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Y. 62.

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Y. 61.

Hindu New Year Holidays.

The Office and the Printing Works of the "Hindu Organ" will be closed from Thursday noon, 12th to Monday, 23rd April, 1928, (both days inclusive) on account of the Hindu New Year Holidays. Consequently there will be no issue of the "Hindu Organ" on 16th, 19th and 23rd April, 1928.

The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1928

THE BUDDHIST THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE ABOVE SOCIETY IS ONE OF THE oldest Buddhist organisations which have rendered valuable service for the promotion of Buddhist education in the Island. Today it has under its management 300 Vernacular schools and a good number of English schools and colleges. Dharmarajah College at Kandy and Ananda College and Nalanda Vidyalaya at Colombo are among the noteworthy of its educational institutions. The Society employs over 3,000 teachers and spends monthly more than half a lakh of rupees on the salaries of teachers.

From the report published in the Colombo papers this Society which has filled such a large place in the educational life of Ceylon has fallen on evil days. It is stated that the salaries of teachers in many schools remain unpaid for several months, and that the Society is now faced with a deficit which it is unable to meet without resorting to measures of extreme nature.

It appears that the generality of the Buddhist public is going to lose confidence in the present management of the Society. Serious charges are made in the Press against those who control its affairs. Careless management and lack of foresight in undertaking new responsibilities are mentioned as some of the causes which have contributed to the present crisis. Mr. W. H. W. Perera, who has been connected with the activities of the Society for a period of over eight years, in the course of an interview to the "Ceylon Morning Leader" expressed his opinion that the affairs have been allowed to accumulate since 1927. Whatever might be the causes that has brought about the present state of affairs, it is a patent fact that unless the Buddhist community rise equal to the occasion the interests of the Buddhist education in the Island is bound to be jeopardised.

The proposals of the Executive Committee to meet the deficit by raising a loan on the security of Ananda College and Nalanda Vidyalaya is rightly opposed by a very influential section of the Buddhist public. If the loan is raised by mortgaging these two educational institutions it is the Buddhist public that has to pay for its redemption. The General Manager of the schools and his supporters will be well advised if they could postpone the raising of the loan and appeal to the Buddhist public for immediate financial support. No doubt there are difficulties in this way. The public will hesitate to help a society which does not enjoy its confidence. Therefore it is the duty of the General Manager to place all the facts connected with the management of the Society before the Buddhist public and to reorganise it in a such a

way that the difficulties with which it is confronted could be prevented in the future.

We hope that the present plight of the Buddhist Theosophical Society will be a warning to organisations which are engaged in similar work to be careful and circumspective in the handling of their finances and assuming new financial responsibilities without due consideration and foresight.

EXCISE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

II

Another important matter which received the consideration of the Commission is the nature of the licenses liable to Local Option polls. Under the present rules a poll may be demanded for the closure of any tavern for the sale of arrack, toddy or foreign liquor, any beer or porter license unless specially exempted by H. E. the Governor, in a hotel bar. It is the opinion of many of the witnesses who were examined on this subject that all licenses should be liable to a poll and they did not make any exception in favour of foreign liquor licenses. It is a matter of common knowledge that the closure of arrack or toddy taverns in any area is followed by an alarming increase in the consumption of foreign liquor. The retail licensee who is permitted to sell unlimited quantities of foreign liquor for consumption off the premises has been the person who is chiefly benefited by such closure. More than 75 per cent. of the foreign liquor trade is in the hands of the retail licensees. They take full advantage of all opportunities for extending their trade in the "dry" areas. The evil of exempting retail licensees from Local Option polls have been brought home to the Commission by some witnesses. We are glad to note that the Commission has recommended that all retail licenses should be liable to poll save those whose holders already possess wholesale licenses for the same premises.

