

The Hindu Organ.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS
HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION
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NOTICE.

The Hindu Organ. RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Tam: Ed:	Eng: Ed:	Both Ed:
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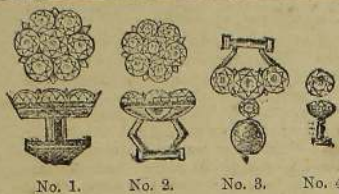


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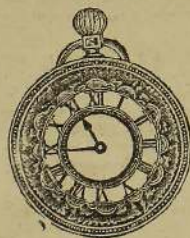
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NOTICE.

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Secretary,
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THE MANAGER,
Vannarpannai, JAFFNA.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2355.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Valampikai wife of Ponnusamy of Vannarpannai East ... Deceased.
Ramalingam Vadivelu of Vannarpannai East ... Petitioner.

Vs.
Sinnatambay Thiagaraja of Vannarpannai East ... Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Ramalingam Vadivelu of Vannarpannai East, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Valampikai wife of Ponnusamy of Vannarpannai, coming on for disposal before R. N. Thaine Esqr., District Judge, on October 10, 1910, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivapirakasam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner, dated October 8, 1910, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as natural guardian of the sole heirs of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration do issue to him accordingly, unless the Respondent abovenamed or any other person shall, on or before October 31, 1910, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

R. N. Thaine,
District Judge.

October 10, 1910.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2349.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Chellakkandu wife of Vethavanam Ponnusamy of Valvettiturai ... Deceased.
Vallipuram Vadivelu of Valvettiturai ... Petitioner.

Vs.
1. Vethavanam Ponnusamy of Valvettiturai
2. Theivavappillai widow of Valupillai Chelliah of Valvettiturai ... Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Vallipuram Vadivelu of Valvettiturai, praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, coming on for disposal before R. N. Thaine, Esquire, District Judge, on September 23, 1910, in the presence of Mr. S. Subramaniam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated September 20, 1910, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the uncle 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 November 11, 1910, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

R. N. Thaine,
District Judge.

September 23, 1910.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Chairman of the Local Board of Health of Trincomalee till 1 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday the 2nd November 1910 for the following services from 1st January to 31st December 1911.

1. Supply of 5 scavenging single bullock carts and bulls with drivers.
2. Conservancy of public and private latrines.
3. Supply of 2 conservancy cart bulls with driver.

The Chairman is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender and shall be at liberty to accept any portion of a tender.

Particulars as to specification security etc. may be ascertained on application at this Office.

F. BARTLETT,
Chairman L. B.

Local Board Office,
Trinco., 22nd October, 1910.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

DR. Thamotharampillay, retired Government Medical Practitioner will treat patients both with European and native medicine very successfully. His residence is at Atheady, Nallore, Jaffna.

He will also readily cure every kind of snake-bite, dog-bite, rat-bite and other poisonous bites.

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Obtain from C. T. Pillay, Atheady, Nallore, Jaffna.



The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1910.

VITAL STATISTICS.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN JAFFNA.

In a review of the Administration Report on Vital Statistics for the year 1909 in one of our previous issues, attention was specially drawn to a remark of the Registrar General under the heading of public health that it was "worse than usual" during the year. It was also seen from an extract from the Report that mortality from zymotic diseases—a class which includes miasmatic and diarrhoeal diseases—was 39 per cent of the total deaths in the Island, and that it showed an increase of 5 per cent on that of the previous year and 4 per cent on the average of the preceding five years. These diseases are in the words of the Report "most amenable to public control and most capable of being reduced by sanitary measures".

It would be here interesting to know what measures have been adopted by the authorities to increase the efficiency of the methods adopted to improve the sanitary condition of the country and to check the gradual increase in the mortality from these preventable diseases. As far as the people of Jaffna are concerned they need no scientific demonstration or statistical data to draw their inference that malarial and diarrhoeal diseases so much prevalent in their country and which are responsible for the abnormal and heavy mortality in the first and last quarters of every year are the effect of bad sanitary conditions brought about chiefly by the defective drainage of the country during the rainy months of the year. The relative rise or fall in the abnormally heavy mortality in these quarters according to

the different degrees of rainfall in the last quarter of the year is a sure indicator that the sanitation of the place is affected detrimentally by a heavy rainfall and the consequent stagnation of water in large areas without proper drainage. The fact is then established beyond doubt that a large proportion of the prevailing sickness during this period is the result of the defective drainage of the land, and yet, we are surprised at the apathy of the authorities in not taking steps to remedy the existing state of things by improving the drainage system of the district. In pre-British days when the old system of village autonomy was in a working order, the Headmen were responsible to the people and had the willing co-operation of the villagers to clear out obstructions and find out natural outlets for accumulating rain waters and consequently the drainage of the country was then in a more satisfactory condition and was attended to under less costly though empirical methods. Under present conditions many of the old waterways made for the drainage of lowlands have become filled up owing to neglect or to the selfish action of some influential villagers in order to make in them a high and dry path to their homes. Even the traces of many of them have now become so obliterated that vast areas which they then helped to drain out have now become water logged and insanitary. The condition is no better in the town. The Local Board one of whose primary functions is to attend to these matters is helpless and impotent owing to its resources being insufficient to undertake the work. And its hands are crippled by its inability to raise the rates any further among a comparatively poor town population. But whether attended to by the local or central authorities, the question presses for an immediate solution. The fact having been admitted that a large percentage of the mortality in the country was owing to causes preventable and amenable to public control it has become an imperative duty on the Government to do all it can, regardless of cost, to improve the sanitary condition of the country. The policy of shifting the whole responsibility on the local bodies, in matters of such supreme importance affecting the life of its subjects cannot absolve the Government of its indifference, especially when its coffers are well replenished with funds. It will be a stain on the fair name of the British Government in Ceylon if it continues any further in its policy of neglect to protect the life of its subjects from being endangered by admittedly preventable causes.

The rainy season is just setting in in Jaffna and the time is most opportune to initiate any system of drainage in the country or to improve otherwise the sanitation of the place.

THE PRIVATE TUTOR.

(COMMUNICATED.)

