

The Hindu Organ.

"Arise! Awake! and stop not till the goal is reached."

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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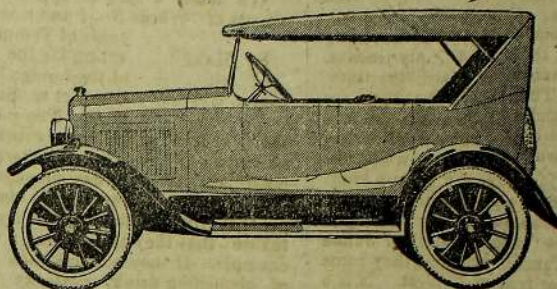
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RESULTS OUT NEXT WEEK.

Printed lists of winners available at Chemists and Stores after 10th October 1926.

Little's Oriental Balm & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.,
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Y. 50.

We are very glad to learn that on representations made by Madalar T. Karapillai, the well known broker of Colombo, the General Manager, Ceylon Government Railways, has been pleased to order the issuing of Excursion Tickets from all stations and to all classes up to Talaimannar Pier from the 8th December 1926, to 3rd January 1927 and return available till the 9th January. This arrangement will be welcomed by all pilgrims to Chidambaram as the festival of the Temple at Chidambaram commences on the 11th December 1926 and ends about 21st December 1926.

It will be remembered that last year also, the Madalar was largely responsible for a similar concession.

The Tamil Union, Wellawatte.

NON POLITICAL CONFERENCE

The summoning of a non-political Conference of Tamils from all over the Island for the purpose of studying the various wants and requirements of the community and for adopting such measures as are necessary to conserve their interests has been engaging the attention of the Tamil Union, Wellawatte, for some time past, whose objects are to promote the intellectual, physical, social and economic welfare of the community in particular and of the Island in general. The Union—which is a non political institution—does not belittle the efforts of the nationalistic patriots—Tamil and Singhalese—to reform the constitution so as to enable the Ceylonese to control the policy of Government, and thereby to bring about Self Government. But it lays special emphasis on and hopes to make its contribution to the study of the problems of Sanitation, Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, on which chiefly the prosperity of the indigenous population depends. With this end in view the Union has been making arrangements to organise a non-political Conference to be held in Colombo to discuss various outstanding questions of educational and economic interests as a preliminary to their being considered—if necessary—at a United Conference of all the Communities.

The Union addressed a limited number of a circular letters to some of the Tamil organisations and leading men in different parts of the Island in consultation, with a view to ascertain the desirability of such a move and the responses received so far has been encouraging. The Conference will probably meet about the beginning of December next, of which timely notice will be given, but the organisers are particularly anxious that it should be a representative one and be really worthy of the genius of the Tamil race. In the meantime, the Committee of the Union will be glad to receive any suggestions for discussion at the Conference from all those who are in sympathy with the movement, together with their names and addresses, to which detailed programme will be sent as soon as the dates are fixed.

The subjects for discussion at the Conference will be non communal and non-contentious.—Cor.

Tholpuram Murder Inquiry.

A NON INTENTIONAL ASSAULT.

At the Police Court of Mallakam, the case was taken up for inquiry in which one Eilattamby stood charged with the murder of one Sithan at Tholpuram, a village about 9 miles away from Jaffna, on the 4th instant. The prosecution alleged that when the accused was driving in a hackery, the deceased met him and demanded payment of a debt. The accused resenting this, got down from his cart and struck the deceased on his head with a wooden sandal. The deceased fell unconscious, and was removed to the hospital, but died within a few hours.

The defence was that the deceased, who was drunk, picked up a quarrel with the accused and pushed him off his cart and struck him. The accused struck him back with a wooden sandal, but had no intention of causing his death.

The Magistrate accepted the defence version of the incident, and discharged the accused of the charge of murder, but charged him with having caused hurt to the deceased, and adjourned the hearing till the 19th instant. The accused was allowed bail in Rs 250.

Ceylon Students' Successes.

LONDON LAW EXAMINATION.

At the Michaelmas Examination of students of the Inns of Court, Mr. Ganapathypillai Ganapagar Ponnampalam (Lincoln's Inn) has passed in Real Property and Conveyancing in Class III.

B Sc GENERAL EXAMINATION.

The following are among the students who have obtained Honours in the above examination held by the University of London:—Mr. A. W. Malinga, University College, Colombo.—CLASS I.

Messrs J. C. Channugum, M. Somasundaram and V. Thiruganosa Samburthar (University College, Colombo)—CLASS II.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

A NOTED HINDU RELIGIOUS DAY.—Tomorrow will be a noted religious day for the Hindus. The day will dawn with a three-fold fasting viz Friday, New Moon Day and Thirukarthikai Day. To add to these the Sarvalaya and Kumarayala Theepams (Saraswati) fall on the same day. All the Hindu temples and houses will present a very impressive and religious light. The bon fire which will be lit at Tiru Annamalai in South India at sunset tomorrow will be visible to a radius of several miles.