The exemption which the hotel licensees have hitherto enjoyed has been open to a great deal of abuse. The terms under which liquor could be sold in hotels under a hotel license are no doubt very much restricted, but the hotel-keepers evaded the terms of the license by selling liquor to persons who are not *bona fide* travellers. The Commission has rightly recommended that the hotel licenses should be liable to a poll on the same terms as hotel bar licenses. Railway refreshment rooms save those of Maradana and Fort Stations and all rest-houses are recommended to be liable to similar polls.

Regarding the application for Local Option polls in the case of estate labour the Commission is of opinion that for the purpose of Local Option village areas and estate areas shall be separately allotted and in defining Local Option areas for villages, estates employing resident labour shall be excluded. If resident labour on an estate or group of estates desire to have reasonable facilities for the supply of liquor estate canteens could be opened if the male adults of estate labour should declare by majority in a poll held for that purpose. When such canteens are established they shall be under the control of the estate Superintendents. A canteen established by such a poll shall be closed if a poll held in similar manner so decides.

In this connection we invite our readers to the rider which was appended to the Report published elsewhere. It contains good many constructive proposals for the suppression of illicit traffic and for the control and reduction of consumption of intoxicating liquor in the Island. The signatories are great temperance workers. We hope the views expressed therein will be accepted by the Authorities.

LOCAL & GENERAL

OURSELVES.—Hindu New Year holidays are the only long vacation given to the staff and press hands. Invariably it extends to a week and the "Hindu Organ" is not published during this period. This time the New Year holidays extend for eleven days as there is no suitable auspicious day for the re-opening of the Office and Printing-works before the 23rd inst. The first issue of the "Hindu Organ" after the New Year will be on the 25th inst.

OFFICIAL.—Mr. M. Chinniah is to act as District Judge, Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Batticaloa during the absence of Mr. G. C. Thambiah.

—Mr. S. Subramaniam is to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Point Pedro and Chavakachcheri during the absence of Mr. L. J. De S. Senewiratne from April 4 to 16.

—R. R. Nalliah is to act as Additional Police Magistrate, Jaffna during the absence of Mr. M. A. Arulanandan from April 5 to 21.

—Mr. V. A. J. Chelvaratnam is to act as Registrar of Lands, Mullaitivu for 7 days from April 10, during the absence of the Registrar, Mr. A. Kanagasabapathy, on leave.

CHANGE OF SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.—The Hon. Mr. S. Rajaratnam has been appointed as General Manager of the Schools that are under the Hindu Board of Education in place of the Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy.

—Mr. K. Ponnampalam has been appointed Manager of the Vaddukkoidai East Mixed School.

DEBARRED FROM PUBLIC EXAMINATION.—U. S. Fernando of the Wennappuwa Roman Catholic Boys' School is debarred from entering any public examination for 4 years, for resorting to unfair means at the Vernacular Pupil Teachers' Examination held in February last.

RAILWAY CLERICAL SERVICE.—The following candidates are among those who have passed the examination held on February 16, 17 and 18, 1928 for admission to Class II. of the Railway Clerical Service:—V. Thambipillai of Kalmunai, Batticaloa; C. Sivagnanam of Koddady, Jaffna; C. Rajaratnam of Velanai East; S. Kandiah of Colombo; G. Thillainayagam, I. Rasiiah, K. Kandavaam, A. Somasundram, V. Ganeshapillai, and V. Paranjotiy. The six last named candidates are officers in various departments of the Ceylon Government Railway.

GOVT. BURSARIES IN THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Last Government Gazette, published on Wednesday the 4th inst. owing to Friday being a Public Holiday, notifies that Bursaries for poor deserving Medical Students have been instituted by the Government to cover the cost of both the Pre-medical and Medical Courses. Full particulars of the grant of the Bursaries and the rules are also published in the same Gazette.

JAFFNA U. E. D. COMMITTEE.—The same Gazette publishes the Summary of Accounts of the Jaffna Urban Education District Committee for the year 1927. The balance brought forward amounts to Rs. 7,989.40. The other receipts come to Rs. 23,858/-. The amount of payments is Rs. 12,192.78. Balance on December 31, 1927 is Rs. 19,649.62.