The private tutor is a personage that has become quite an institution—almost a time-honoured institution. But living as we do in the twentieth century, and dominated as we are by the spirit of enquiry, we may be pardoned if we propose to deal with this institution like any other time-honoured institution. Without further preface, therefore, we shall proceed to enquire briefly into the origin, merits and demerits, and possibilities of this institution.

The origin of the institution is doubtful. The educational chronicler of the country is yet unborn, and we do not pretend to any certain knowledge of the genesis of the institution. But from what we have learnt casually from heads of schools and colleges, it would appear that in most instances, either directly or indirectly, it is the class teacher that brings the private tutor into being—directly by recommending (as he often does) the engagement of a private tutor, and indirectly by giving a premium (consciously or unconsciously) to pupils receiving private tuition. It has been suggested that the teacher is actuated by selfish motives in recommending the retention of private tutors, in the hope that he may himself get a not unwelcome addition to his income—but, although this may be true in a few instances and although it is generally in the case of well-to-do pupils that such recommendations are made, we shall not be so uncharitable as to suppose it true in most or even many instances. It has also been suggested that the class teacher favours the retention of private tutors because the system considerably lightens his legitimate work, for when almost every pupil in the class has a private tutor to coach him, the class teacher can get on pretty well by examining upon class lessons rather than teaching them.

We fancy there is considerable truth in this suggestion; many heads of schools and other earnest teachers have expressed the same belief, and several cases of the kind have come under our own observation. So much for the genesis of the private tutor.

Now for the merits of the institution. These by themselves need not detain us long, for they are not many. But we may perhaps as well consider the merits and demerits together, for they are closely related to each other. The pupil indeed receives some help in the preparation of lessons. But this is generally in the shape of dictionary meanings or meaning words, and other "home work". Now it is against all canons of teaching to give home work of this kind to children in the lower classes. Can a child of six or seven be expected to prepare at home work that has not been gone over in class? And if the teacher does not teach, but only examines upon the work that the child is left to do at home without his guidance, can he be called a teacher? If the teacher does his duty properly, teaching new lessons and examining upon old ones daily on a regular plan, the *raison d'être* of the private tutor practically vanishes. The existence of the private tutor tends (as has been shown above) to impair the usefulness of the class teacher. And the help that the child receives from the private tutor is superfluous—nay, more, it is worse, it is harmful, for it kills self-effort and makes the child from the beginning dependent on extraneous help. For your private tutor does not stop short at merely giving meaning words, but does all the home work for his pupil and thus enables the child to make a fair show in his class; and this is what we meant when we said that the child received a premium for work which was not his own. But woe worth the show! The object of education, the fundamental object, is the developing of the child's faculties. But instead, thanks to the private tutor, it is one continued system of cram—a system that can possibly end only in what may be called intellectual emasculation. And this is especially the case when the private tutor is wanting (as he generally is) in professional knowledge and skill. The "unskilled" tutor, by the very method he employs, or rather by the want of it, does much harm to the pupil, for his plan often runs counter to that of the class teacher. We have even known cases where the tutor, not being able to do due justice to his work, spoke to his pupil disparagingly of the class teacher and even the school. The probable effect of such conduct on discipline we shall leave parents to surmise. Some other obvious evils this system has, but we need not refer to them all here: they are better imagined than described, and "he that runs may think".

The private tutor—we do not go so far as to call him (as some headmasters do) an educational parasite or an educational charlatan—is often not content with doing his assigned work in a quiet manner. He believes he has a right to be consulted on matters connected with school organisation. It is a grievance if he is not consulted when the headmaster wants to introduce some new text-books—why chunge (he thinks) when one book is as good as another? And he (or rather his convenience) must needs be consulted in the classification of pupils! But we need not dwell longer on this part of the subject: schools do not exist for the private tutor.

We do not certainly imply that the institution is wholly devoid of use—certainly not. The private tutor has a place in the educational machinery of a country—his services can be of use in the case of particularly backward pupils who have to make up for lost time etc., and even occasionally in the case of exceptionally bright pupils for whom the pace of class work may be too slow and who with such assistance can do work of a much higher standard or attempt something more than is done in the class. But a great deal will depend on the qualifications and professional skill of the private tutor. As it is, the average private tutor of the present day is a man of qualifications far inferior to those of class teachers and almost utterly wanting in professional skill. And his existence as an institution has undoubtedly a deleterious influence on the efficiency of schools; for, as has been shown above, he contributes to make of the class-teacher an examining machine rather than a teacher doing his duty of opening the windows of the child's mind and soul. We would therefore earnestly entreat all parents and guardians to consider the question in the light that has now been thrown upon it, and shape their course of action after due deliberation, in the best and true interests of their young hopefuls.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

A NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL.—An English School was established on Wednesday last at Kokivil as a branch school to the Hindu College.

A NEW SUPREME COURT PROCTOR.—Mr. M. Asaipillai, Proctor, took his oaths before His Lordship Mr. Justice Grenier as a Proctor of the Supreme Court of Ceylon on Wednesday last. He means to resume his practice in Jaffna.

THE UDAIYARSHIP OF NALLORE.—Mr. K. Vallipurathan, Police Vidhan of Tirunelveli West was appointed on the 11th instant as Udayiar of Nallore in succession to the late Mr. V. Sivagurunathan. We are glad to learn that Mr. Freeman, the Government Agent, made this appointment in public, in the Sale Bungalow, consulting the wishes of the people interested in the appointment, following the practice of Mr. Dyke. It is by that practice being given up and the appointment of Headmen being made secretly, on the recommendation of interested persons, they have degenerated into a body not enjoying public confidence. We have no doubt that the revival of the practice will result not only in improving the Headmen system but also in public good.

PRESENTATION OF A MEDAL TO AN UDAIYAR.—The retired Udayiar of Nainativu was presented with a gold medal by the Government Agent on the 11th inst. in recognition of his faithful services of 53 years. The presentation took place in public in the sale Bungalow and Mr. Freeman exhorted all the Headmen assembled to perform their duties faithfully to deserve similar recognition at the hands of Government.