CHILDREN'S SUNDAY DRAMA IN A CHURCH.—Children's Sunday was celebrated with much éclat at the American Mission Church at Udavil on the 14th inst. The Church was tastefully decorated with paper flowers and bountings. The usual Sunday Service was dispensed with, and a dramatic performance of a harmless kind was conducted by the pupils of the Girls' Boarding School. The play commenced with Bible reading and prayer of course. The Communion dais of the church served very useful as a stage for the actors. A curtain made of new chelais and hung between the two pulpits on the dais was drawn and closed for each scene. The male attire adopted by the girls with turban, veddi, shirt and shawl looked quite natural.

—Cor.

WELLAWATTA SARASWATHI ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Saraswathi Association, Wellawatte, was held on the 11th instant at 7 p. m. at "Annapathy," Hampden Lane, Wellawatte. The establishment of a permanent Home for the Association and the letter from the Secretary, Local Option Committee, Wellawatte regarding the forthcoming poll were considered and sub-committees were appointed to take the necessary steps. It was also decided to write a letter to Dr. E. A. Gooray congratulating him on his re-election as a member of the Colombo Municipal Council to represent the Wellawatta Ward. The letter of resignation from Mr. A. O. Chellarsajah, Committee Member, was accepted and Mr. M. S. Seewaratnam was elected a Committee Member in his place. —Cor.

POINT PEDRO Y M. H. A.—Under the auspices of the Point Pedro, Young Men's Hindu Association a highly interesting lecture in Tamil on the beauty of Thiruppuhal was delivered by His Holiness Sathuravethi Sivathiyasanantha Maharishi of the Rangoon Vedio Bureau at the Arthady Pillar Temple on the 12th inst. The lecturer dwelt on the various aspects of the poem and exhorted the audience to study and recite Thiruppuhal daily and attain perfection. Mr. Velumangu one of the vice-presidents of the Association offered a few comments and thanked the lecturer. The meeting began and ended with the singing of Dhevarnam. —Cor.

DANGUE FEVER EPIDEMIC IN COLOMBO.—Dangue fever is said to be again prevalent in Colombo. The fever was usually of three or four days' duration and was accompanied by severe pains, especially in the spinal region. About the third day a rash appeared and it was mistaken for measles. But the rash quickly disappears. The first time dengue fever appeared in Ceylon was in the 1913.

ARRIVAL OF THE BORAH SPIRITUAL PONTIFF.—His Holiness Syedena Taber Saifuddin Sahab, First class Sirdar of the Deccan and Spiritual Pontiff of the Borah community in India arrived in Colombo on Saturday last on a religious mission to Ceylon. A special train from Talaimannar bore His Holiness with his retinue of 120 persons. His Holiness was on arrival at the Fort Railway Station taken in a landau drawn by four white Arabs to the Mosque at Pettah and from there was driven to "Lakshmi" Cinnamon Gardens, where His Holiness will remain during his stay in Ceylon.

ANTI MALARIAL CAMPAIGN IN CEYLON.—"The Ceylon Daily News" learns that a new Department is to be opened in connection with the campaign against malaria. The International Board of Health of the Rockefeller Foundation of America, by whom the local Government has already been considerably assisted, has promised to loan the services of one of their experienced Sanitary Engineers who has been connected with malaria and sanitary campaigns in other parts of the world. This Sanitary Engineer expert is expected to arrive in the Island in January or February next and will be in Ceylon for two years. The Government will make arrangements so that two Ceylonese Sanitary Engineers could be trained by him to continue the work which he is expected to initiate. He will work in co-operation with the Government Malarialogist, but his will be an entirely new Department with a separate staff of his own. It is hoped that when he leaves at the end of two years the Ceylonese whom he has trained will be able to carry on the work of this Department.

BEAR'S FONDNESS FOR HUMAN EYES.—It is said that a man from a village in Puttalam, accompanied by three dogs, went into the jungle after iguanas. Suddenly he was attacked by a bear and defending himself with a club which he had in his hands, he managed with the help of the dogs to escape, but not before the bear had pulled out both his eyes. As the dogs returned home without him a search was made. After three days the search party came upon the dying man. Hardly had he been removed home when he died.

leaders are still sleeping over it. We doubt very much whether even our leaders ever meet together and discuss matters among themselves. It is scarcely necessary for us to point out that a community which has not properly organised itself will not be able to make its influence felt by other communities. There seems to be an absence of public life among the Tamils. Individualism has been carried to excess. The spirit of sacrifice is wanting in many of our public men. With many of them family interests appear to outweigh more than the interests of the community at large. What the Tamils now have to consider is whether their public life is healthy. If they find it otherwise, it is their duty to waste no time but set about righting things. In this matter, as in everything else, we expect our leaders to take the initiative. We wonder whether they would care to be disturbed in this manner.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We make a special appeal to the residents of Wards No. 1 and 6 to help the cause of Temperance by voting for the abolition of the foreign liquor bar attached to St. Mary's Hotel. The public gave their verdict when they voted for the abolition of foreign liquor taverns. This hotel-bar, however, has managed to outlive its time. The well-to-do class of people that frequent the hotel do not perhaps realise that they are setting a very bad example. If they now take the wise step of abolishing drink, posterity will bless them in the years to come. We would like to see a more active propaganda carried on than what is being done now.

