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EDUCATIONAL REFORM III.

The Aims of our Schools and Colleges

THE PLACE OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

By S. Subramaniam, B. A.

LET me now examine the different kinds of schools in Ceylon and their aims. At present we have in our midst

- (1) Primary Schools (Vernacular)
- (2) Elementary Schools (")
- (3) Secondary Schools (")
- (4) Primary Schools (English)
- (5) Elementary Schools (")
- (6) Secondary Schools (")
- (7) The University College.

Our educational system, in the main, runs along two parallel lines. The essential difference is the medium of instruction. The curriculum is almost the same. Perhaps in certain subjects the English schools aim at a higher standard than the Vernacular schools. There is however in our system a duplication of educational activity which entails much financial wastage on the country. Hence, if we want to practise economy in education we must adopt a unitary system with Sinhalese and Tamil as the essential media of instruction.

All these schools aim at a limited knowledge of certain subjects which have no practical bearing on the political, economic and social life of the country. Unless these be replaced by national schools with a constructive purpose our programme of nation-building will be an utter failure. Our schools must be re-classified and each grade must have a definite *raison d'être*. In this connection let me freely quote some relevant extracts from Jawaharlal Nehru's chapter on Education in Soviet Russia as these have a close bearing on the present state of our country.

(I) "They laid down a definite programme not only for the education of the youth,

but to 'liquidate illiteracy' in the adult population."

(II) "A second outstanding feature of Russian education is the relation which exists between the school and the every day world. Education is not something in the air, cut off from the daily life of the student or from his future work as a citizen. Real education, it is felt, must be based on the actual environment and experiences of the child and it must fit him for the work he will have to do in after life. In order therefore to plan an intelligent curriculum, one of the leading educationists made a thorough study of an industrial region and an agricultural region. It is being continually pressed on all teachers that they must keep in intimate touch with the life conditions of their pupils so as to be able to adapt their curricula to them."

(III) "It was further laid down that a pre-school education for children from three to seven years, elementary education from eight to twelve years, and a secondary education from thirteen to sixteen were all free, obligatory and universal; and in addition it was proclaimed that every Russian citizen was entitled to higher education."

(IV) "Education must be collective or co-operative; that is, the goal is not merely the acquisition of knowledge and individual skill but the ability to give to others and to take from them."

(V) "Schools are influenced considerably by the neighbourhood in which they are situated, for this neighbourhood serves as a practical laboratory. In rural areas village conditions dominate. If situated near a particular factory that factory will influence the teach-

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ANALYSIS OF CEYLON FOODSTUFFS

VITAMIN C CONTENTS OF SOME CEYLON FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

JAFFNA AMBALAVI BEST AMONG MANGOES

A. W. R. Joachim, Ph.D. Dip. Agric. (Cantab.),
Chemist

AND

C. Charavanapavan, B.Sc. (Hons.)

THE isolation of vitamin C by Waugh and King (1) following on the work of Szent-Gyorgyi (2), who identified the vitamin with a reducing substance named subsequently hexuronic or ascorbic acid has rendered possible its estimation in natural sources by a purely chemical method. Tillman and associates (3) used the oxidation-reduction indicator 2:6 dichlorophenol indophenol for the direct estimation of the vitamin, and his method, modified by others, is now widely adopted. The method has been responsible for much subsequent work on the subject, as a result of which our knowledge of the nature and distribution of vitamin C in plant and animal substances has been considerably enhanced. It would suffice here to state that Tillman's method as modified by Birch (4) and Bessy and King (5) may underestimate the vitamin C content of the material examined. It is now known that vitamin C may exist in an "active" as well as a "reversibly oxidised form", both of which function biologically. It is the former only which may be estimated by the titration method.

Within recent years the vitamin C contents of Indian foods has been determined by Ahmad (6), Ranganathan (7), Chakraborty (8), Guha and Ghosh (9), and others. Their data are of interest, as many of the fruits and vegetables studied by them are found locally. The investigation, the results of which are now presented, covers a wide range of local fruits and a few of the local leafy vegetables, the total number of materials examined being over 50. As fresh material as possible was

used in view of the observation that the vitamin C contents of fruits and vegetables decrease on keeping.

Experimental

The method of estimation used was as follows: from 10 to 25 grms of the fresh material were ground up with fine, clean sand and 10-15 cc of trichloroacetic acid. With certain fruits acetic acid was used as the extractive agent, and with other fruits again, e. g., citrus fruits, the fresh juice alone was used for the determination. The extract was strained through muslin, and if coloured cleared with lead acetate followed by the removal of the lead with sodium sulphate. The final extract was made up to 40 cc—60 cc with the acid. Following on the work of Guha and Gosh (9). 1 cc of glacial acetic acid was finally added to the extract when trichloroacetic was used, in order to prevent the rapid fading of the colour during titration. The extract was then titrated against a known volume of the indicator, 2:6 dichlorophenol indophenol. The indicator solution was prepared by dissolving 0.2 gm. of the dye in 100 cc of warm water. This was standardized against a freshly-prepared solution of ascorbic acid in glass-distilled water. The ascorbic acid was standardized against a 0.1 N iodine solution, prepared by dissolving the required quantity of iodine in a litre of water containing 15 gm. of potassium iodide. The dye titration itself was quite simple, the extract being added from the burette to a measured volume of the dye solution (1 to 5 cc) till the

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PURBLIND "NATIONALISTS"

The Crises in India and England

By S. A. N.

Mourning Kandyan Convention

THE Ceylonese rather Sinhalese politician and stump orator has certain wares of his trade which he spreads out on all and sundry occasions. The years 1815 and 1915 are his pet themes to dilate upon on the least provocation. It was on March 2, 1815 that the Convention whereby the Kandyan Kingdom passed under British rule was enacted. A century passed before another noteworthy event took place. It has been maintained throughout the years thereafter that the Sinhalese people were subjected in the riots of 1915 to undesired indignities by an un-discerning government. The probabilities are that they will keep on playing minor interludes till 2015 when something will happen either unaided or otherwise which will serve as another century mark of grievance and on which unending flow of orations will be fastened. The pious crowd of 'Nationalists' at the Galle Face Green who passed a resolution lamenting the Convention couldn't do anything else. Couldn't they have tried to roll back the stream of history and thereby undo the mischief of time? Empty people look back into history not for inspiration and incentive for constructive propaganda, but for justification for their inanity and impertinence. The heroic builder of the present and the future acts differently. He buries the hatchet of the past and forges links of fellowship and common interests. But the average Sinhalese nationalist of today is an ill-informed, purblind and race-proud blabber. Mr. Goonesinghe dragged in the name of Ehelepola into the debate on the Order-in-Council and constructed a parallel with that of Mr. Ponnambalam. No sensible man would wash such dirt in the open. No nationalist would abuse his place in the legislature by word or deed that would destroy the conditions so necessary for the growth of his ideal. It is not the convention of 1815 that should be mourned but the folly of leaders who wreck the present and the future.