FIRE CAUSES HEAVY DAMAGES.—A fire which is said to be one of the biggest fires experienced in Colombo, the damage done being estimated at Rs. 85,000, broke out in the fibre store belonging to Messrs. O. S. Mitchell in Lyard's Broadway, Colombo in the early hours of last Thursday morning. The whole building was ablaze when the Fire Brigade arrived on the scene in their efforts to extinguish the flames, many of the men were hurt. Some of them fell from the roof where they had climbed to start operations.

TRAFFIC BUSH ON THE TRAINS.—The holiday traffic is reported to have begun on Thursday with an extremely heavy rush to the North. When the night mail to Jaffna left Maradana Station passengers were most uncomfortably packed, especially in the second and third class carriages and were huddled together like cattle. Passenger berths that were booked by this train had to be refused, and most of these passengers travelled in the first class after getting their seats reserved. The traffic on Friday and Saturday were equally heavier than on any day last week. The rush of traffic is felt even on the Batticaloa section of the Railway and passengers demanded sleeping berths from Batticaloa to Jaffna for the first time.

FALL ON PRION OF RUBBER.—The recommendation of the Committee on Civil Research to abolish the Restriction on rubber in Ceylon and Malaya as from November 1, next, produced an immediate effect in Colombo, the prices falling from 68 cents to 56 cents.

The Excise Commission Report.

RIDER NUMBER C.

The following is the text of the rider of the Hon. Messrs. W. A. De Silva, W. Duraiswamy, D. B. Jayatilaka and S. Rajaratnam and Mr. Arthur V. Dias, appended to the Report of the Excise Commission, a summary of which appeared in our last issue:—

It is conceded that the reason for the necessity for a revision of the local option rules and the taking of measures to control the rising consumption of foreign liquor is to give effect to the general desire of the majority of the people of this Island to check and reduce the consumption of liquor with a view to the ultimate abolition of liquor. The late Sir A. Kanagasabai, in his rider (which is endorsed by Mr. W. A. de Silva) to the report of the Excise Commission dated September 13, 1917, states: "I desire to add that, if the adoption of the measures recommended with regard to local option throughout the Island and prohibition of off sales in two districts does not lead to substantial reduction of drink, it will be most desirable to take steps for the total prohibition of the use of alcohol at least in certain areas or as regards certain classes."

2. In the revision of local option rules and in taking measures to control the consumption of liquor a consideration that should be prominently kept in view is the prevention, as far as possible, of illicit traffic in liquor. With this object we make the following recommendations:—

3. (a) That the duties that are now cast only on the Excise authorities must be entrusted to the police and the headman also.

(b) That the Excise rules and regulations must be so amended as to make the punishment deterrent, by providing minimum fines for the first offence and imprisonment with or without additional fine for the second or subsequent breaches of the regulations by the same offender.

4. That off sales of arrack, toddy, or any liquor from taverns, restaurants, resthouses, hotels, or bars should be strictly prohibited.

5. That foreign liquor when imported should be in containers, and such containers should bear the seal of the manufacturers and the source of origin. No foreign liquor should be sold in containers of less than 1/6th of a gallon.

6. That no whisky other than what is manufactured in the British Isles and is certified by a proper authority as fully mature under the regulations in England should be allowed to enter the Island.

7. That the importation of brandies which are not distilled from the juice of the grape should be prohibited.

8. That the brands of gin allowed to be imported to Ceylon should be further restricted and confined to a number of English manufactured brands of good repute and the importation of all other brands prohibited.

9. The Custom duty on all brands of foreign liquor should be doubled.

10. The quantity of foreign liquor imported into Ceylon should be immediately restricted.

11. Arrack required for sale at various arrack taverns in the Island is now supplied to the tavern-keepers by the Excise Department, and the Department obtains its supply on contract from licensed distillers. In this connection it is very important that, in entering into contracts, the quantity contracted for should be regulated by the actual and prospective demand by the consumers of arrack, so that the manufacture of arrack in the Island might not be in excess of the demand. In view of the closing of a large number of taverns each year, the progressive restriction of the manufacture of the liquor should be kept in view.