There is a strong rumour that foreign liquor dealers in Colombo have financed an anti temperance movement in Jaffna. We cannot say how far this is true, but judging from the sign of prosperity that is so evident in the case of some anti-temperance workers, we are tempted to believe it. In any case, remember the 4th of December,—the 4th of December—remember.

We invite the attention of our readers to an item appearing elsewhere about a non-political conference of Tamils which is being organised by "The Tamil Union," Wellawatte.

Though we are at a loss to understand why the Union is fighting shy of including politics in the programme, yet we heartily sympathise with the objects of the movement. Any race, if it wants to come up, must first organise itself on social and economic lines. Disease, poverty, and hunger are stern realities that ought to be faced first. Many of the ills, that affect our life, are generally of our own making and the remedy also largely lies in our own hands. Racial development must precede inter-racial development. There can be no doubt that a little introspection and a bit of inner searching will do one immense good. The Tamils have a very ancient history and they cannot altogether destroy it in order to make a new history as a matter of political expediency.

Provincial Road Committee, N.P.

PROPER REPRESENTATION DEMANDED.

At last Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council Hon'ble Mr. T. M. Sabaratnam asked—

(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the names of the members of the Provincial Road Committee, Northern Province, and the length of time each member has been in office?

(b) Is it true that all the present members with the exception of one are residents within the Urban District Council area?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of nominating to this Committee members drawn from rural areas so that those parts may be properly represented?

The Acting Colonial Secretary replied:—

(a) Galle Mudaliyar M. S. Ramalingam 1st appointment 1909 ... 18 years

Mr. Joseph Cherubim 1st appointment 1910 ... 17 years

Mr. W. Mudaliyar Mutin Welipiti 1st appointment 1918 ... 9 years

Mr. S. Supramaniam 1st appointment 1922 ... 5 years

Mr. A. Canagaratnam 1st appointment 1925 ... 2 years

(b) Yes.

(c) In 1917 it was decided to appoint residents of Jaffna town to the Provincial Road Committee to facilitate attendance of members at the Provincial Road Committee meetings. If, however, there are any persons living outside Jaffna Town who are willing to serve on the Provincial Road Committee and have the leisure to do so, the Chairman of the Provincial Road Committee would be glad if they would send their names to him in order that he might consider them before making his recommendations to Government for membership for 1927.

JAFFNA HINDU COLEEGE.

Inter-Arts and Inter-Science Classes will be commenced in January next. Full particulars regarding syllabus, subjects to be taught, fees etc. may be had on application to the Principal. M.S. 935

The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1926.

WHERE TAMILS DO NOT PENETRATE.

WE HOPE THE HON. MR. S. RAJARATNAM will pardon us for making use of the word 'penetrate' in connection with Tamils. We are using it in a harmless way just as some one else did. We can assure the Honourable Member that it is not intended to convey anything more than what the word simply means. We use it in connection with the statement of a fact. That fact is that there are certain fields which the Tamils do not care to penetrate into or, in other words, enter. It is a well known fact that while the Tamils have an aptitude for certain kinds of work, they show no inclination towards certain other occupations. By Tamils we do not mean the "chosen ones" of Jaffna alone, but all Tamils, whether they come from the East or from the West. It is a matter for great regret that the Tamils at the present day are not sufficiently enterprising. It does not necessary follow that because the Tamil has penetrated into areas where he was not found before, he therefore is enterprising. An enterprising legar penetrates into every home but still he is only a beggar. The fault which we find with the Tamils is that they do not take to independent walks of life which will not only be highly remunerative but also bring out the best talents in them. The Tamils as a race are contented with little and satisfied with mediocre performances. To say the worst, they are lacking in grit. Perhaps they are wanting in moral stamina. The desire to take the line of least resistance is inherent in all human beings but the Tamils are experts at that. They are always satisfied with sitting on the lower rungs of the ladder.

The Ceylon Tamils as a community have not achieved much. They are only slightly better off than their brethren from across the seas who fill up the menial services of the Colony. In the political field they have just managed to transform themselves from a major community into a minor community. Except in the Council, there is no political work being done by the Tamil leaders. Many of our political associations are either extinct or are living only in name. It is an open secret that the leaders are apathetic and indifferent towards the interests of the community. Socially and economically we are worse off than other communities. In point of intellect, the past generation was perhaps more fortunate than we are. Indeed we are not exaggerating things in the least when we say that the Tamil community in Ceylon is very backward in many respects and we believe that their backwardness is largely due to the want of co-operation among the various sections of the community.

In this connection we like to point out that neither the Ceylon Tamil League nor the Ceylon Tamil Maha Jana Sabha is so well organised as to voice every shade of Tamil public opinion. There is a vast number of Tamils in the Eastern, North Central and Central Provinces who are not often consulted on matters pertaining to the general welfare. When the last Reforms were discussed, the Tamils stood together and got what they wanted. The forces that brought them together spent themselves and Ceylon Tamils are now where the late Sir Ponnampalam Arunachalam and the late Mr. A. Sapapathy left them. No constructive work has since been done.