MATRIMONIAL.—As announced in our last issue the marriage of Mr. R. Kanagasindram, Asst. Inspector of Schools and brother-in-law of Mr. S. Modir. Visiavappa, Registrar of Marriages &c., Tellipalai, with Rasamma, daughter of Mr. S. Modir. Mootatambu and grand-daughter of the late V. Sinnappa Mudaliar, Maniagar of Valiganam North, came off on Saturday the 22nd instant. An excellent and artistically decorated pandal was put up for the occasion to receive the numerous respectable friends of the parties who attended the function from all parts of Jaffna. The functions connected with this wedding continued for four days. The arrangements for the reception of the guests were of a highly satisfactory character and reflected very great credit on the hosts. The bridegroom was the recipient of a good number of congratulatory telegrams from his many friends in outstations. We wish the newly married couple long life, happiness and prosperity.

—The marriage of Mr. S. T. M. P. Sithamparanatha Chettiar, son of the late Mr. S. T. M. Pasupathy Chettiar, Landed Proprietor, Vannarponnai, with his cousin Thiruvangadavally Ammal, only daughter of Mr. V. S. Gurusathapillai, Retired Assistant Conservator of Forests, S. Indin, came off on Saturday the 22nd inst. at the residence in Kandy of Mr. V. M. Saravanamuttu, Proctor and M. M. C., an uncle of the bride. All the leading Tamil residents of the place were present on the occasion and the bridegroom received several congratulatory telegrams from his friends and wellwishers in Ceylon and India. We wish the newly married couple long life, happiness and prosperity.

PERSONAL.—Mr. A. Kanagasabai B. A., brother of Mr. A. Ramasamy Pillai, Post Master, Vannarponnai, who is now reading for his B. L. Examination is now in the midst of his relatives in Jaffna. He is the first Jaffnese who took up Sanskrit as the second language for the B. A. Examination. Mr. K. Vaithalingam Pillai, Assistant Postmaster-General, Madras, is his brother-in-law.

—Mr. V. Kathiravalupillai, B. A., Proctor, Supreme Court, has gone to Colombo, with a view of establishing his practice there.

—Dr. P. Arulampalam of the Manipuri hospital, Puttalam, who was at Uduvil on leave, has returned to his station.

—Mr. A. S. Coit, Chief Clerk, Land Office, Tampin, who was at Vaddukoddai on leave, left here on Sunday last for his station.

—Mr. N. S. Naganathan, son of Mr. A. Naganatha Mudaliyar of Nuwara Eliya has come to Jaffna on a holiday.

—Mr. S. Thamotheram, Overseer, Minor Roads, Pt. Pedro, left for Kuala Lumpur on Monday last on 3 months' leave.

—Mr. S. Ratha Krishna Raja, a scion of the Royal family of Kandy and an old boy of the Hindu College, Jaffna, has been appointed by the Madras Government as a Sub-Inspector of salts at Tuticolin. He is the nephew of Mr. Parthasarathy Raja Chief Clerk of the Land Registry, Jaffna.

—Mr. T. Karunakarar of the Labu Post Office, Negrisselman, has come to Navakkully, his native place, on leave.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—One day last week as two workmen—a mason and a cooly—were effecting repairs to an old building near the small bazaar, a portion of a wall on which the repairs were going on crumbled down, precipitating both the workmen. The mason who received serious internal injuries is lying in the civil Hospital in a precarious condition. The cooly, met with instantaneous death.

THE PAYMENT OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—The British Government has under consideration a scheme for the payment of Members of Parliament.

THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT OF Ceylon.—Every Candidate for an appointment either in the Clerical or in the Field Branch of the Survey Department will be required to apply personally and in writing to the Surveyor-General with certificates. Selected candidates will undergo a training of from one to six months in draughtsmanship. On passing the piece-workers' examination which will be held from time to time they will be drafted into the piece-workers' grades which will be three in number carrying monthly salaries of Rs. 30, Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 respectively. Piece-workers who desire to serve on the Field Staff shall undergo a competition Entrance Examination.

VANNARPONNAI PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION.

The First Half-yearly General Meeting of this Association was held on Monday the 17th Oct. 1910, at 6 p.m., in the Hindu College Hall, with Mr. S. Kandiah, Proctor S.C. President in the chair.

There were present most of the members of this Association, young men from Vannarpannai, and members of other Association of this kind.

The first item, music having been gone through, the chairman called upon the Secretary to read his report for the first half-year. It was adopted, on the proposal of Mr. E. Nagalingam, seconded by Mr. S. Balasingham.

The next item in the programme, was the election of office-bearers. On the motion of Mr. E. Nagalingam seconded by Mr. M. S. Eliathamby, the following gentlemen were elected to be the office-bearers for the ensuing half-year, viz:—

Patron, Mr. S. Thambiahpillai, Proctor S.C. President, Mr. S. Kandiah, Proctor S.C. Vice, (Mr. A. Ampalavanar Proctor. Presidents, Mr. S. Sivagurunathan.

Secretaries, (Mr. K. Kandiah, Mr. K. A. Kanagasabapathy Treasurer, Mr. A. Kanagasabapathy Other members of the committee.

Messrs. V. N. Selvadurai, A. Vijayarajam, R. Shanmugam, V. Somasundaram, V. Ranganathan.

Then Mr. M. S. Eliathamby delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on "Culture", lasting about an hour and a half. Mr. T. Saravananmuthu B. A., offered some remarks on the subject and about the Association.

The meeting came to a close at about 8.30 p.m. with the chairman's speech. A vote of thanks proposed by the Secretary of the Association to the president and to the lecturer was carried with acclamation. —Cor.