12. Regulations regarding the sale of liquor at resthouses and railway refreshment rooms should be definitely laid down and more stringently enforced than they are at the present time.

13. A resthouse licence should state that liquor should be served only to *bona fide* travellers who come from outside the town in which the resthouse is situated, and in every case the names of those who are thus served should be entered in the resthouse books. The present resthouse regulations imply these conditions but as the licence itself is not definite on these points the resthouse-keeper can evade the regulations without subjecting himself to a penalty under the Excise rules.

14. Railway refreshment rooms are intended solely for the use of those travelling by the railway, but often this fact is not kept in view. The licensees for such refreshment rooms should require that liquor could be sold only to *bona fide* travellers by the railway for their own consumption. The sale of liquor and the sale to other than railway travellers and to those who reside in the town where the refreshment room is situated should be prohibited.

15. With regard to estate canteens, the words "groups of estates" are likely to lead to misunderstanding and confusion. Instead of using the words "groups" we recommend that estates contiguous to each other (without any intervening villages or parts of villages) under the management of the same superintendant should be permitted to have a tavern common to them. In no case should

The Salaries Committee.

INTERIM REPORT ISSUED.

The following are the recommendations of the Salaries Committee on the Cadre of Class III. of the General Clerical Service: The personnel of the Committee:—Hon. Mr. W. Woods, Chairman; and the Hon. Messrs. W. Duraiswamy, E. K. Tambimuttu, O. W. W. Kannanagar, C. H. Z. Fernando, D. B. Jayatilaka, H. M. Mazon Meritar, A. Mahadeva, A. F. Molanure, A. H. E. Molanure, F. A. Oueysekere, D. S. Senanayake, G. A. H. Wiliu and M. T. Akbar.

We have the honor to recommend (a) that 244 posts at present graded in Class III. of the General Clerical Service be transferred to Class II.; and (b) that the posts so transferred be filled, where possible, by the promotion of selected officers from Class III. at the rate of 81 promotions per annum. We further recommend that the first group of promotions should be made with effect from October 1, 1928.

In framing these recommendations we have had the advice of Government, which was consulted at an early stage in our deliberations on this subject. The Government is therefore fully acquainted with our reasons and has expressed the opinion that the recommendations set out in (a) and (b) of the preceding paragraph are reasonable. We think, however, that the subject is of sufficient importance to justify the issue of a separate interim report explaining with reasonable fullness the grounds on which our recommendations are based.

TRADITIONAL EFFICIENCY TO BE MAINTAINED. In 1906 the body of clerks now known as Class III. of the General Clerical Service was for the first time classified as a definite appendage of the Clerical Service under the designation of Class IV. In 1912 at the instance of the Sivasubramanian Salaries Committee the designation was changed to "Subordinate Clerical Service," which was again altered in 1924 to Class III. Although Class III. shares with the higher classes a common designation, it still remains in effect a separate service. It is recruited by local and departmental selection and not by general competitive examination. It is primarily intended to cope with clerical work of a nature less responsible than that which is assigned to members of the higher classes. Although limited provision is made for the promotion of deserving clerks to Class II., the vast majority of Class III. officers must under present conditions remain content with the prospects which service in that class affords. Originally Class III. was almost entirely local in character, i.e., clerks generally served in their native places and were not transferred from one station to another, and this feature still to some extent persists, transfers being far less frequent in Class III. than in the regular classes. Although the members of Class III. display a readily understandable desire for a closer amalgamation with the classes above them, we think that the traditional separateness of the two groups must be recognized and retained. We agree generally with the view which Government has all along taken that the great amount of routine work in Government departments justifies the retention of a separate class of clerks of less distinctive attainments and paid on a less liberal scale than officers who have passed a keen competitive test. We have, however, carefully considered the present position of Class III. clerks both in reference to their scale of salary and their position in relation to the higher classes. Our recommendations in regard to their salaries will, of course, be embodied in our general report on the salaries of all public servants.