We feel that the time has come for a political conference of all sections of Ceylon Tamils. After years of agitation the community has not been able to bring out an organ of its own. The Tamil Maha Jana Sabha had a big programme before it but nothing has been done. There is much to be done in the field of Tamil art, Tamil drama, and Tamil literature. A greater portion of what are still regarded as Tamil districts is either waste or jungle. It was left to a Government Agent in the Eastern Province to initiate schemes of colonisation. The colonisation of the Wanni is still a dream and our

C. M. S. Teacher's Audacity.

PROTEST MEETING OF BUDDHISTS.

A meeting of the Buddhists of Gatamba, Welisara and the adjoining villages near Kandy was held at the Dharma Sala in Gatamba to consider what steps should be taken with regard to the alleged action of the Head-teacher of the Gatamba C. M. S. School in punishing some Buddhist children attending that school for attending the Buddhist Sunday School conducted by the Sasanaikankara Bandha Sahodara Samithiya, and threatening to punish them in future if they continued to attend.

The proceedings began with "Pannil" Mr. A. W. P. Jayatilaka and Mr. L. E. P. Senarathne were unanimously elected Chairman and Secretary respectively. The Secretary next read the notices convening the meeting and briefly explained the object of the meeting.

The Chairman next gave a short summary of the events that led to the summoning of that meeting. The parents of the children in question complained to the said Samithiya about the action of the Head-teacher. The Chairman as patron of the Samithiya then wrote to the Supervisor and Visitor of the school, the Rev. G. D. de Lanerolle. He delayed to reply till the morning of the day when the teacher held a meeting to vindicate his position against a letter which appeared in the "Sinhala Baddhaya" of Colombo on this subject. This was nearly two weeks after Mr. Lanerolle was informed. At this meeting the members of the above mentioned Samithiya who were invited to be present were refused an opportunity of proving the charges laid against the teacher.

They as Buddhists, said the Chairman need not be angry with the teacher for his action or with Mr. Lanerolle for the views that he had expressed at the teacher's meeting to the effect that it was his duty to convert as many Buddhists as possible to Christianity. It is their bounden duty to provide those unfortunate children with a Buddhist School and thus prevent them from being converted.

Two boys attending the C. M. S. School, publicly declared before the gathering the truth of the statements made by the above named teacher.

It was then resolved that "the parents' petition be forwarded to the Director of Education, and that the action of the Head-teacher of the C. M. S. School, Gatamba, be brought to the notice of the Director of Education and the Buddhist Members of the Legislative Council and the various Buddhist Societies as well as others who are interested in the welfare and education of Buddhist children" and "that an appeal be made to the Colombo Buddhist Theosophical Society and the Maha Bodhi Society for assistance to start a Vernacular Buddhist School."

A working Committee was appointed to take all the necessary steps to start the proposed school and also to establish a Buddhist Educational Society in the locality for supplying the educational needs of the Buddhist children at Gatamba, Welisara and the surrounding villages.

Christian Missions in India.

WHAT ATTITUDE THEY SHOULD ADOPT.

"Prabuddha Bharata" the organ of the Ramakrishna Mission, in a recent issue, traces into following lines the gradual change of Christian missionary attitude towards non-Christian creeds:

"It is interesting to note how silently and remarkably the attitude of the Christian Missionaries towards other creeds is changing. As if it was a sort of arrogant and self-sufficient way of declaring the immense superiority of their doctrines. To revile other religions without understanding them and sometimes without regard to truth, was considered the best means of propagating Christianity. This did not prove successful. There was and still is, the other way of silencing converts by material prospects. Floods, famines and epidemics offer fine opportunities to certain kinds of Missionaries. We know cases in which the hungry were given the choice of conversion or starvation. But a better and a more refined method has developed another means. It is well-informed criticism of the Indian philosophy and creeds and demonstration through it of the comparative superiority of the Christian religion. This is quite honest, so long as the critics are scrupulously faithful to reason. We are often, in this philosophy and religion will not suffer in comparison with other systems of the world.

We think the better minds among the Christians could easily take a nobler attitude towards alien religions such as Mr. C. P. Andrews and many others have taken. Why can they not believe that truth is nobody's monopoly, not even of Christ, and that there have been many teachers like him in different times and countries? Is it so hard to feel in this scientific age that spirituality is inherent in every man and nation, and that it is best to allow each to grow in his individual way? The clear and simple duty of every servant of God, of whatever religion, becomes then simple service, silent and unobtrusive, and not obstruction and criticism of any one's faith."

Racial Legislation in Kenya.

ASIATICS TO PAY INCREASED POLL TAX.