Another Situation

One situation is just over and another "crops" up leaving no breathing space. The Ministerial crisis in two provinces has been solved and the solution was feasible, for the provincial and central Government was more than impressed by the last session of the Congress at Haripura. On the heels of it has come into being another situation. It is over the two votes of expenditure on Defence and External relations. There was considerable joy all over India, for the Budget for the next year introduced no new taxation. The Congress Party in the Assembly was not over jubilant over the absence of fresh taxation. They grew bitter over the Votes of Defence and External affairs being placed

beyond their opinion. True it is that the two items are non-votable. But the practice has been for some years to place them before the House for debate and opinion. The practice has been discontinued in this Budget. The Congress Party has decided and given notice of the decision that they will not take part in the general discussions on the Budget. Not only the Congress but two other parties with nationalistic claims are going to join in the congress disapproval. Our local Councillors have much to learn in manner and method from the Indian legislators. There is always moderation in behaviour and expression of the Indian. The most revolutionary idea the Congress politician clothes in meek language. The Congressman has good reason to be angry with Muslim League politics. But look at the language he employs, calm and suave he gives facts and arguments and tries to convert. The Ceylon Councillor like Comrades Philip Gunawardane and Goonesinghe indulges in offensive language. How great they are! How small these are! and these will not learn, for they follow the British model! Self-gratification never learns anything of value.

After Eden's Fall

The British people who appeared to be bewildered at what seemed a crisis of the gravest consequence, have refused to be stampeded. The resourcefulness, not to say greatness, of British leadership of which Mr. Francis de Zoysa too is an admirer, is seen in the fact that Mr. Eden has said nothing, though he could justifiably have to embitter feelings. In fact he has assisted in smoothing the ruffles. Chamberlain's government has not been slow to reassure the British public and the Americans that negotiations with Italy do not mean that England has committed herself to anything definite which might be interpreted as fear-complex. The Labourites sought to create a situation by moving that the Foreign Secretary should be a House of Commons man. But the attempt failed. Lord Halifax sits in the Foreign Office. It appears that the British turn was intended to be merely a psychological pose in the artful "jodge" that is being performed on the chess-board of European diplomacy. Hitler read into the negotiation phase between England and Italy as a move to isolate Italy from Germany and if possible to nudge her into opposing the growth of Nazi influence in Austria. And so he has promptly spoken through the mouth of Goering praising German forces army, navy and air which are efficient and formidable not only for defence but for offence. The counterblast to this brag was the British advertisement of further defence scheme and expenditure. They say they are going to spend £500,000 in building an auxiliary air base in Trincomalee. The Anglo-Italian negotiations may be broken on the question of the withdrawal of Italian volunteers from Spain, or on the question of Italian parity with the English in the control of the Mediterranean or on any

SIDE LIGHTS
AND
LIGHT SIDES

(By Squint Eye)

THEY had the Rome-Berlin Axis, then the Berlin-Tokio Axis. Now the falling of Britain to Italy may start the Rome-London Axis.

With individual axis multiplying like this the world will have too many axes and the usual revolution will be displaced. But when every uppish nation has its own axe to grind what else can we expect?

A Shanghai message stated the other day that Japanese prisoners taken in the North China province of Shansi are helping the Chinese to fight the Japanese.

Japan should encourage this, for according to her she has taken more prisoners than Chinese have, and if by a mutual agreement the prisoners could be made to help their respective captors the resultant fighting would be much better, and Japan's mission of peace would soon be accomplished.

In the Indian Congress camp one day in the midst of speeches there was a cry of "Snake", and

other allied questions. One can notice the Italian swell in the tone of the news following the fall of Eden. In the Far East the Japanese are about to take measures to close North China to foreign trade specifically trade with England. Following an air attack on Formosa the Japanese are reported to have subjected the whole of China to air reprisals. On the side of the Chinese the refusal of the Soviet airmen to serve under a woman Air Minister has compelled Madame Chiang Kai Shek to resign the Post. Further intense fighting is reported in the railway zone to the North of Hankow.

the gathering was confounded for a time. But the snake had not been found when quiet was ultimately restored.

The reference, evidently, was to "the snake in the grass", so evident in the public life of that country.

In connection with the Austro-German interlude recently Reuter stated that Hagenbeck, the famous German circus and menagerie man then showing in Buenos Aires, had been summoned to Germany.

Hitler wanted him at home to handle the new menagerie in Europe.

The London Observer attributes the recent friction in India to one of the natural teething troubles of the young constitution.

The fact is that the British nurse tried to put a bit of stone into the infant mouth to help easy teething.

Subhas Chandra Bose, the new Congress President in India, discussing the European situation, said that Britain had lost her mighty position of old and was helpless in the present activity in the air. "The clay feet of a gigantic empire now stands exposed," he concluded.

If the activity is in the air it must have been the "clay head" that was exposed, but, kind man that he is, he did not wish to offend.

A redoubtable member of the Delhi Assembly in a recent speech wished for the presence of women in the Legislatures, and hoped for the time when the "House" would

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Jottings of a Rambler—II.

FISTICUFFS AT THE STATE COUNCIL

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB— "Bridge-Building"

By Yahpadi

Fisticuffs at the State Council

THE House of Commons, the Mother of Parliaments, is several centuries old. In her long history there have been most eventful incidents. Speakers have been held down by force by rebel members. In the duelling days, Members were prohibited from carrying swords into the House. Even in recent years members have settled their differences in the good old method of "saying it" with their fists. The present Minister for War, Mr. Horne-Belisha, is reputed to have settled a colleague, in his younger days, with the superior use of his arms. The late Mr. Ramsay MacDonald also figured in a combat with another leading Labour leader. Mr. Maxton, the glamorous Independent Labour Member, the most brilliant orator in the House today, attempted to lay violent hands on the Speaker's mace some years ago.

Physical duels are rare as they are noteworthy. Verbal duels are daily occurrences. The press euphemistically refer to them as... "passage-at-arms"... The taste and etiquette that obtains in the finest society in regard to idiom does not prevail in the House. A certain laxity is essential, for, in heated debates one cannot express one's views if one's vocabulary is strictly limited. The latitude in language and idiom permitted to M. P.'s is covered under the elastic term... "Parliamentary" In this connection I must mention that the word "horse-whipping", which was the apparent cause of the recent bout, is not only "Parliamentary" but also one of the commonest threats in the Mother of Parliaments. "Horse-whipping", as all know, was a pastime which the country squires of England thought a noble method of settling their differences.

The Ceylon State Council is only seven years old. Traditions are very few. A new one has been created. Two members have had a "real" physical combat. Let me place this incident in its background.

Mr. G. G. Ponnampalam (whom I shall hereafter refer to as Mr. G. G. P.), a reputed reactionary after the Bracegirdle Affair, refused the offer of the All-Party Conference to give the Tamils seven more seats and upset the whole arrangement which had been concluded in his absence at Singapore. Why he did this nobody knows. He had also sent a Dissident Note to the Ministers' Protest against the new Order-in-Council.... It was indeed a hostile house which "Our Admiral from Singapore" faced on the great day.