EFFICIENCY OF THE SUBORDINATE SERVICE. In approaching the other aspect of the subject we were at the outset led to inquire whether the number of posts graded in this class might not be disproportionately large. According to the 1927 estimates there are in Class III. 1,734 clerks as against 1,114 clerks in the higher classes. We are of opinion that the other Clerical Services provide for a subordinate service which is much lower than that of the General Clerical Service. It is, of course, possible to overrate the significance of this fact. The conditions which regulate the numbers in the subordinate class necessarily differ widely in the various departments. The figures may, however, be of some interest. In the Survey Department there are 60 clerks in Class III. of the Clerks' and Draughtsmen's Scheme as opposed to 380 in the higher classes. In the Postal Clerical Service, there are 85 clerks in Class III. and 190 in the higher classes. The figures for the Railway Clerical Service are 100 in the subordinate class and 1,180 in the higher classes. The number of posts in Class III. of the General Clerical Service must largely be governed by the volume of routine work which can be adequately performed by clerks recruited and remunerated in the manner laid down for this class. We were however assured from several quarters that not a few clerks in Class III. of the General Clerical Service were doing work no less responsible and difficult than that which is commonly done by clerks in Class II. The Salaries Commission of 1921 appears to have gained a similar impression for in section 99 of their report (Sessional Paper XIX. of 1921) they stated that "we consider that it should be the settled policy of Government not to regulate admission to either service that, within a reasonable period of years, the number of Subordinate Service Clerks is reduced to an equality with that of the General Clerical Service." This suggestion was considered by the Committee which advised Government as to the method to be adopted for bringing the Salaries Scheme into operation. This Committee felt doubtful of the wisdom of establishing an arithmetical ratio between the two groups and expressed the opinion that their numbers should be determined by the nature of the work that has to be done and the type of officer required to do it in the various departments (section 46 of Sessional Paper II. of 1923). With this latter view we are in entire agreement. A fixed ratio would be out of line with the traditional separateness of the two groups of the service. It was because we thought of this that a strict application of the sound principle enunciated by the Reviewing Committee would lead to a reduction in the cadre of Class III. which we requested the Government to ascertain, by that we requested the Government to ascertain, by a detailed review of the present position of Class III., the number of posts at present held by Class III. clerks which may be more properly graded in Class II. Accordingly the Government issued to Heads of Departments the circular which is re-

produced in the Appendix. The replies to this circular confirmed our supposition that there were a considerable number of Class III. posts which require from their holders a degree of responsibility, initiative and intelligence not lower than is possessed by posted clerks of Class II. To all 324 posts were assented by Heads of Departments to answer this description. We considered, however, that it was advisable to subject their recommendations to a careful scrutiny, and this work was as our request undertaken in the Secretariat. As a result of this scrutiny the number of "recommended" posts has been reduced to 244, the figures which has been adopted in our recommendation.

CONDITIONAL PROMOTIONS. It would of course be possible in course of time to effect the proposed adjustment without promoting Class III. clerks. It might be argued that strictly the posts should be added to the cadre of Class II. only as Class III. clerks retire and can be replaced by those who have survived the more rigid method of selection by which Class II. is recruited. We doubt, however, whether this course would be wholly fair in view of the fact that there are in Class III. a sufficient number of clerks who in talents and experience are qualified to perform the work of these posts. We have recommended, therefore that as these posts are transferred, they should be filled by deserving Class III. clerks, but this must not be taken to mean that for all time the posts in question are reserved for Class III. men. Once the posts are transferred and the appointments made in the way we suggest, the posts should thereafter be regarded in all respects as other posts in Class II. We also desire to make it clear that no clerk should be promoted under our proposals who is not prepared to accept all the incidents of service in the higher class. Promoted clerks must be made to understand that promotion involves the loss of that relative immunity from transfers which is to some extent enjoyed by members of Class III.