THE KANDY TAMILS' LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting held on Saturday, 15th October 1910, under the presidency of Dr. E. T. Hoolo, Mr. William John, M. A. delivered an able, instructive and edifying lecture on "Hindu Astronomy". Among those present at the meeting were Messrs. N. Selvadurai, B. A., S. Poopalapillai, Advocate, M. A. Arulanandam, Proctor, V. M. Saravananmuthu, J. T. Hensman, E. D. Hensman, S. Periyathambi, S. Annappah, P. S. Manjuntan, R. V. Renuvanga, K. Sabapathy and A. Mathias. The lecturer began by differentiating between the Mythological Astronomy contained in the *Puranas* and Mathematical Astronomy which formed the true science, the origin of which he traced back to 2301 B. C. Having referred to five valuable ancient Hindu Astronomical works which were unfortunately lost during the Moghul invasions, the lecturer said that the treatise on Astronomy by Varaha meira composed in 404 A.D. embodied the important facts contained in the lost books. He then referred to Bashkaracharya who contributed valuable additions to the science in the 12th century A.D. and helped to revive Hindu Astronomy. He then spoke of the Astronomical observatories and laboratories at Jaipur erected by the Maharajah and of those at Ujjain and Benares. Towards the close of the lecture he referred to the services rendered to the cause by the Rev. Mr. Holsington of the Batticotta Seminary (the present Jaffna College) who roused up the interest in the study of Astronomy North Ceylon which was waning. The lecturer also referred to the distinguished astronomer Visvanatha Shastri of North Ceylon and brought his lecture to a close which lasted for 45 minutes during which time he kept the audience spell-bound.

Next Mr. N. Selvadurai offered a few comments and also spoke of the need of a spirit of enquiry in the minds of people, especially the young. Mr. V. M. Saravananmuthu in a humorous speech proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the learned lecturer which was seconded by Mr. E. D. Hensman and carried with applause. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair. —Cor.

A FAREWELL FUNCTION.

Mr. S. Thuraiappah was the recipient of a cordial farewell function on his leaving Mannar where he had been holding the responsible post of Deputy Fiscal with very great acceptance to the public during the last ten years. A Group photograph comprising about sixty leading residents including the Assistant Government Agent was taken for presentation by Mr. Lawton on the 13th instant who was specially invited for the purpose. He was escorted to the jetty with music by his many friends where Dr. Tillockerentne Medical officer in a short address voiced the public sentiment of sincere love and esteem in which Mr. Thuraiappah had been universally held. He is an old boy of the Jaffna Hindu College and is especially gratifying to note that moral training under traditional lines has the power to mould character in future careers as it seems to have done in the case of Mr. Thuraiappah and in those of many others. —Cor.

THE BALA KRISHNA LITERARY ASSOCIATION, VADDUKKODAI.

A special meeting of the Bala Krishna Literary Association Vaddukodai was held on the 16th October 1910 in the association hall at 10 A.M. to consider the question of selecting the fittest candidate for the Ceylonese Seat in Council. Mr. C. V. Manikavasagar occupied the Chair. There was a good attendance consisting of qualified voters including many visitors.

After the necessary proceedings were gone through the Chairman in a short speech explained to the audience the object of the meeting.

Mr. S. Kanapathy Pillai in a lucid speech dwelt on the noble qualities that go to make an ideal member and pointed out that Mr. Ramanathan, being a renowned politician, a subtle philosopher and a very great orator, was the fittest person to represent the interests of the Ceylonese in Council and therefore, it was their duty to elect him as their representative.

Mr. V. M. Catheravelu took up the cause of Dr. H. M. Fernando and stated that he possessed all these qualities to a greater extent. "It is our fault," he said "if we have not had the opportunity of hearing or seeing him".

Mr. A. Selvadurai then said that he quite agreed with Mr. K. Kanapathy Pillai and added that the vast experience which Mr. Ramanathan had in Council, alone, was sufficient to induce us to vote for him.

Mr. M. A. Sumbanthamoorthy in a neat little speech criticised the fallacious argument put forward in favour of Dr. Fernando and said, if Mr. Fernando's qualifications had been greater, he was sorry that it was the first time that they heard of such strange things.

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam of the tutorial staff of the Vaddukodai High school dwelt at full length on the distinguished political career of Mr. Ramanathan in Council. He added that the fact of his being entrusted to represent the Tamils when he was quite a young man, might itself be sufficient to prove his capacity for legislative works. He pointed out in the course of his speech to the fact that Mr. Ramanathan distinguished himself in many a keen fight for Sinhalese interests although he represented the Tamils. He also made reference to Mr. Ramanathan's visits to the different universities of America and therefore his services in the council in influencing the educational policy of the colony will be of lasting benefit. "Our ideal member," he said "may give us an ideal university".

Mr. K. S. Nathan, Headmaster of the Velanai Hindu English School commented upon the above speeches and added that they must use wisely the boon that has been conferred on us by the Secretary of State for the colonies, by being careful enough to select the fittest person for the Ceylonese Seat. He refuted the arguments of old age and religious interests brought forward against Mr. Ramanathan by one of the previous speakers. He said that it was absurd to connect religion with politics and that we should not be influenced by the advice of "the interested few who expound a new theory that one should vote for the candidate of his own faith".

The Chairman then wound up the proceedings in an able and eloquent speech in which he gave a brief history of the reform movement in Ceylon, laying stress on the important part played by the Jaffna Association in it. He compared the concessions granted to our mother-land with those given to us. "We cannot expect," he said "to get more concessions unless we show ourselves worthy of such, by a right turn in the right direction". He made a stirring appeal to the audience to use their best influence to secure the election of Mr. Ramanathan.

Mr. K. Kanagaratnam then proposed that "the members of this association and others assembled here today pledge themselves to support the candidature of Mr. Ramanathan for the Ceylonese Seat and exercise their best influence to secure the same the proposal was seconded by Messrs. A. Selvadurai and S. Saravananmuthu and was carried unanimously. The meeting came to a close at 12.30 p.m. with a vote of thanks to the Chair and to those present by Mr. A. Kandasamy.

DISTRICT NOTES.

KAYTS.

21-10-10.

—Accused in the Delft murder case were discharged by Mr. Allagaco, Police Magistrate, as there was no evidence to bring home the guilt against them.

—The new Chief Clerk Mr. R. Francis assumed duties on the 20th inst.

—A Palla woman was assaulted at Karativu and her case fell through as she had no witness to prove the charge, but in the counter case of the Vallala his charge was found false and vexatious and he had to pay Rs. 15 on account of Crown costs and compensation. His witness was fined Rs. 30 for false evidence. —Cor.

VAVUNIYA.

19-10-10.

Weather.—Weather at Vavuniya is fine at present with few drizzlings of rain now and then. Want of rain for cultivation is much felt.

Post Office.—Mr. Hettitheva of the local post office left the station to take up duties at Kotagala. Mr. Sampantar has succeeded him.