I was present at the State Council on this historic occasion. The Speaker who is usually very strict in regard to what is "Parliamentary" seemed to have lapsed into a strange

and lethargic laxity. He allowed many phrases and idioms which he, normally, would have vigorously ruled out. That is by the way... Member after member "went at" Mr. G. G. P. It looked as if everybody took the occasion to pay off their grudges. Mr. G. G. P. is noted for his bitter tongue and there is not a single member of the House who has not felt the sting of his piercing sarcasm. When the member for Pt. Pedro indulges in personalities he brooks no rival. Mr. G. G. P. usually plays the critic lashing out here and there without discrimination, giving friend and foe the benefit of his venomous sarcasm.

Mr. G. G. P. usually deals harshly with other members. On this day, the tables were turned.

Mr. G. G. P. was getting the worst drubbing of his political life. He was, so to say, chased from pillar to post. The member for Pt. Pedro fought back gamely but it was in vain. Member after member rose to concentrate the attack on the "traitor" who visibly winced under it. I had never imagined that Mr. G. G. P. could blush, but I saw him do so that day. If ever anyone had cause to be provoked, the member for Pt. Pedro had on that day.

When Mr. D. P. R. Gunawardene (whom I shall hereafter call Mr. D. P. R. G.) made the famous "horse-whipping" statement, nobody either in the House or Galleries ever thought that it was meant literally. In fact, Mr. D. P. R. G. meant it only metaphorically as all State Councillors' threats usually are... In this debate nearly every member had and had been insulted. Why of all of them Mr. G. G. P. should choose to fight intrigues many? And why he fought Mr. D. P. R. G. intrigues many more? The "stab in the dark" accusation by the member for Kandy was certainly a more grievous provocation.

I was in the galleries during the fight. Many versions of this now famous combat are flying about the town. I cannot refer to all of them. I shall repeat the version told me by a wee little bird that was perched somewhere in the vicinity of the fight. Of course, I cannot vouch for its accuracy and truth because one can believe only what one sees, but something tells me that my little bird did not lie. The story is a very sordid one. I shall relate it, in brief, for the benefit of the readers of the "Hindu Organ",

.....It was tea time... Mr. D. P. R. G. was entertaining some ladies to tea... Mr. G. G. P. was seen walking up and down in the Lobby outside... It was not chivalrous to fight in the presence of ladies... Mr. D. P. R. G. comes out... and up steps Mr. G. G. P. and invites him to give him that promised horse-whipping... Some

GOVERNMENT OF ALL TALENT

Sinhalese Leaders' Appeal to Jaffna Youth

BEST BRAINS NOT IN COUNCIL

Colombo, March 7.

All right thinking Tamils were not keen on a fifty-fifty basis or an increase of seats in the State Council, said one of the speakers at the Jaffna College Old Boys' Association (Colombo) held at the Central Y. M. C. A. on Saturday evening.

What they desired, he said, was a government of all talent, irrespective of class, creed, or community.

The speaker in question, Mr. M. Tiruchelvam, Advocate, proposed the toast of the guests to which Mr. R. S. S. Gunawardana, acting Minister of Local Administration, and Mr. B. H. Aluwihare replied.

Mr. Gunawardana expressed delight over the fact that the young men of Jaffna desired a government of all talent. He wished to hear less about bridge-building "because the Tamils and Sinhalese think almost alike and there is," he said, "little difference between them."

Mr. Aluwihare, in appealing to the young men of Jaffna to take a more serious interest in politics, said that so far as the ruling of this country was concerned the people of Jaffna need have no fear as long as Jaffna continued to produce brilliant and capable type of men. In nearly every Government department a Tamil was either at the head or he was the brain behind the chief of that particular department.

Mr. Aluwihare appealed to the young men of Jaffna to take a more serious interest in politics. "We in the State Council do not represent the best brains in the country," he said. "The best brains were needed for governing the country and although it may involve considerable sacrifice, the best men should try and get into the State Council."

words are exchanged.....and without more ado Mr. G. G. P. delivers on the anatomy of Mr. D. P. R. G. "a thundering shot" (which some assert was so hard that it split a couple Mr. G. G. P.'s fingers)..... Naturally the Communist sees red..... He grips Mr. G. G. P. by the waist and by an alarmingly swift ju-justu stroke raises the wrestling Pailwan of Pt. Pedro through the air and brings him down on his back and sits upon him—(alas!)—Others intervene... and the fight is stopped by some less warlike members of the Council. To everybody's relief, no bones of either pugilist were found broken... All's well that ends well.

The sequel to this was a drab affair. Mr. D. P. R. G.'s brother, sometime later in evening, set upon Mr. G. G. P. The gallant Major of Diesel fame is reputed to have reminded the attacker that he was a stranger and intruder by a timely upper-cut... However an unwholesome shuffle ensued in which the intruder is said to have had the worst. At this stage, the pro-

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PRIMARY PRODUCERS' ORGANISATION

LEGISLATION TO ASSIST AGRICULTURISTS

DRAFT BILL READY

THE creation of a Primary Producers' Organisation, consisting of a Central Board or Council for the whole Island with District Boards in the different Provinces, is provided for in a new Ordinance which will shortly be introduced in the State Council.

It is proposed that the new Ordinance should make provision for the creation of a fund by the Government for the purpose of financing primary producers by giving them advances where such a course is necessary.

The draft Bill, the title of which is "The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Ordinance", is now ready and "unofficial opinion is being consulted regarding its provisions.

District Boards for Provinces

The object of the proposed Bill is the protection of the interests of the primary producers in the country, securing for them a fairer price than they now obtain for their products, and at the same time giving the consumer good quality at a reasonable price.

The proposed Ordinance is, it is learned, the result of the experience of the Marketing Department. At the present moment, it is stated, the profits made by the middlemen are such that the rural producers can hardly obtain an economic price for their produce.

It is felt that the development of the production and marketing of the primary products of the Island will be difficult and well-nigh impossible unless the necessary machinery is provided for proper marketing.

The New Machinery

The Commissioner for the Marketing of Agricultural Produce will be responsible for the working of the new Ordinance in addition to his present duties. He will be the Chairman of the proposed Central Board or Council which will consist of:

(1) Members elected from among the members of the District Boards in such number or in such manner as may later be decided upon.

(2) Representatives from each of the districts registered under the Ordinance.

(3) Other nominated members as may be decided upon.

The Board will have rule-making powers conferred on it subject to the authority of the Executive Committee of Agriculture and Lands.

The Central Board, or Council, will appoint sub-Committees in respect of each agricultural industry, as such a course becomes necessary.

The Board itself is not to be a trading institution but is intended to protect the interests of primary producers.

Registration of Districts

Provision is to be made under the Ordinance for the registration of each district, and the producers of a district may apply for the appoint-

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Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1938.

"CEYLONESE AT CROSS-PURPOSES"

"Whatever the differences the Ceylonese minorities (i.e. the Ceylon Tamils, the Ceylon Muslims and the Ceylon Burghers) may have with the majority community, these differences must be composed among and by themselves. This can be achieved only if Ceylon minorities have better negotiators for leaders who will have the country's good at heart and not depend on communal cries to secure their elections to Council."