EXISTING PROSPECTS OF THE CLASS. This raises the cognate question of the method of promotion from Class III. to Class II. which also received our careful consideration. The existing prospects of Class III. clerks are as follows: (a) They are permitted to enter the Clerical Examination if within the age limit without a fee and to compete with outside candidates. (b) They are also allowed to compete with outside candidates after 8 years' service irrespective of age and without fee. (c) They can compete among themselves after 3 years' service for 7 out of 80 of the places offered for competition in the Clerical Examination provided they comply with requirements of General Order 504. (d) They are further eligible for 10 per cent. of the appointments in Class II. These "merit" promotions are given to men who have passed the Second Efficiency Bar in Class III., i.e., men who have done at least 12 years' service.

MORE LIBERAL PROMOTIONS. We are informed that in recent years Government has made merit promotions on a rather more liberal scale than that which is laid down in (d) above. We considered whether the two best named methods of promotion, i.e., promotion by limited competition and promotion by merit, might not with advantage be rendered slightly more liberal. On the whole we do not think there is any necessity to change the existing rules. If 244 posts are transferred as we recommend the members in the higher classes of the Clerical Service will be increased to 1,858 and the numbers in Class III. will be 1,430. This will necessarily mean that the number of annual vacancies in Class II. will be increased, and therefore the number of posts available under the existing rules for the promotion of Class III. clerks will also be increased. This fact, coupled with the fact that there will be fewer clerks in Class III., will represent an appreciable improvement on their present prospects of promotion to Class II. As we have already indicated, we consider that the general mode of recruitment for the regular Clerical Service should be by competitive examination as at present. This is only fair to those officers whose industry and intelligence have enabled them to pass the Clerical Examination. We also have in mind the consideration that the higher branches of the Clerical Service should still continue to provide openings for the more talented youth of Ceylon. We do not therefore favor promotion from Class III. The existing avenues, if regarded in the light of our proposal for a re-adjustment in numbers, are sufficiently wide.

A rough estimate put forward is given below. This estimate is based on the existing scale of salaries. The figure given in the tenth year does not, of course, represent the apex additional cost of the proposal.

First year	4,800
Second Year	10,200
Third year	43,200
Fourth year	72,000
Fifth year	100,800
Sixth year	129,600
Seventh year	158,400
Eighth year	187,200
Ninth year	216,000
Tenth year	244,800

It is perhaps necessary to explain why we recommend the adoption of this proposal in advance of our general recommendations. Our work of revision is still far from complete and it is fairly obvious, in view of the fact that the salaries scheme is throughout all its branches closely coordinated, that recommendations for revised salaries cannot be adopted piecemeal. This particular proposal stands by itself, and can be adopted without causing any unfavorable reaction on other branches of the Government Service. As has been shown in paragraph 4 the problem which we have attempted to solve does not exist in the case of the other clerical services.

We may also note an advantage, though, of course, purely incidental result which would follow the adoption of our proposal. A ratio of 1:6 obtains between Classes I. and II. of the General Clerical Service. It follows therefore, that any increase in the cadre of Class II. will involve a proportionate increase in the cadre of Class I. In this way the danger of "stagnation" at the top of Class II, which is apprehended by the Clerical Service Union will be, at least for some time to come, considerably reduced. In conclusion, we desire to record our thanks to Mr. M. A. Young, the Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary, who on two occasions assisted at our deliberations on this subject, and who was good enough to undertake the scrutiny of the Heads of Departments' recommendations (vide above). (The Appendix mentioned is not reproduced.)