Tennis Club.—An extraordinary general meeting of the Vavuniya Tennis Club was held yesterday at the Vavuniya Library with Mr. A. W. Seymour, the A. G. A. on the Chair Mr. D. C. de Silva the Secretary of the club read the minutes of the last meeting which was confirmed. Mr. K. Somasundaram was appointed Treasurer and his place in the committee was filled in by Mr. H. J. Gunasekera, Postmaster. The meeting adjourned with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Personal.—A. G. A. is here now with the Kacheheri Madaliyar on his usual circuit. He will go to Colombo tomorrow to take up the second examination prescribed for the civilians. On his return from Colombo he will hold the court sessions.

—Mr. Ramalingam C. I. I. retires from service by the early part of next year, owing to ill-health. He is an unassuming gentleman and we wish him a pleasant retired life.

—Mr. E. B. Denham, the Commissioner of Census arrived here by day's train from Jaffna and is the guest of Mr. A. W. Seymour, the A. G. A. After giving the necessary instructions to the headmen about the Census he will leave for Colombo tomorrow. —Cor.

PUTTALAM.

21-10-10.

Water, water is the cry everywhere in Puttalam for the past few months. Water why? Not to feed the plants and trees, nor for the use of cattle,—only for man to drink and, if possible—I am afraid rather impossible—for an off-wash. But where do we generally get our supply from? Could it be from below? Oh, no, unlike you, we should necessarily be favoured from above! Of course, I do not deny the fact that we have spring water: wells not far below from the surface; it only slightly differs from our lake in quality. Unfortunately we had not been created aquatic beings to enjoy it.

What possible way could be found to remedy this prime necessity nobody could suggest perhaps. The town water supply is extremely exhausted, except, of course, in one well where the flowing-in is so limited that it could hardly afford to distribute half-a-gallon a head. The well is visited daily by a large number of people and a few alone return undissatisfied.

The terrible drought is playing unusual havoc in the town and the adjoining villages. People make a great fuss of the drought of Britain in 1802, which never lasted more than 49 days. Whereas the 1910 drought of Puttalam counts three or more 49 and records a singular event in the annals of the country. Further continuance of the drought would cause great hardship to all living beings. One gallon of water is being sold at 3 cents. This peculiar weather had told enough on the poor animals—carnivorous as well as herbivorous. Rinderpest and small-pox are also prevailing here. —Cor.

ANURADHAPURA.

23rd Oct. 1910.

Weather.—There has been rain here since Friday last and yet the tanks and ponds have not been full.

Courts.—The District Judge was engaged in hearing a criminal case on the 21st instant, in which five villages of Minnettigama were charged with robbery. Mr. S. Sampander Crown Proctor, prosecuted and Messrs Advocates Thampapilly and H. A. P. Sandrasekara instructed by Mr. V. Ramaswamy defended the accused. After a patient hearing all the accused were acquitted.

The Anuradhapura Literary Club. The usual weekly meeting of this club was held on Saturday, 22nd instant. Mr. G. W. Selvadurai presided and Mr. A. E. de Silva of the Survey office delivered his lecture on "Ceylon History". Remarks were offered by Messrs. V. Ramaswamy, J. A. Dampala and the chairman, Mr. Advocate S. Thampapilly will deliver a lecture at the next meeting.

Personal.—Mr. K. Alwarpillai of our courts his brother A. K. Sinniah, Tank Guardian of Kiralagama have gone to Point Pedro to attend the wedding of their cousin Mr. S. K. Sinniah, Clerk in the chief Irrigation-Inspector's office. —Cor.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE MR. SANDRASAGRA.

The Editor, "Hindu Organ".

Sir, In the obituary notice appearing in the "Catholic Guardian" of the 16th inst. regarding the above deceased gentleman, the Editor says "Mr. Sandrasagra leaves behind three children to whom his loss" and goes on to refer to "Mrs. Vanniasingham, wife of Mr. advocate J. Homer Vanniasingham" and to "his eldest son Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasagra etc." studiously omitting the name of the youngest son, Mr. J. N. Sandrasagra, Advocate. Curiously enough, in the "Morning Leader" of the 19th inst. in which the "Guardian" notice is quoted without acknowledgment, the name of Mr. J. N. Sandrasagra, Advocate, is mentioned as the "youngest son". It will be interesting to know why, when "three children" are spoken of, the name of the youngest is inserted in the "Leader" and omitted in the "Guardian", and that in the same obituary notice. Will the "Guardian" disgrace its columns by mentioning the name of the youngest son? Who is responsible for this journalistic puzzle?—the Editors of the "Guardian" and the "Leader" or the Jaffna Cor. of the "Leader". If the Jaffna Cor. what authority has that gentleman for copying the "Guardian" notice written by its Editor. The "Leader" obituary notice is peculiar, as the first portion of it is original, the concluding portion is also original, and the middle portion is the wonderful "Guardian" notice copied verbatim.

October 20th.

"Not A Bigot".

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

The Editor, "Hindu Organ".

Dear Sir,

I shall esteem it a favor if you or any of your readers who had the opportunity to peruse the Franchise Bill, will kindly let me know whether Ceylonese born and brought up in Ceylon and residing at present out of Ceylon (e.g. India, Burma, Straits Settlements etc.) are entitled to vote for the Educated Ceylonese Seat, provided they satisfy the other necessary conditions of the bill. Although they are circumstanced to live out of Ceylon, would it be justifiable to deny them this privilege, as the welfare of their mother-land is always at their heart?

Rangoon, 14th October 1910.

Inquirer.

MR. EDWARD MATHER'S SENSE OF DUTY—AT LAST!

The Editor, "Hindu Organ".