So wrote DR. E. V. RUTNAM in an article which recently appeared in "Young Ceylon" under the title "Ceylonese at Cross-Purposes." An esteemed correspondent of the "H. O." extensively quoted DR. RUTNAM's pertinent observations in a contribution which appeared in our last issue. DR. RUTNAM needs no introduction to our readers. He is admittedly one of the very few veteran public men in this country whose vision is not clouded by communal passions and prejudices. We think that much of what he has to say on the question of constitutional reforms reflects the views of the enlightened section of the Tamil community. We agree with him heart and soul in his observation that a fifty-fifty basis representation for the minorities is an unjust and arbitrary demand which reflects on the patriotism of those that make it. But we cannot, however, endorse his view that "the Tamils have no reason to complain about their representation." We have so often written in these columns why the Tamils should have along with other minority communities adequately increased representation in any future scheme of reforms. Nobody will dare question the principle that, in the representation of minorities in the Legislature, a weightage should be given commensurate with their importance and interests in the country. It is a pity that the Donoughmore Commissioners, with all their theoretical knowledge and good intentions, did not realise that, in a country like ours, where there is no well-defined and well-organised party system, majority rule would mean the permanent Government of the majority community. That accounts for the fact that they have blessed this fair island with a novel Constitution which has proved a veritable apple of discord.

DR. RUTNAM'S observation— "As a Ceylon Tamil, I feel all Ceylonese minorities who look

to no country but Ceylon as their home and motherland, will be committing both economic and political suicide if they seek to achieve their political aspirations with the assistance of non-Ceylonese"—deserves to be chewed and digested by our leaders and politicians to the permanent advantage of the country as a whole. In their mad scramble for the loaves and fishes of office, they seem to have forgotten the abiding fact that the Ceylonese communities, the majority and the minority alike, are bound to rise or sink together in the national struggle. It would be a sorry commentary on the state-manship and the patriotism of our leaders, if the political differences of the communities could not be composed without the services of an interested third party. Unfortunately for the country at this critical juncture, the one man who could speak and negotiate for the Tamils with the authority of undisputed leadership has to keep his mouth muzzled in virtue of his position as Speaker of the State Council. Our politicians would do well to remember that they should do nothing in the heat of the moment that would result in the sins of fathers being visited upon their children.

It is reported that on Tuesday H. E. the Governor had a conference with the Ministers and discussed the question of reforms. Whatever may be the differences and distrust that disfigure our political life, it is up to our Ministers to evolve a scheme of reforms that is best calculated to compose inter-communal differences consistently with the natural aspirations of the country. The fact cannot be gainsaid that all communities are agreed that the Donoughmore Constitution needs drastic reform. The Committee system and such other novel features that have tended to effectively retard our political advance by precluding all possibilities of the growth of parties based on sound economic and political policies should be scrapped in the best interests of the country. As regards the election of the Board of Ministers, it is best, however, to adopt DR. RUTNAM'S suggestion that the Board should collectively command a three-fourths majority in the Legislature. The minorities will thus be able to make their influence felt in the choice of the Executive, and the Ministers too will not wantonly alienate the good-will of the minorities. If this principle is embodied in any future scheme of reforms, it will prove an effective safeguard against any abuse of power on the part of the Ministers. It remains to be seen how far the Ministers will succeed in winning the support of the minorities for their scheme of constitutional reforms. May we not hope that in the end nationalism and patriotism will triumph over rank communalism?

Thefts Galore

Within the last ten days not less than three thefts of jewels in the urban area have come to our knowledge. There may be many more which have not reached our ears. Thefts have become an every day occurrence both in the urban and rural areas, and not a day passes without some achievement of the marauders being recorded. Two widows of Vannarponne have been deprived of their necklaces at dead of night. One of them while trying to save her jewellery from the thief's grasp sustained an injury caused by a clipper used by the thief. The other having consigned her necklace in a box of oilmanstores, the last place to be suspected by thieves, enjoyed an undisturbed sleep behind secured doors, only to awake in the morning to find the doors open and her necklace and some cash stolen. There were left beside this widow 3 stones and a club. A more daring burglary and theft was enacted at Chernya Street, Vannarponne; entrance was effected into the house, an almyrah was opened and valuables removed. All these daring thefts have been committed after midnight. It is freely talked about that the thieves are using some sort of powder or fume to prevent people from waking up. Whatever the truth of it, it remains a shameful and bold fact that in the large number of thefts that have been committed within a few days, not in a single instance has a clue been traced of these evil-doors. There is some mystery in the methods of these clever fellows. We fail to see how in all these cases they have escaped the police. Have the police seriously thought of this challenge to their capabilities? In the urban area, at least, we should expect less of such incidents as it is under direct police vigilance. If the thieves are too clever for the police, the latter should not resign themselves to a defeatist attitude, but devise some ingenious methods whereby they can check, if not bring to book, the culprits from continuing their ravages. We are constrained to observe that the police have not given the serious attention the problem demands and have not done their best in the matter. The country is now in a panic; not even strongly built houses are secure against thieves, and we know as a matter of fact that householders in a large number of cases deny themselves the sleep so necessary for their health to safeguard their belongings. The situation is so alarming, that some assurance of security is anxiously looked for from the authorities. We do hope that a serious effort will be made towards that end.

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WHAT SPEECHES IN COUNCIL COST

NEARLY FIVE LAKHS IN SEVEN YEARS

Colombo, Wednesday.

EVERY word uttered in the State Council by a Councillor costs the tax-payer a little more than four cents!

This was the substance of the reply given by the Financial Secretary yesterday to the following question by Mr. H. R. Freeman, Member for Anuradhapura:—

"Will the Financial Secretary please cause an approximate estimate to be made of the cost to the State of a page of present-day Hansard and table it for the information of the Members?"

The Financial Secretary replied:

The number of pages in the 1935-37 Hansard was 4,068 and the cost of the production amounted to Rs. 37,171.61. The average cost per page was thus Rs. 9.14.

If the cost of the State Council reporting staff is added, the total expenditure per page is approximately Rs. 20.

Costly Words....

The average number of words on a page of Hansard is 460 so that at Rs. 20 per page the expenditure works out at a little more than four cents per word.

An examination of the Hansard since the State Council came into being in 1931 gives the following interesting figures:

Hansard for:	Number of pages
1931 (July-December)	1,462
1932 (Jan.-Dec.)	3,464
1933 "	3,154
1934 "	3,276
1935 "	4,718
1936 (March-Dec.)	3,414
1937 (Jan.-Dec.)	4,166
Total	24,654

Thus since the inception of the Council the State has spent approximately Rs. 493,080 on the verbal output of the Councillors, who seemed to have been particularly eloquent in 1935, the peak year for words.

TWO DEAD IN FIREWORKS ACCIDENT

Temple Festival Tragedy

Kanthappar Annamalai, a fireworks manufacturer of Valvettiturai and Kandam Velan of Alvay North, died as a result of injuries received during a fireworks accident at the festival, on Tuesday, of the Veerapathirakaly Amman Temple in Alvay North.

