qualifications and experience. Applicants should state their age, qualifications and experience, and also where they have been previously employed. Those who are at present employed in assisted schools should forward their applications through their managers, and every applicant should attach two character certificates from responsible persons. Separate applications should be sent in for different posts. Applications close on 20th April 1929.

Educational Officer,  
Colombo, March 1929.  
G. 1035.

L. Macrae,  
Director of Education.

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7608.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Moolatamby Chellammamm of Puttalam District.

Deceased.  
1. Mappanapillai Subramaniam and wife  
2. Rathamamm of Puttalam  
Petitioners.  
Vs.  
1. Ponnampalam Saravammamm and wife  
2. Valliammalpillai of Puttalam  
3. Visuvanathan Sinnadurai & wife  
4. Sivagampillai of do  
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Moolatamby Chellammamm coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esqr., District Judge, on February 9, 1929 in the presence of Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the said J. J. Esqr. 1st Petitioner dated February 9, 1929, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the son in law and daughter of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to them unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before April 16, 1929 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

March 11, 1929.  
O 1653.

James Joseph,  
District Judge.

Continued.

## OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Witness: I will destroy the privilege of Official Communications. Court: Have you consulted the Registrar General on the subject?—No, Sir. You don't know whether he has the same objection? Court: Your objection is as Provincial Registrar or Government Agent?—First as Provincial Registrar and second as Government Agent. What is the objection?—The first report is made to the Provincial Registrar and the second to the A.B.P. These papers are referred to me in different capacities. Mr. Rajaratnam: The proceedings and documents under the Income Tax Act cannot be said to be made in official confidence (Ames All 124). The proceedings by the Manager are on a par with this. Court to Mr. Kulasingham: Any suggestion to offer?

## P. R.'s DECISION.

Mr. Kulasingham: The Provincial Registrar's decision is final unless we can show that the report made by the Manager is under process of law that is he was bound to make it. The reply to that is obvious. Witness: The proceedings held by the Manager are not withheld. Court: The report is more important than the proceedings. Ceylon law goes much further than English law, with regard to "Prudential to Public Service." "Public Service" seems to have a very wide choice. Witness: May I know the Order of the Court. Court: Order reserved. Witness: In case you hold against me, I want to consult the Attorney General. Court: You had two weeks to consult him. The administration of justice is the most important thing. I cannot see why the Manager's reports should be kept back. I may assist these unfortunate people. I wish you had consulted the Attorney General or the Registrar General earlier.

The witness then withdrew—"O. M. L."  
(To be continued.)

Printed and published by M. S. Ramanathan, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Jaffna Salva Paripalana Sabai, at their Press, the Salva Press, Vannarapallai.