Dear Sir,

Mr. Edward Mather has at last been roused "to feel his duty" to accept Mr. Sapapathy's challenge, namely to name a dozen respectable men, who were present at the "mass meeting" which from all what we have heard and read, resembled the "Tooley street tailors' meet." I have never read a more senseless communication than that which appeared over Mr. Edward Mather's name in this week's "Hindu Organ" and "Morning Star." That journal in Jaffna which refused publication of it, deserves much praise, for accepting the challenge from a respected and responsible gentleman, he has wasted all his time and energy to say only "I am prepared to name". It would be well for him to have sent out the same letter to the Editor of the "Morning Leader" which has earned a notoriety for "electioneering" for an expression of sympathy from him. The more evasive part of Mr. Mather's letter is where he stands up leisurely to ask for a "board of two judges" to sit, before whom to submit the names of those respectable men, nay qualified voters. Why, it was quite easy for him to mention their names straightway, so that it would be wiser and far safer for him to trust to the opinions of the general public, who should assess their true estimate than to that of only "two judges" one of whom he undertakes to select. Why did you, sir, waste your precious time and space for his letter which contains trickishly-worded arguments to arrive at the simple truth? Though you heal breaches rather than widen them, still methinks, you have conceded too much to publish his letter and to offer your comments on it.

Your reference to Mr. Mather's brother-in-law's professional fellowship—in the recent past in the same office—with Dr. H. M. Fernando, other contestant for the Ceylonese Seat, he (Mr. Mather) feels a "vicious sting". Why all these useless protestations? The reflection, which he and others smart under, has been irresistible not only in you but in several others as well, upon the most regretful and provocative spirit of opposition against Mr. P. Ramanathan's candidature, on the part of Mr. Channugam, another brother-in-law of Mr. Mather. However, let Mr. Mather not fail to mention a dozen or more respectable men or qualified voters, who attended the meeting he referred to, but he must take care not to reckon upon those men who, being attracted by the crowd of Cigar-rollers and others, turned up to enjoy the fun of it.

Colombo, 22nd Oct. 1910. S. Thambiah.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NAVAL POSITION.

London, Oct. 19.
Mr. Balfour today opened the Imperial Union Club at Glasgow and was given a great ovation. He dwelt on the ominous change in Great Britain's naval position and the lamentable pause in shipbuilding during the two fatal years of the last Parliament. He could not understand the present slackness in shipbuilding and urged that our inferiority must be completely and immediately cured at all hazards. If we were unable to do it out of the finances of the year, we must borrow money. Other countries must be convinced that, in spite of party differences and domestic controversies, the heart of the nation was determinedly resolved to devote the last shilling, and the last man, to make our power secure to carry on our imperial obligations and national duties.

THE PORTUGUESE ROYALTY.

King Manuel and Queen Amelie arrived at Plymouth yesterday evening and will go straight to Wood Norton. Queen Maria Pia disembarked near Pisa.

London, Oct. 20.

King and Queen Amelie landed in the darkness and rain. The yacht was sighted in the morning, but cruised in the Channel until the evening. The landing place was kept secret and was guarded by numerous detectives. King Manuel appeared pale and dejected.

PORTUGUESE MINISTERS RESIGN.

It is reported at Lisbon that the Portuguese Ministers of War and Public Works are resigning.

RAID AT PALHAR IN TONK.

Lahore, Oct. 19.

A raid was committed at Palhar in Tonk on the night of the 16th inst. when a number of Waziris entered the house of a man named Ganesham, by scaling the wall of an adjoining house, and overpowered him. Thanjaram, nephew of Ganesham, raised an alarm but was assaulted with a dagger. Ganesham, who came to the rescue, was killed. Ganesham's mother and wife also were wounded and his infant child was taken away. The Mahomedans of the village, who had guns given them for protecting the Hindus, did not turn up. Thanjaram is said to be lying in a precarious condition.

THE BRITISH NOTE TO PERSIA

Reuter learns that the British Note to Persia insists that unless order is restored on the Bushive-Ispahan road in three months, a local Persian force will be organised and officered by eight or ten British officers of the Indian Army for the protection of the road. There is no question of the Government of India taking any responsibility in the matter, or of any encroachment on the integrity of Persia.

BRITISH FAREWELL TO THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

London, Oct. 21.

The Marquis of Camden presided at the banquet to Lord Hardinge of Penshurst last evening at the Savoy Hotel. An illuminated address was presented, on which were 1,500 signatures, including that of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Replying to the toast, Lord Hardinge, referring to the criticism that he was inexperienced regarding India, said it might be urged that he was going out with a mind absolutely free from bias and prejudice. Although he had much to learn about India, he might truthfully say that during the last 15 years few people had been so favoured as he in being brought into close contact with the most weighty issues, on which the external relations of India depended and which not merely affected the external policy of India but Imperial Unity as a whole.

PORTUGAL'S NEW GOVERNMENT.

Reuter at Lisbon says that the Government is desirous of pleasing the Socialists and has promulgated decrees abolishing all exceptional laws, including those affecting Anarchists, and the repeal of the law restricting the freedom of the Press. All the Bishops have given in their adherence to the Republic. One of the regards of the revolutionary soldiers is four months' holiday on full pay. Troops from the provinces will replace the holiday-makers.

DEATH OF THE KING OF SIAM.

London, Oct. 23.

Reuter telegraphs from Bangkok that the King of Siam has died after a few days' illness.

Bangkok telegrams state that the King died of uremia.

The Crown Prince has been proclaimed as his successor.

—The "Ceylon Observer."

EXTRACT.

"PATRIOTISM".

INTERESTING LECTURE BY MR. P. RAMANATHAN, B. A., C. M. G.

AT THE TOWN HALL, KURUNEGALA.

As announced in these columns, Mr. P. Ramanathan, B. A., C. M. G., delivered his lecture on "Patriotism" at the Town Hall, Kurunegala, at the invitation of prominent residents of the district. The hall was crowded to its fullest capacity, even standing room being at a premium. By the enthusiastic reception they accorded the lecturer, and the rapt attention with which they listened to his discourse, the audience demonstrated their keen enjoyment of the intellectual treat provided for them. Proceedings commenced punctually at 6.30 p. m. Major Frank Modder, B. A., C. M. G., who presided, introduced the lecturer in the following words:—