Order Nisi. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6708. In the Matter of the estate of the late Nallappillai wife of Thommappillai Samuel of Chuthumalai. Deceased. Kuddiyar Mututambay of Chuthumalai. Petitioner. Vs. 1. Thommappillai Samuel of Chuthumalai 2. Kuddiyar Nallathambay of do 3. Kuddiyar Sunathambay of do 4. Kuddiyar Williams of do, presently of Kuala Lumpur in F. M. S. 5. Kuddiyar Kanagasabai of Chuthumalai Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kuddiyar Mututambay of Chuthumalai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Nallappillai wife of Thommappillai Samuel coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on March 9, 1928 in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 2, 1928 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is a brother and one of the heirs of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him, unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before April 26, 1928, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge. March 21, 1928. O. 1435.

Order Nisi. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6711. In the Matter of the Estate of the late Aechimuttu widow of Kathirithambay Vythilingam of Punnalaikkadduvan. Deceased. Vythilingam Thambayrajah of Punnalaikkadduvan presently of Thavady. Petitioner. Vs. 1. Vythilingam Kandiah of Punnalaikkadduvan 2. Vythilingam Ponnampalam of do Respondents.

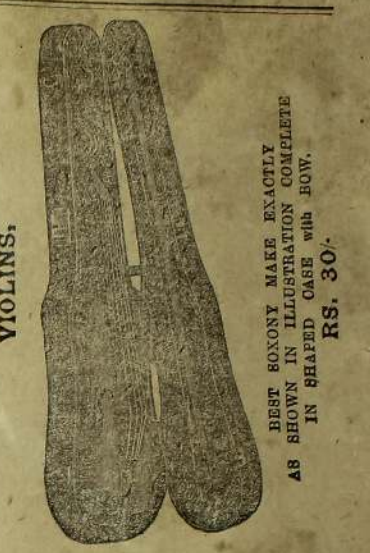
This matter of the Petition of Vythilingam Thambayrajah of Punnalaikkadduvan presently of Thavady praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Aechimuttu widow of Kathirithambay Vythilingam coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on March 12, 1928, in the presence of Mr. E. K. Somasundaram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated March 12, 1928, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is one of the heirs of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him, unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before April 26, 1928, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge. March 23, 1928. O. 1437.

Order Nisi. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6709. In the Matter of the Estate of the late Ambalavanar Santhirasegarampillai of Thavady. Deceased. 1. Kanthar Sivaprakasam and his wife, Yohannamb, both of Thavady. Petitioners. Vs. Sellammah widow of Ambalavanar Santhirasegarampillai of Thavady. Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Kanthar Sivaprakasam and his wife Yohannamb, both of Thavady, the above-named Petitioners praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Ambalavanar Santhirasegarampillai of Thavady coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on March 8, 1928 in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundaram Proctor on the part of the Petitioners and the affidavit of the 1st Petitioner dated March 7, 1928 having been read, it is declared that the 2nd Petitioner is the sole heiress and lawful daughter of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to the 2nd Petitioner unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before April 26, 1928 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge. 21st March 1928. O. 1436.

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Order Nisi. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6427. In the matter of the estate of the late Anthoippillai Bastiampillai of Kayts West. Deceased. Anchanappillai widow of Manuchethambay of Kayts West. Petitioner. Vs. 1. Manuchethambay Jacob of Kayts West 2. Mariama wife of A. F. Sivarimuttu of do and 3. Anthony Fernando Sivarimuttu of do Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner, Anchanappillai widow of Manuchethambay of Kayts West, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Anthoippillai Bastiampillai of Kayts West, coming on for disposal before Hon. Sir A. Kanagasabai Kt. Acting District Judge, Jaffna, on May 2, 1927, in the presence of Mr. A. Ramasubashy Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 30, 1927, having been read, it is ordered that the Petitioner and she is hereby declared entitled as one of the daughters and heirs of the said deceased to Administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to her accordingly, unless the above-named Respondents or any other person shall, on or before June 7, 1927, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. A. Kanagasabai, District Judge. May 13, 1927. Order Nisi extended for 7-7-27. Extended for 4-8-27. Extended for 24-4-28. O. 1434.

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