The two deceased, who were responsible for the manufacture of the fireworks, lit them. One of the mortars exploded and the flying pieces of steel struck the deceased and many others,

MINISTERS' FINAL PROPOSALS ON REFORMS

To be Forwarded to Governor

NO OBJECTION TO RE-ARRANGEMENT OF TERRITORIAL AREAS

Colombo, Wednesday.

THE Ministers had a special meeting this morning and finally decided on their proposals for the reform of the constitution to be forwarded to the Governor. THEY ask for the abolition of the Executive Committees; selection of a chief minister by the Governor and the nomination of other ministers by the chief minister; removal of the Officers of State; establishment of a permanent Public Services Commission; withdrawal of the Certification Order-in-Council and the reservation to the Governor of such powers as would enable him to discharge his duties as a constitutional ruler; and rearrangement of certain territorial electoral areas, with a resulting indirect communal representation. THEY also suggest that the question of the franchise for non-domiciled non-Ceylonese should be definitely settled, writes the Political correspondent of the "Times."

The Ministers, I have been able to find out, unanimously hold the view that a Certificate of Domicile is essential.

They point out that the Donoughmore Commissioners wanted a five years' residential qualification and a certificate of domicile; that Sir Herbert Stanley, a former Governor, strongly supported the view that the right to vote should depend on domicile; and that Lord Passfield himself gave an undertaking that provision should be made for the production of a certificate of domicile, but that all these undertakings have been disregarded.

They have therefore decided to ask that in any future scheme of reforms the recommendations of the Donoughmore Commissioners in respect of the non-Ceylonese franchise should be strictly carried out.

I understand they have drafted a strong criticism of the previous Governors, particularly Sir Edward Stubbs.

Officers of State

Reviewing the position of the Officers of State and pressing for their removal, they deplore the fact that the last Chief Secretary and the present one have been members of the Civil Service of Ceylon and have therefore been too keen on protecting the rights of the service to which they belonged.

In their proposals they examine the Public Services Commission and say that the Ceylonisation of the Services is proceeding steadily and that it is unnatural that the State Council would be unfair to the Public Services which will be predominantly Ceylonese.

They are of opinion that the right of retirement of Public Officers should be exercised within a given period; the Public Services Commission (to whom should be entrusted all matters connected with emoluments, prospects and allowances), should be determined by the legislature; all matters connected with appointments, promotions, transfers and discipline should be in the hands of a Public Services Commission (who should be full-time officers, with no con-

nexion with any service) appointed for five years.

Objections Repeated

They repeat their objections to the continuance of the system of Executive Committees and the present method of electing Ministers. They desire a Leader, chosen by the Governor, to form his own Cabinet. They justify the selection of the "Homogenous Board."

On the question of representation, the Ministers press that there should be no change in the principle of territorial representation, and definitely oppose any return to communal representation.

They do not, however, object to any re-arrangement of any existing territorial areas which would assist in the return of members from minority communities.

They are not opposed to an increase in the number of seats as a result of such re-arrangement.

The Ministers have also set down in a memorandum their views on the Certification Order-in-Council, which they want withdrawn.

MALAYAN URUMPARAY UNION

18th Annual Meeting

The Eighteenth Annual General meeting of the Malayan Urumparay Union, Kuala Lumpur, was held on 23-1-38 at the Thampusamipillai Tamil School, Sentul, at 5-30 p.m. Mr. K. Peethamparam, President, took the chair. The Hon. Secretary read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 31-1-37 were read and confirmed.

The President, before inviting a proposal for the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts, spoke briefly on the removal of the Chandrodaya Vidyasalai the purchase of a hearse for Urumparay, the recent disturbances in Urumparay in connection with the staging of a play and the consequent case, and the relationship between the Board of Directors, Jaffna Hindu College and the Union. A lively discussion took place on the last item and a policy of wait and see was agreed

Four Years for Burglary and Theft

Sentence at Northern Assizes

A man was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment today at the Northern Assizes, for house-breaking and theft.

Thambyah Ayadurai alias Selvan, Swaminather Kandiah, Chinniah Rasaratnam and Ponnu Kandiah stood charged at the Northern Assizes with house-breaking and theft, on 29th September last, to the value of Rs. 242, by entering the house of R. K. S. Kurukkal, officiating priest of Amman kovil, Vaddukkodai, and also with causing grievous hurt to Subbiah and simple hurt to S. Kandiah.

After a trial lasting four days the Jury found the first accused guilty only on the charge of house-breaking and theft and exonerated the other three accused who were discharged.

His Lordship reserved sentence on the 1st accused for today.

This morning His Lordship sentenced the accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. E. T. DYSON PROMOTED TO CLASS I GRADE I

Mr. E. T. Dyson, Government Agent, Northern Province, has been promoted to Class I, Grade I in the Ceylon Civil Service, with effect from January 28th 1937.

upon. The President requested the members not to run away with the idea that the Committee had not accomplished much, but drew their attention to the fact that much spade-work had to be done before anything could be accomplished, and a case in point being the establishment of a Library. On the proposal of Mr. S. Rasiyah seconded by Mr. U. Chelliah the Report and Accounts were passed unanimously.

Before retiring the President requested the members to have a change of President and to elect a strong Committee for the ensuing year as many grave and important questions were confronting them.

The election of Office-Bearers resulted as follows:—

President: Mr. R. Thampipillai, I.S.M.,

Vice-President: Mr. K. Peethamparam.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. Krishnapillai.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. S. Ariyanayagam.

Committee: Messrs. G. A. Rasiyah, S. Kandiah, S. Thamboos, S. Rasiyah, P. Appiah, U. Chelliah and N. Kandiah.

Hon. Auditors: Messrs. S. Karthigasu and V. Markandu.

Mr. M. Selvadurai proposed and Mr. R. Thampipillai seconded that a vote of thanks be recorded to the outgoing Committee.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated at 7-50 p.m. (Cor.)

THE SINO-JAP WAR

VAST AREAS UNDER JAPANESE

CHINA TO PROLONG HOSTILITIES

SHANGHAI March 8th.

NINE months of war in the Far East finds the Japanese in occupation of immense areas in North China, with China grimly resisting.

Japan's main objective now is to secure control of the Peking-Hankow and Tientsin — Pukow (Tientsin — Ganking) railways and to consolidate her military positions.

If she succeeds, she will have united the two Japanese armies on either side of the Yellow River. For this purpose the important railway junction of Suchow must be captured and this is the aim of the relentless drive the invaders are now conducting.

When these operations have been completed, Japan may be expected to settle down and garrison all that part of China within her hands. She would prefer to talk peace with the Chiang Kai-shek regime, but it is most doubtful whether Marshal Chiang will agree to any terms that Tokyo may propose.

Guerilla Warfare Strategy

China, in the meanwhile, means to wage guerilla warfare in an attempt to harass and, if possible, dislodge the Japanese troops.

She realises that she is powerless to defeat Japan on the field of battle, but it is believed that by prolonging hostilities China can exhaust the Japanese Empire economically and financially.