GENTLEMEN, I think you will admit that Kurunegala is really a dull place. In fact, it may be called a sort of "sleepy hollow". We have some sort of physical exercise in the way of cricket, tennis and a little football; but

as far as intellectual recreations are concerned, there appears to be a sort of dearth and famine. One feels inclined to exclaim in the words of a certain writer "I am weary, weary, and I wish I were dead! We are thankful to some of the leading residents here, however, who sent an invitation to Mr. Ramanathan to deliver this lecture (Cheers). The news of his acceptance of this invitation was received with much joy and I am glad that he has come to-day to give us an intellectual treat, although at such great inconvenience to himself. Mr. Ramanathan's reputation has preceded him. I think it will be presumptuous on my part to lengthily refer to his great achievements and to what he has done as a public man. As a lawyer, he has been in the forefront, and has fought many a fine battle in the forensic arena. After taking silk, as Solicitor-General, he has done the State great service; and as a member of the Legislative Council, I think we all know the splendid work he has done. The Railway to Jaffna is standing monument to his labours (Loud Cheers). He fought hard in the teeth of the greatest opposition—and he had giants to contend against—and I think we all owe him our deepest gratitude for what he has achieved. (Applause.) Then as legal reporter, as author, and public lecturer, he has made his mark. As a lecturer perhaps, he is better known in America than in Ceylon. A "prophet" is not honoured in his own country." (Laughter.) With all this, age cannot wither nor custom stale his infinite variety. Gentlemen, the subject he has chosen is typical. It is a subject which will not appeal to any particular party. It is a theme that will commend itself equally to the European, the Burgher, the Sinhalese, Tamil, Moorman, and Malay. We must congratulate our worthy lecturer for having chosen such a suitable subject, and we must congratulate ourselves that he is going to deliver this lecture to us. Mr. Ramanathan has taken a long rest, unlike those who went at the pace that kills, he thought it necessary that he should have rest, and now he comes to us like a giant refreshed with wine. Now, good wine needs no bush, and without whetting your appetite any longer, I will call upon the learned lecturer to deliver his lecture. (Cheers).

MR. RAMANATHAN'S SPEECH.

MR. RAMANATHAN, rising amidst deafening applause, said:—It is exceedingly pleasing to me to accept the invitation of some of the leading men of Kurunegala, and to renew my friendship with many friends here who have made this fine town their residence for very long periods. I met many a friend here after my last visit to this town some twenty years ago, and I find them as hale and hearty as ever. The worthy Chairman is pleased to say that this town is a sleepy hollow and wanting recreation and amusement. But if I may judge by the appearance of my friends, there is no sign that Kurunegala is as bad a place as the Chairman wants to make out. My friend is always jovial and therefore hale and hearty too. (Laughter.) And I am not surprised that he has taken this opportunity to crack a joke—this distinguished son of Mars and Muses! (Laughter.) It is also a joke, I suppose, that I chose the subject of this lecture myself. I did not choose it. I always like the audience to choose the subject for me, and if I am able to comply with their wishes, I generally labour to please them. It was exceedingly pleasing to me that the men of Kurunegala chose such a grand subject as patriotism for to-night's lecture. It is most appropriate to the times. It clearly shows their anxiety that the recipients of the king's grant of citizenship should be well informed as to the nature and scope of citizenship and the relation it bears to patriotism, especially as the Sinhalese and Tamils have not been using in their households for a long time the words which signify the things denoted by the English words 'Citizenship' and 'Patriotism'. In Sanskrit and Tamil, citizenship, or the conduct of a person in the State, is expressed by the term *Grihastha Dharma*; and patriotism, or the heroic love of one's country, is included in the much wider term, *Maitri* or *Karuna*, or *Jiva Karunam* which may be rendered in English as unfailing compassion and succour, or untrusting benevolence. As every *Grihastha* (citizen) ought to know *Raja Dharma*, or the duties of rulers, *Grihastha Dharma* comprehends *Raja Dharma*, and our books of law, called *Dharma Sastras* treat *Raja Dharma* as a part of *Grihastha Dharma*.

An English writer, Bailey, spoke of patriotism in 1726 as public spiritedness. Even now, to be public-spirited is to be patriotic, but the public spirit of a patriot is not dull or sluggish nor waits to be roused by others. It is ever watchful of the well-being of the public, exerts itself spontaneously and zealously on its behalf, and is always inclined to sacrifice comfort, convenience, property, and even life, for the attainment of public good. Patriotism means a continuously burning love for one's country, combined with a willingness to work powerfully for its benefit, and to sacrifice all that one loves for the sake of the welfare of the general public.

Considering that many of us find it difficult to love each other at all times in our little homes, considering that most of us do not know how to maintain our love for our closest relations and friends, it is obvious that patriotism or the heroic love for all our countrymen is by no means an easy matter to acquire or persist in.

It is necessary to examine ancient and modern history of Europe for the details of the process by which patriotism came to be recognised as a virtue essential to be fostered in the hearts of those who have to do with the work of governing a country.

By the Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council of Ceylon on the 28th of last month thousands of our countrymen have been vested by reason of their superior education and wealth with the right of choosing one of themselves to represent them in the great Council of the country, and to watch, support and defend their interests and rights. It now becomes their duty to learn the secret of making citizenship bear its proper fruit, namely, the good government of the country. Profiting by the painful experiences of the great nations of Europe, we have to learn from them the great truth that citizenship, without the safeguard of patriotism, would prove a veritable curse to the country.

Before entering upon the study of the rise and growth of patriotism in Europe it would be useful to take stock of what you have of that virtue, or of public spirit at the time. We are strong in respect of domestic virtues, but sadly lack the civic virtue of patriotism owing to the necessities of our situation.

When the native kings were ruling the country, the executive power was entirely in their hands and in the officers appointed by them, mostly in accordance with hereditary claims. The social, agricultural and commercial affairs of each village were conducted in terms of ancient customs, and breakers of the customary law were dealt with by the patriarchs (or eldest male ascendants) of the village families, and by the headmen appointed by the king. The general body of the villagers, consisting of the members of the patriarch's family and of the artisans and labourers in the village, had no share whatever in its administration. It was their duty to act according to the customs of the country including caste rules, and to obey the directions of the patriarch and the headman, and the authorities of one village did not interfere with the authorities of another village. In this manner each village governed itself subject to the protection of the king, for the maintenance of whose dignity and royal power, a share of the produce of each field in the village was paid to the headman. The king, waited upon by his counsellors in the capital city, was looked upon as the highest judge, most powerful keeper of order, and lord of the customary taxes. The king left the people in the charge of the village patriarchs and his own headman, so long as the taxes were regularly paid into his coffers. He did not make laws for the people, because everything was done according to land customs and caste customs. If the king was driven from the throne by an usurper or foreign conqueror, the administration went on as peacefully as ever, the elders of the village minding their parochial affairs, and the new king minding his duty of the throne and the treasury. In these circumstances, we do not often hear in our history of kings grinding the people; he would punish severely any disloyal individual, but would never oppress the people by the violations of the customary laws of the country.