Thus the Indian Social Reformer of the 18th instant says:

"It is unfortunate that when the relations between India and the Dominions seem to be improving, a Crown Colony should launch upon racial legislation. A message from Kenya says that the Asiatic poll tax will be increased from 30 to 50 shillings a year, and that the chief object of the increase is to provide money for education. The poll tax has been universally condemned as a form of taxation inasmuch as it offends against the canon of equality in taxation by making the poor contribute more than the rich, and the element of racial discrimination involved in the present case makes it more odious. While the poll tax on Europeans is left untouched, that on the Asiatics alone is to be increased. Moreover, the benefits of the increased taxation are not going to be realized to the advantage of the Asiatic population. In 1923, according to Norman Leys, the cost of education was £22 per head of European children, £2 5s. per head of Indian children and 1s. per head of African children. Thus, the only effect of the proposed increase will be to make poor Asiatics contribute to the education of Europeans at the expense of their own sons. We hope the Kenya Government will realize in time the injustice of this new move on its part."

CORRESPONDENCE

'THE CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.'

The Editor,
"Hindu Organ."

Sir,

It is an admitted fact that in most of the Christian schools the managers make the public infer by their actions that the conscience clause is not intended to be put in operation in their schools and compel all the pupils to attend their religious instruction classes.

The object with which the Missionaries maintain schools in Hindu and Buddhist centres is well known to one and all. I do not think the Government is yet in the dark that the poor tax payer's money is being paid as grant to the Christian schools, on behalf of the Hindu and the Buddhist children, only to help the Missionaries (the paid agents of some Missionary Societies in Europe and America) to convert these children to their faith. A Minister of the C. M. S. Mission is reported to have expressed at a teachers' meeting at Gatamba to the effect that it was his duty to convert as many Buddhists as possible to Christianity. Will the other Missionaries follow his example and announce in public with what object they maintain schools in the Buddhist and the Hindu centres for the information of the Government, before they claim any grant on behalf of the non-Christian pupils reading in their schools?

We have no quarrel with the Catholics who want to maintain Catholic schools for Catholic children and are not keen in opening Catholic schools in non-Christian centres for proselytising Hindu and Buddhist pupils.

Every one knows that the Government is pledged to a policy of strict neutrality. Is it reasonable then for the Government to pay grant to Christian schools opened with the avowed object of changing the religion of the Hindu and the Buddhist pupils? We are highly grateful to the Government for the conscience clause contained in Sec. 15 of Ordinance No. 1, of 1920. Will the Government now at least take steps to find out in how many Christian schools the Hindu and the Buddhist pupils are indirectly compelled to attend their religious instruction classes and whether their parents allow them to attend these classes willingly? When the whole prospect of a pupil (including his promotion, progress, etc.) is in the hands of the Christian principal or manager of the school, can any parent safely incur his displeasure by telling him that he does not want his son to attend the religious instruction class in the school? The conscience clause can be of real help to Hindu and Buddhist parents only if the Government takes the necessary steps to see that no boy belonging to a religion different from that of the school is permitted to attend the religious instruction in that school without the written request of the pupil's parent or guardian.

Rule 5 of the Educational Code relating to the conscience clause says: 'A copy of the following sections (13 and 15) of Ordinance No. 1 of 1920 in English, Sinhalese and Tamil shall be posted up in the schools'. It will be interesting for the Government to find out whether this rule has been carried into effect in any school in the Northern Province and whether a copy of the sections in Tamil is posted up in each school for the information of the parent who knows only Tamil. It looks as if the conscience clause has been introduced in the Ordinance only to satisfy the public who do not want their children to be educated in schools following a different religion from their and never to be put into operation seriously.

All these years the Missionaries who are out here for proselytising Hindu and Buddhist children were paid by the Societies which sent them here for religious propaganda, though they happened to be in charge of their Educational Institutions and they were honest enough not to claim their salary from the funds of their Institutions. Under the present arrangement of paying grant, these Missionaries also are to be paid as other lay teachers' grants towards their salaries from the Public Revenue.

It is for the Government to consider how far the claims of the Missionaries who have come out here for religious propaganda to be treated as lay teachers for the purpose of grant are reasonable and just.

Yours etc,
A. S. R.

CARS WITH UNSHADED EIGHTS.

To the Editor,
"Hindu Organ"

Sir,

Allow me a little space in your valuable journal to enlighten the Government on the above subject which is of great importance to the Jaffna public. It is noticed in Jaffna that numerous motor cars run with unshaded lights thus causing inconvenience to pedestrians and beasts of burden; whereas in Colombo and other towns if a car is noticed with lights unshaded the driver is at once prosecuted. Is Jaffna exempt from such by-laws? If so, I suggest that the Government amends such a by-law by making it a standing rule to see that every motor vehicle is provided with shaded lights.

J. K. R.
Nov. 16, 1926.

Yours etc,
S. NALLIAH

Religious Education in Kopay.

HINDU SCHOOL TO BE STARTED.

Rolling the beneficial effects of the public meeting held last month at Naveli and the starting of a Hindu school there on the Vijaya Dhasami day, the Hindus of Kopay North held a public meeting last week at the Kandawamy Temple to take steps to start a Hindu School in Kopay. The Hon'ble Mr. S. R. Jayaratnam presided on the occasion.