Side Lights and Light Sides

(Continued from Page 2)

consist of half men and half women".

The trend of life is in that direction, what with women giving up some of their time-honoured functions and men taking more to womanly ways. A new race of he-women or she-men is not a distant possibility.

In the report of a Ladies' Club I read of Patronesses. In the same report I also read of their Chairman.

Now that the process of equalisation is proceeding apace, should women still add to names the womanish suffixes? If the lady occupying the Chair could be the chairman without a blush, why should a patron lady become the patroness? I remember a Lady Doctor who described herself as "Doctress" for some time, then became a Doctress, and finally is a medical practitioner. I know of editresses, and conductresses, though these do not relate to their beautiful tresses.

A new Pacific disturbance has brought gales of torrential rain, to North Carolina, stated a message.

Nature takes the cue from man, for the modern manner is pacific war. All those who are at war and who prepare for war are for peace.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE JAFFNA PALMYRA INDUSTRY'

Sir,—For sometime past there has been an agitation to promote the uses of the Palmyra palm, and the abundant goodwill displayed by several patriotic gentlemen shows the degree of their desire for developing this industry to a commercial basis.

It is hoped that with the organisation of an Island-wide industrial rally and carnival in Jaffna which is to be opened in May next that these products too will be shown to advantage.

As furthering this project which in time is bound to bring prosperity and happiness to the people you will doubtless agree that the above opportunity is as useful as any of our other efforts taken on this matter.

The Central Government has already been approached in regard to the development of this industry and there is every prospect of getting aid provided the public will support the movement.

From what we experienced recently we are glad to be able to state that the necessary public sympathy and support are duly forthcoming.

Now, that there is the agricultural development Scheme, Rubber Control, Tea Control, Coconut Board etc. we feel that a Palmyra Propaganda Scheme should be organised in the interest of Jaffna. We need not expatiate on the benefits derived from the palmyra palm by the inhabitants of this Peninsula, and any help rendered by the Central Government will go a great way to improve the existing conditions of industry and commerce of the Northern Province.

The attain the full benefits of this venture and to evoke public interest we feel confident that you will not grudge to assist us in this undertaking and co-operate with us to carry it to a success.

We shall make every endeavour to keep you further informed of the results of our efforts.

We beg to remain, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,
M. A. Rasiyah
M. Tharmalingam
M. Swaminathan
R. C. Chelliah

Jaffna, 5th March 1938.

Tamil and Their Political Demands

Sir—The only natural and rational basis on which the Tamils, the Kandayans and the Low country Singalese, the only three permanent communities of the Island, could find a political solution of their interests is by a Federal system of Government. It is unfortunate that this does not seem to attract the attention of our leaders. It is better to drop it and find a solution in the existing manner. Unity conferences are being held and it is reported that most of the Singalese are now amenable to adjust the differences in a practical manner. This channel must be explored and satisfaction must be reached.

The 50 to 50 basis of representation may be reasonable but the Tamils should not insist too much on that basis for a good understanding. The interests of the Tamils and the Singalese are identical always. When these two impor-

tant communities are opposed to each other, Ceylon cannot advance a bit, and it is suicidal to both communities. The interest of all other minor communities cannot be said to be identical with that of the Tamils nor their help is of any great practical value to the Tamils. A sound view need be taken having regard to world trends. The Donoughmore Commissioners indicated in their report that the Ceylon Tamils should be able to secure 10 to 12 seats. At present, the Tamils have secured only 8 seats. In a house of 58, the Tamils are expected to secure 12 seats. This should be readily granted by the Singalese without grudge. But if the number of seats is to be increased, a similar proportion shall be added to them.

If the basis of representation is reached and agreed upon, then other issues will solve themselves. The Tamils should not oppose the election of the Chief Minister by the whole house until definite parties emerge or the abolition of the Committee System and the State Officers and the Special powers of the Governor provided the Tamils are associated with any Ministry and the necessary fundamental rights of Ceylon citizenship are definitely and statutorily provided beyond doubt and an independent Public Services Commission without the least influence from the Ministers, Members or Heads of Departments is established.

If these are established, the Tamils have to join with the Singalese party or parties and share in the rise or fall of such parties. This we have to face manly and correct the Singalese leadership if needed, and it is impolitic to cut away from the Singalese and be indifferent to whatever happens.

If our leaders cannot solve our problem in this manner, it is time that they consider the feasibility of a Federal Government.

"Federal."

Jaffna, 27-2-38

The Katragama Shrine

Sir,—It is gratifying to note that the Hindus of Batticaloa and Kurunegala held meetings and passed resolutions that the Hindus of Ceylon should have a right to have the administration of the Kathirgama Shrine entirely or in partnership with the Buddhists, etc. etc.

It is very strange that the Hindus of Jaffna, the stronghold of Hindus in Ceylon, should not have thought of holding a public meeting especially when the Hindus of Colombo had decided to hold an All-Ceylon Hindu Public Meeting on the 19th March 1938.

If a meeting could be held in Jaffna without delay, representatives could be elected to take part in the forthcoming meeting in Colombo.

It is hoped that the All-Ceylon Hindu Public Meeting to be held on the 19th March will leave no stone unturned to take the administration of the Kathirgama Shrine entirely in the hands of the Hindus or in partnership with the Buddhists provided the former are allowed to have an effective

FISTICUFFS AT THE STATE COUNCIL

Continued from Page 3.

ceedings are said to have looked like a regular Rugger-Scrum... and the Acting Leader who now arrived on the scene is said to have performed a wonderful "tackle" and dividing through the mass of senatorial humanity caught Mr. G. G. P. by the leg and the outsider by the neck... and by some unknown method dexterously pulled the worthy legislator from Pt. Pedro away from the melee and pushed the impudent intruder down the stairs.

Thus ended a perfect day. It is rumoured that the Speaker tried to bring these two combatants to terms and that the negotiations failed chiefly owing to the obstinacy of the Member for Pt. Pedro.

Colombo had only one word for the whole business—Disgraceful. I agree with it. One expects more from the legislators of the land. Both members should feel rightly ashamed..... But disgraceful things make history..... This incident will be quoted as a historic example and precedent when some of our grand-children stage a "regular fight" in the State Council.

That this fight was long overdue was the opinion of one man whom I met in the galleries. He comes from Jaffna. He is not a socialist. He hates the Samasamajists. He is an ardent admirer of Gandhi, Nehru and Kamaladevi. He calls himself a Nationalist. Ever since Mr. G.G.P. tried his obstructionist tactics in regard to Kamaladevi's visit to Jaffna—said this khaddar-clad person—he was asking for trouble. "Ask and it shall be given" was his uncompromising attitude.

The 20th Century Club

It is a far cry from the sordid Battle of the State Council to the opening of the 20th Century Club. It was opened at 6 p.m. on the 4th of March by Prof. C. Suntharalingam, who delivered an inaugural address "On the place of Reason in the 20th Century."

The Club has set itself very high ideals. They seem rather "high brow" and the Club crest has the following activities imprinted on it..... Intellectual... Social... Economic... Scientific... Art... Music... Drama... Travel.....!