In this village life, the selfishness of individuals was kept in abeyance by the force of land customs, trade customs and caste customs, and by respect for the voice of the village elders. When selfishness, in its two-fold manifestation of personal likes and dislikes is kept down by love of action according to custom and by esteem for the good opinion of the village elders, there arises steadily in the mind a respect for the well being of fellow villagers. This love of the welfare of the public is called public spirit. It is born when the mind begins to contemplate the good of the public as something higher than one's personal likes or dislikes.

In Ceylon, as in India, public spirit has always been of a quiet kind, neither zealous nor militant, nor trenching upon the Government of the country by the king and his ministers. As the king did not meddle with the internal management of the villages, but kept the peace of the country and collected the taxes, the public spirit in the hearts of the villagers was not wider than the boundaries of their respective villages and castes, nor was there any necessity for it to glow and burn like a big flame, because the rulers of the village were their own kith and kin, ever acting like good fathers of families, for the general welfare of the villagers. There was no reason for suspecting or distrusting them, much less rising against them, or attempting to teach them their duties.

After the overthrow of the native kings by the Portuguese and the Dutch, we see for the first time fortified walls around towns springing up in different parts of the country, as in Matara, Galle, Negombo, Jaffna, Trincomalle, etc., showing clearly a tension of feeling between the natives and the foreigners.

The foreigners came to our shore for aggrandising themselves at the expense of the natives. They took care to leave village affairs, as before, in the hands of the village elders and the headman, but they instituted law courts, presided over by officers of their own nationality; and their revenue officers

were also manned by their own officers in every district; and the legislative chambers were also officered by members of their own race and religion. These new institutions, conducted often in a contemptuous and overbearing spirit, led to many innovations which were hard to bear, but the public spirit of the native inhabitants saw no means of redressing their grievances. They were too poor to do anything for the public good, and being kept out of political power of every kind, they had not the means of even expressing their opinion on the passing topics of the day.

After the British Government took charge of the Island in 1796, things went on much in the same way as under the Dutch, and the small public spirit of the village flickered feebly on till the question of the emancipation of slaves was taken up in Parliament. The authorities here then invited the slave-owners of the Island to perform an obvious duty. Their petition to the King of England is a remarkable document, proving beyond dispute how generous our ancestors were. They willingly and unreservedly sacrificed all their proprietary interest in the slaves owned by them. (Cheers). This outburst of generosity in 1817 was nothing else than a glow of public spirit, worthy of being called a most patriotic act. Then came the establishment of the Legislative Council in 1834 with a despatch from the Secretary of State directing that out of the six seats reserved for unofficials, three should be apportioned to the Europeans and three to the Ceylonese, viz., one to the Burghers, one to the Sinhalese, and one to the Tamils; and I have heard from my grandmother, who died long ago, that the appointment of my grandfather to the Legislative Council, seventy-five years ago, took place only after a poll, ordered at the instance of the opposing candidates. In later years, the different communities interested have held public meetings recommending candidates to His Excellency the Governor and their nominations were carefully considered, and every member appointed for several decades since 1835 came out of the nomination of the public. But during certain regimes of the present generation, no notice has been taken of native public opinion.

It had grown during the last twenty-five years to be critical and constitutionally strong, and Governors who love to rule autocratically had the audacity to deny the existence of public opinion among the natives. The Ceylon National Association was publicly stigmatised as a "grotesque body," and the Chiflaw Association, which contains within it able and independent speakers, has been ridiculed by some officials as an association of idle agitators. So was Mr. Acland, who sat in Council to represent the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, pronounced by Lord Torrington, in 1846, to be "factious." So, too, Messrs. Lorenz, George Wall, James Alvis, and others, who stormed the political association called the Ceylon League in 1865 (after resigning their seats in the Legislative Council in order to resist the action of the then Governor and Secretary of State) were characterised as insulting and impertinent mischief-makers. In this way public spirit and patriotism in Ceylon has had a chequered history.

When I entered the Legislative Council in succession to my uncle, Sir Coomaraswamy, I found the country sparking with public spirit under the inspiration of his example and that of James Alvis. (Applause). During the fourteen sessions which followed 1879, public spirit never declined. It was always to the fore. Editors of newspapers and vigorous correspondents were as watchful of public affairs in and out of the Legislative Council as Downall, Bosanquet, Sir George Grinton, J. P. Obeyesekere, were forces in Council whom the Government could not afford to obstruct or laugh at. When I was leading the unofficial members of the Legislative Council in 1892 the Marquis of Ripon, without censuring the local Government, requested Governor Havelock to offer me the post of Solicitor-General of the Island, and I took it because the five years' rule was being enforced, and I, a thorn in the side of the local Government, was not sure of a reappointment, and I hoped to come back to the Legislative Council as Attorney-General, which indeed I did in 1904, 1905, and 1906. During the 14 years in which I was obliged to keep myself aloof from unofficial circles, I found a great change had come over the minds of the people. They had lost all interest in public affairs owing to a variety of causes, the chief of which was the impatience of the Government at the criticism of those outside the Government circle. That great Parliamentary man Sir William Gregory, when appointed as Governor of Ceylon, in 1873, I think, said in the first of his public addresses that "public criticism was the salt of sound administration." I was then a law student, and was greatly impressed by this political maxim. I understood him to mean that, just as a dish of food is greatly improved by the addition of salt, the Government of a country is placed on a sound and satisfactory basis by the discreet observations and suggestions of outsiders. How different he was to some of the Governors I have known! Some of the later Governors and Colonial Secretaries who were intolerant of criticism contributed not a little to the ruin of public spirit in this country. The withering influence of these officers, combined with the love of ease and bodily comforts which have been rampant among the Ceylonese in this country, as in the other parts of the world, during the last two decades, have all but quenched an active, urging interest in the well-being of the public.

(To be continued.)