Mr. M. S. R. Jayaratnam, Secretary Hindu Board of Education, was the chief speaker. He explained to the audience the need for the establishment of Hindu schools for educating Hindu children. The Hindu Board was already conducting 32 schools and 3,500 children were being taught their own religion in those schools.

The Chairman impressed on the audience the need for active and sustained work in order to give their children proper education and training according to the principles of their great religion. It would no more do for the Hindus to sleep. They must be up and doing. The great danger of allowing their children in the most impressionable period of their lives, to be educated in schools where alien religious tenets and ideals of life were inculcated should be averted. Patriotic Hindus should not keep quiet seeing the future guardians of their religion and race being put through a system of training openly designed to lessen their faith in their religion and indirectly corrupt their love of national and indigenous ideals.

A working Committee was appointed with the Hon'ble Mr. S. R. Jayaratnam as Chairman, to devise ways and means to start a Hindu school in Kopay.

Dogs Shun Canine Habits.

HINDU MILLIONAIRE'S ATTEMPT.

A whole village near Baroda in the Dominion of His Highness the Maharaja Gekwar, was recently purchased by a Hindu millionaire, called Arjun L. Shet and turned into a "dogs' city," says the Indian News Service.

The millionaire belongs to the Jain Sect of the Hindus, who believe in absolute non-killing. He started his dog city in order to wean away the dogs from their instincts of killing.

All the dogs in this city are fed on rice, wheat, and milk and butter. No animal food is given to them. Puppies are given semolina fried in clarified butter mixed with sugar; when they are three months old they are given wheat bread of oil and salted.

Special care is taken throughout the dog city to stop all mias holes, as it is considered that they would prove a temptation to the canine householders, leading them astray from the pure lives they are trained to lead.

The Jain millionaire hopes to bring up a regular breed of "civilised" dogs from whom the killing instinct has been totally eradicated.—"C. D. N."

Continued.

A RESOLUTION AND AFTER.

The Editor,
"Hindu Organ"

Dear Sir,

I am sorry to note that owing to a printer's devil a mistake has crept into my letter re "A Resolution and After" appearing in your issue of the 15th inst. I was to move a resolution to the effect 'that Government should be requested not to pay any grant to schools that are not under a properly constituted body' and not that Government should be requested to pay any grant to schools, etc.

Yours etc
A. SITARAMAN

17.11.26.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS.

The Editor,
"Hindu Organ."

Sir,

We are very grateful to the "Morning Leader" for the remarks made in its Editorial of the 27th ultimo regarding religious instruction in schools to pupils whose parents do not profess the religion taught in those schools. It is an admitted fact that education without religion is of no value and that it can never help in character-building. When the fact that religious instruction is essential in all schools to make the pupils good, pious and law-abiding citizens is accepted, it is the duty of the State to insist that religious instruction should be given in all schools. In the case of pupils whose parents do not profess the religion taught in a school (for instance in the case of Hindu and Buddhist children in Christian schools) the State should make it a point to give grants only to those schools where satisfactory arrangements have been made to give religious instruction to pupils by those professing the religion of the pupils.

Should not the managers of Christian Schools agree to do this is not their avowed object in maintaining school's the proselytization of Hindu and Buddhist children? Will they engage the services of Hindu and Buddhist priests to teach Hindu and Buddhist children their religion? Will the Government withhold payment of any grant to such schools which do not give their consent to this arrangement as it is then clear what object such schools are maintained.

Will the Missionaries show their good faith in maintaining schools in Hindu and Buddhist centres by providing adequate religious instruction to each and every pupil on whose behalf they claim grant from the Government?

Yours etc,
K. K. BALASUBRAMANIAM IYER

Pannalakkadduvan,
3rd Nov. 1926.

INDIAN & FOREIGN

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN NEPAL.—In Nepal the whole system of slavery has been destroyed and the 60,000 slaves have been set free within little more than a year.

EFFECT OF ENGLAND'S COAL STRIKE.—The coal strike in England has brought about a boom in Indian coal and there has been a big demand for Indian coal from Egyptian and Red Sea ports. Many industrial concerns in England are said to have been hard hit, while considerable cuts are being made in the train services.

ALL INDIA ORIENTAL CONFERENCE.—A permanent organisation for holding regular All-India Oriental Conferences, etc., has been established and it has been decided to hold the next conference at Lahore.

ELECTION HAND BILLS BY ROCKETS.—A novel form of election propaganda was introduced during the Dswali celebration by the adoption of rockets for distribution of handbills by the Swarajist Party in North Calcutta.

INDIAN STUDENTS INFORMATION BUREAU.—An Indian Students' Information Bureau under the control of the University of Bombay has been established since the first November for supplying the students wishing to pursue their education abroad with all information, advice and assistance which they might require.

END OF CHINO-BELGIAN TREATY.—Dr. Wellington Koo, Foreign Secretary in the Peking Government, has informed the Belgian Minister in Peking that the Chino-Belgian Treaty of 1865 must be considered to have come to an end and has issued a mandate to provincial authorities to this effect. If the present devaluation by the Peking Foreign Minister is to stand, its effect would be to deprive Nationals of extra territorial rights.