I found a very representative gathering there. The numerous other counter-attractions on that day in Colombo must have kept many sympathisers away. I saw, among others, State Councillors, members of the Tutorial Staff of the University College, Civil Servants, Engineers, Physicians of the General Hospital, Crown Counsel, Lawyers..... and Doctors. The younger generation was much in evidence—law, medical and varsity students forming a major part of the gathering. Many ladies also greeted

me with a very representative and active voice in the management of the said shrine including the control of the finance.

When the Buddhists are very keen to have the management of the Buddha Gaya Shrine, they should not grudge to allow the management of the Kathirgama Shrine in the hands of the Hindus. Reference is requested to my letter of the 12th December 1937 which appeared in your paper of the 53rd December.

Yours faithfully,
K. Sivapragasam.
Sivapragasam Road.
Jaffna, 5th March 1938.

Primary Producers' Organisation

(Continued from page 3)

ment of a Board in respect of their district.

The tea, rubber and coconut industries will, of course, be excluded from the operation of the new laws.

The agricultural industries which will fall within its purview will be dairy produce, cereals including rice, fruit, vegetables, other farm produce like poultry and eggs, and goats for slaughter.

Produce Depots

The Department of Marketing will establish depots in various part of the country and produce will be distributed to them according to local needs. The provision of transport facilities will also be considered and the railway will be asked to provide refrigerator cars.

It is understood that the importance of grading produce, especially for purposes of export when export of local fruit will be possible, has been stressed by the Committee which is now reporting on fruit cultivation in Ceylon.

the occasion. Certainly, a more "learned" gathering would have been difficult to find.

The Social that followed gave an indication of the spirit of the Club. I found the people scattered in groups discussing various topics. In one corner some leading public men were discussing the Communal Problem and in another the Reform of the Constitution. A leading Samasamajist and an eminent Government official were debating in another place whether the "Eastern labourer" was more spiritual than his Western colleague. Another group in discussing Marx struck a most revolutionary note: yet another group in discussing Paul Brenton's "Mystic India" led their talk into metaphysical flights of an especially peculiar nature. In a different corner I found a large number discussing the future of the club. The ladies who were present were scattered among the various groups and all of them seemed to be taking animated parts in the discussions.

The club, I think, serves a long-felt need. Not the least attractive feature of the Club is the very modest subscription, and the special concessions to student members.

Bridge-building

Sir Andrew Caldecott has a knack for inventing happy and catchy phrases. First it was "Hemin, Hemin" and now it is "Bridge-building."

"Hemin! Hemin" was the craze for sometime. Now it is "bridge-building". Bridge-building dinners, dances, garden parties and concerts; bridge-building speeches, conferences and meetings..... For the last one month there was not a single day when the leading newspapers of the country did not contain some reference to bridge-building.

We have so far heard of many forms of bridge-building. There is one which, though apparent, nobody has raised in public. Why not bridge-building marriages? People are afraid of inter-communal marriage. Why?... The strongest and perhaps the most permanent bridge can only be constructed on the foundation of marriage. "Bridge-building" as a popular phrase, will soon fade away as did "Hemin, Hemin." I wonder what the next happy phrase from His Excellency could be!! Can you guess?

ANALYSIS OF CEYLON FOODSTUFFS

(Continued from page 1)

colour of the latter was destroyed. With fairly coloured extracts, the titration was carried out to the point when rapid fading of the pink colour ceased. Fruits which gave very highly-coloured extracts, e.g., the tree tomato, could not be examined for vitamin C content by this method. The extract was then titrated against a .01 N solution of iodine with starch as the indicator. 1cc of .01 N iodine is equivalent to .88 mgm of ascorbic acid. This method is not accurate for fruit juices containing substances like sugars which react with iodine.

The results of the determinations are set out in tables I and II, the former showing the vitamin C contents of fruits and the latter of the vegetables. Sugarcane is included in the first and betel leaf, tamarind, chillies, and onions in the second table. For purposes of comparison Ahmad's results where available are indicated, as these are similar to those obtained locally. In a few cases the figures of Chakraborty (8) or Ghosh and Guha (9) are quoted. Ranganathan's (7) figures are appreciably higher than those of other Indian workers.

Discussion

An examination of table I will indicate that of local fruits the guava, papaw, citrus spp., and certain varieties of mangoes* are rich in vitamin C. Of the citrus species local oranges, grape-fruit, mandarins, and pomelos are of about equal antiscorbutic value. Limes though of fair vitamin C content, have lowest values. Locally grown lemons apparently have lower vitamin C values than imported fruit. Mangoes vary largely in their vitamin content with variety and place of growth. This is the experience of the Indian workers as well. The condition of the fruit is also an important factor. Overripe fruits are poor in vitamin C. It was observed in the course of this work, that mature fruits rapidly lose vitamin C on keeping. This is in conformity with what has been found by other workers with fruit as well as vegetables (5,9). Acidity and absence of air favour the retention of vitamin C, while high temperatures, oxidation and alkalinity favour the destruction of the vitamin. This is one reason why the addition of bicarbonate of soda in cooking fruit or vegetables is disadvantageous. Prolonged cooking would also

result in a loss of the vitamin. Fruits like the tomato, hog plum (*Spondias manifera*), rambutan (*Nephelium lappaceum*), custard apple, and soursop *Annona muricata* have fair vitamin C contents. Pineapples grown locally for some reason or other give lower values than might be expected. This is probably because the fruit though not over-ripe, were not as fresh as was desirable. The figures correspond closely with those of Ghosh and Guha (9). Plantains, mangosteens, woodapple (*Feronia elephantum*), bael, fruit *Aegle marmelos* and sugar cane juice are poor sources of the vitamin. Local avocado pears (*Persea gratissima*) have only a trace of vitamin C. Young coconut kernel and coconut water are poor sources of vitamin C, the water however having from two or three times the vitamin value of the pulp. Fresh toddy has more vitamin C than fermented toddy, but the values are not high.

That wide variations can exist in the vitamin C contents of individual samples of fruits and vegetables will be apparent from one of the latest bulletins of the United States Department of Agriculture, entitled "Vitamin Contents of Foods" (10). The knowledge that certain varieties of fruits or vegetables can be rich sources of vitamin C will certainly be helpful in framing diets, but it will be emphasized that the actual nutritive benefit derived from the fruit or vegetable will depend largely on the variety and condition of the particular sample.

From table II above it will be seen that *agathi* (*Sesbania grandiflora*) leaves, drumstick (*Moringa oleifera*), spinach, chillies and *mukunuvenna* (*Alternanthera triandra*) are good sources of vitamin C. Ranganathan (7) reports that vegetables like *kankun* (*Ipomoea aquatica*) and bitter gourd (*Momordica charantia*) are also rich in the vitamin, but until a new stock of dye is available their investigation locally has to be deferred.

Summary

The determination of vitamin C values by the dichlorophenol indophenol method have indicated that guavas, citrus spp., papaws, certain varieties of mangoes, rambutans, hog plums, and tomatoes are fruits of good vitamin C content, while avocado pears, plantains, coconut, jak, bael, mangosteens, woodapples, and sugar cane are poor sources of the vitamin. Soursop, custard apple, pineapples, tree tomatoes and bilimbi are of intermediate value. Of the vegetables examined, *agathi*, drumstick, spinach, chillies, and *mukunuvenna* are rich sources of the vitamin, while ash plantain and *gotukola* are very poor in it.

* *Ambalava* from Jaffna—80 (highest Vitamin C. content); *Parrot* (*Gira*) Variety from Kandy 58; and another variety from Jaffna (not *Chembatan* 15)—55

EDUCATIONAL REFORM III.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ing of many subjects—geography, science and mathematics."

The Wardha Scheme is more or less similar to the Russian model. In England too the authorities have set up modern schools and senior classes which give a vocational bias to the study of most pupils who pass out of the Elementary Schools. The subjects taught therein have strict reference to the industries of the locality. It is thus obvious that countries which aim at a fuller national life have not confined themselves merely to a literary education.

A Classification

I suggest the following classification of our schools and colleges as the one that is most suitable for this country.

- (1) Primary Schools, with Tamil or Sinhalese as the medium of instruction—age 5-9.
- (2) Elementary Schools, with Tamil or Sinhalese as the medium of instruction and English as a second language—age 9-13.
- (3) Vocational secondary schools for boys, with Tamil or Sinhalese as medium of instruction and English as an auxiliary language—age 13-17.
- (4) Vocational Secondary Schools for girls, with Tamil or Sinhalese as medium of instruction and English as an auxiliary language—age 13-17.
- (5) Academic Secondary schools for boys and girls, separately or together, where the medium of instruction should as far as possible be Tamil or Sinhalese; and English, if it is unavoidable in certain subjects for lack of text books at present—age, 13-17.
- (6) Colleges of University standard for boys and girls, with English as medium of instruction, as conditions demand it at present.

(I & II) Primary and Elementary education should aim at a high standard of literacy with a full knowledge of citizenship. At the same time they should also emphasise the study and practice of religion and morals. All these aims should be indissolubly united and the curriculum must be so planned as to embrace all these. Primary and Elementary education should be compulsory and universal. This will not be too much in view of the fact that in Soviet Russia even secondary education is compulsory for all.

(iii) The vocational secondary school for boys should provide instruction relative to the industries of the various districts. While providing instruction to the boys in suitable industries, they should not completely abandon the academic side.

(iv) The vocational secondary schools for girls should meet the requirements of girls even as the boys' schools do in the case of boys. The majority of the nation's

Tellippalai Centre Co-operative Society Ltd

A reception was given to Mr. T. N. Appadurai I. S. M., Retired Head Postmaster, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya and President of the above Society, on 3-3-38 by the members of the Society in honour of the Imperial Service Medal awarded to him by His Majesty the King and which was presented to Mr. Appadurai by His Excellency the Governor on his first visit to Jaffna on 1-2-38.

On arrival the Guest of Honour was received by the members and was garlanded. A group photo was taken with Mr. Appadurai as the central figure.

After refreshments were served, several members spoke paying glowing tributes to Mr. Appadurai for his genuine and unselfish service in Malaya and expressing the hope that similar services will be available to his motherland.

Mr. Appadurai replying suitably thanked the management for the signal honour done to him. (Cor.)



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[Y. L. 1-4-37 to 31-3-38.]

pupils should pass through iii & iv.

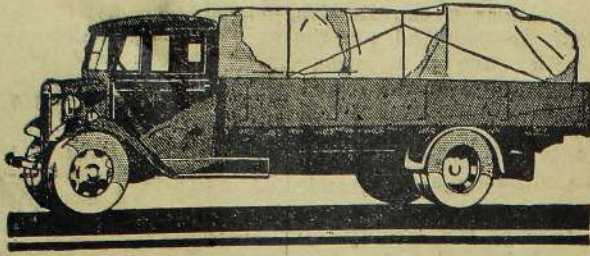
(V) The fifth class I may call academic secondary schools for lack of a better name. Admission to these should be strictly limited and confined to those who are likely to profit by it. Those who pass out of these schools should join some professions, or find employment as clerks in Government offices, firms, banks or estates, or must have the means to lead a life of cultured ease. It is from the ranks of the pupils in academic secondary schools that the students for University education should be selected.

(VI) The University should prepare pupils for the higher professions and at the same time provide scope for a liberal education. It should also be the centre of research in various branches of learning. It should send out poets, statesmen, scientists, philosophers, captains of industry and leaders in every walk of life. Here also admission should be restricted to those who can profit by University education.

In my next article I shall discuss the Process of Selection.

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[Y. 136, 19/8/37 to 18/8/38.]

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[Y. 54, 22-6-37 to 21-6-38.]

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Vannarponnai, Jaffna

Authorised Capital	Rs. 5,00,000.00	Issued Capital	Rs. 3,00,000.00
Reserved Capital	Rs. 2,00,000.00	Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,000.00
	Value of one share		Rs. 10.00

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 100/-

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 3, 4, 6 and 7% respectively.

LOANS on the security of jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 10% per annum when paid monthly; otherwise 12% (Part payments accepted.)

An Enhanced Rate of Interest on Deposits.

For Particulars Apply to the Manager:

T. SELLATHAMBY,
MANAGER.

[Y. 3, 1-4-37 to 31-3-38.]

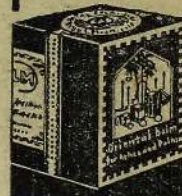
Rheumatism Lumbago Sciatica and Backache

All yield to the pain-healing L.O.B.

You can end that aching and stiffness, that pain in the joints and that muscular rheumatism by timely recourse to Little's Oriental Balm.

Little's Oriental Balm exerts a promptly analgesic action in the affected parts, warming and lubricating them, just as if by Nature's natural processes. Ten minutes, rubbing with L.O.B. will convince you.

For immediate relief there is no better remedy.



**LITTLE'S
ORIENTAL BALM**
for
All Aches and Pains

[Y. 63, 1-1-31-12-38.]

THE JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND LTD.

(Established 1918)

BANKERS.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 8,00,000.00
Amount of Calls made	Rs. 1,34,367.00

SHARES: 8000 shares of Rs. 100/- each. 75 monthly instalments of Re. 1/- per share will earn Rs. 100/- for each at the end of the period. Shares issued all times.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 1% per annum on the average monthly balance when it does not fall below Rs. 500/-.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for periods of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months and interest allowed at 1, 2, 4 and 6% respectively.

DRAFTS issued on the National and Imperial Banks to Colombo and the Principal cities of India. Remittances to and from F. M. S. by special arrangements.

INDIAN MONEY bought and sold

LOANS on the security of Jewels a speciality. Interest charged at 9% per annum (Part payments accepted.)

LOANS are also granted against approved securities, such as Landed Properties etc. (Part payments accepted.)

For further particulars apply to

S. SELLAPPAN,
Manager.

Y. 225, 21-11-37—20-11-38. (T's)