CITIZENSHIP OF HINDUS IN AMERICA.—Three years ago the Supreme Court of America decided that the Hindus are not eligible for American citizenship, as they do not belong to the White Caucasian race. The effect of this decision was to revoke the citizenship rights possessed by many Indians and render them stateless subjects. Not only Indian who had settled in America, but their American wives and children also came under the rigor of the ruling. News now comes from San Francisco that the Circuit Court of Appeals has overruled the ruling of the lower court granting the right of citizenship to Pandit S. J. Ganes, the distinguished Hindu scholar and attorney of Los Angeles.

LORD AND LADY IRWIN AS TOURISTS.—That a keen interest is being taken by Lord and Lady Irwin to understand the need of India's remote villages is again exemplified by a surprise visit both paid on the 14th instant to two villages in K. road District. Accompanied by the District Officer, they reached Baroli village where they were introduced as English tourists and the villagers were unaware that the visitors were the Viceroy and Vicereine. They watched with keen interest the atestation of a record of rights by the Officer before the village, who listened with close attention to various representations being made by the villagers. Their Excellencies next witnessed a demonstration of improved agricultural implements. They then paid a surprise visit to Gharanda village and inspected the village's quarter, going into the poorest homesteads and talking with the inmates.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE JAPANESE EMPEROR.—Y. Shih o, the 122d Emperor of Japan is reported to be seriously ill. Prayers are being offered at temples, shrines and schools throughout the country for the recovery of the Emperor, whose illness is causing great anxiety. The Empress is constantly at his bedside.

Girls Found in Wolf's Den.

WOLF BAIKINS SHUN HUMAN TRAITS.

An amazing story of how two Indian children, were found living with wolves in a cave in Midnapore, West Bengal, is described in the "Statesman" by Bishop Pakenham, Walsh of Bishop's College Calcutta. It is now five years since the children, then about eight and two respectively, were found. The younger died shortly afterwards. The other has since been a ward in the Midnapore Orphanage.

According to the Bishop, when he was visiting distant parts, villagers informed him that there was a certain hamlet path which they never used. Proceeding to the place, he found a hole and ordered it to be dug. Two wolves darted out of the hole.

Then a she wolf came to the entrance snarled, growled and refused to move. Eventually it was shot down and further digging revealed the den where were two wolf cubs and two girls. The latter darted away on all fours faster than the cubs uttering guttural barking. Eventually they were caught.

It is surmised that the she wolf found the babies abandoned in a village, carried them to her den and reared them. Both girls were Bengalees.

When at the orphanage the younger developed a ventriloquist and died, the elder shed a few tears—a only sign of emotion she ever gave.

She is now of the normal size for her age. There is nothing peculiar about her except that she talks like an animal and does a raring for hours. Her face has a vacant appearance; but when she says one of the thirty-two words she has learnt, she smiles sweetly. In course of time she submitted to clothes. For a long time she ate with her mouth down to the dish, but eventually was taught to use her hands. She has no fears, prefers the darkness to light and has an overpowering desire for meat, raw if possible. Her manner is very weak. —"Associated Press."

The Grape Fruit in Ceylon.

POSSIBILITIES OF
FIRST CLASS PRODUCE.

In the January number of the *Tropical Agriculturist* for the year 1919, attention was drawn to the possibilities of grape fruit cultivation in Ceylon. It was then recorded that there were, to the best of our knowledge, three grape fruit trees in the Island—the result of an importation through the Agricultural Society. It was further recommended that trials with grape fruit should be made in different districts.

During the seven years which have elapsed since that article was written, the grape fruit has increased in popularity in most countries of the world and increasing shipments have been finding their way from abroad to the markets of Ceylon.

The Department of Agriculture has planted a number of plants on its various Experiment Stations and has supplied a number of plants from seeds collected from fruit produced locally and from seeds imported from Jamaica and Florida. During the present planting season it is expected that upwards of seven hundred of seedlings will be disposed of from the nurseries of the Royal Botanic Gardens.

EXCEPTIONALLY HEAVY CROP.

In the fruit plot of the Experiment Station a number of grape fruit trees have been grown and this year the crop is an exceptionally heavy one and clearly indicates the possibilities before the cultivation of this fruit in the Island.

The quality of different grape fruits varies considerably and, whereas it has been necessary to depend largely upon seedlings for distribution, the time has now come to review the situation and to arrange for supplies of budded plants of proved quality to be distributed. Of the trees on the Experiment Station, Peradeniya, two produce fruit of really first class quality and on the Experiment Station, Anuradhapura, there is one which produces fruit of average quality.

It is proposed only to utilize seed from these trees for nursery work and also to use bud wood from them for budding purposes.

The grape fruit is comparatively a new fruit to the United Kingdom market but the growth of the trade has been rapid, the imports having been six times as large in 1924 as in 1920. Three quarters of the quantities consumed are the produce of foreign countries, the United States of America being the main source of supply. Empire grown fruit comes from South Africa and the British West Indies. Grape fruit is also grown in Australia but is only exported from there in comparatively small quantities.

COULD BE GROWN IN MANY DISTRICTS.

The grape fruit will grow in all districts where oranges grow, but coastal strips or islands are more favorable for the production of a good commercial article than the inland areas.

The growing of grape fruit in Ceylon has now been tested and there is sufficient evidence to show that the Island can produce good crops of grape fruit in practically all districts and that its produce can with careful selection be made to rival with first class produce from other tropical countries. It therefore only remains for Ceylon to establish an industry to meet its own requirements and those of its large continental neighbor, and even to enter into the export trade in this fruit to the United Kingdom. The possibilities are there and it only remains for the industry to be taken up commercially. The total imports of grape fruit into the United Kingdom in 1924 alone amounted to 81,367 cwt. of a value of £140,686.

—“The Tropical Agriculturist.”

Love-Making Plants.

SIR J. C. BOSE'S THEORY.

Trees can fall in love, or at least show similar symptoms of the tender passion as human beings. This is the astonishing theory of Sir Jagdis Chandra Bose, the well known Indian plant physiologist.

Sir Jagdis is among the first of the modern scientists to consider plants as having hearts, minds, and feelings, and to study the workings of their 'brains' as closely as any student of human psychology.

This Hindu scientist says that he has observed trees which seem to select certain other trees near by as objects of their affection and send out tender tendrils to entwine them in a fond embrace. He has known a love sick palm which refused to bear fruit for two seasons because its mate's pollen could not reach it, and only when the pollen was coaxed over its branches did it begin to bear fruit again.

To prove his contention that plants have an intelligence which approaches the instinctive intelligence of the lower forms of animals, and that the fibres in plants are really muscles, and that green things are sensitive to heat and cold, Sir Jagdis tells the story of the so called

'Praying Palm of Bengal.'

"One day I heard of a full-grown palm tree in Bengal," he writes, "which was bent over as if prostrate in prayer, but was aroused to an erect position each day when the temple bells rang.

"The tree became the centre of pilgrimages from all over India, and many miraculous cures were effected by those faith in its sanctity."

"We found that this holy tree was affected periodically by warmth. Bent in a bowed position against its natural instinct it attempted to stand upright when the heat stimulation was greatest. The temple bells happened to ring at that particular time."

Sir Jagdis maintains that the effect of alcohol on plants is the same as on animals. At first there is a reaction in depression, then wild exaltation, Carbonic acid kills plants, and chloroform and ether either kill or stupefy them.

One of his experiments, starting at five o'clock in the afternoon, showed that the plant was fully conscious until after midnight.

In one of his tests he gave a carrot a drink of water, and by means of a delicate instrument he discovered that it became 'intoxicated.'

—“Malabar Herald.”

Northern Line Train Service.

ENGINE BREAKDOWNS
AND FAILURE OF WATER SUPPLY.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee held on September 21st last, attention was drawn to the question of engine breakdowns on the Northern Line. The Acting General Manager of Railways, reports that the real cause of nearly all the difficulties which are now being experienced on the Jaffna line is due to an inefficiency of engine power. Following is the report:—

"With reference to your letter of September 29th in connection with the serious complaint made at the Finance Committee Meeting of September 24, with regard to the delays which are now occurring on the Northern Line, I have spent some days looking into the working on this section of the Railway and my investigations disclose that the unsatisfactory time keeping of Passenger and Mixed trains and delays in dealing with goods traffic are due to:—

- (a) An insufficient number of locomotive engines.
- (b) A large percentage of the locomotive engines now in service having far exceeded the shopping stage.
- (c) Failure of main sources of water supplies for locomotives due to drought.

It will, I think, simplify matters if I deal with these three points in reverse order for the reason that the two latter are contributory causes which react on the working to a greater or lesser degree according to our position as regards engine power.

FAILURE OF WATER SOURCE.

With regard to the failure of main sources of water, early in July Chinnakam supply failed. This necessitated the transport of water in tanks between Pallai and that station, which reduced the freight capacity of the train on which they were conveyed by two wagons. During the first week of the August Chavakkachcheri water supply gave out and an additional tank had to be conveyed between Pallai and that station still further reducing the goods carrying capacity of these trains.

In the middle of August Eratperikulam supply reached a low level, and for some considerable time, before my visit the quality of water had been such that it has not been possible to prevent the boilers "priming" with consequent loss of time on the run. When I visited this supply on the 6th instant, the situation had become so grave that it was considered advisable to bring into requisition a steam pump in case it is found necessary to transport water from Anuradhapura to this point.

The position as regards the water supplies on the Batticaloa Trincomalee Light Railway section of the line recently opened is just as serious. Kalamewa Tank, which had been looked upon as a never failing supply, has given out; and water tanks have also been run between Galgamuwa and Maho since the beginning of September.

Under such conditions as these it is not possible for the engines to have proper treatment as regards washing out, nor can the engine men perform their duties creditably.

AGED LOCOMOTIVES.

As regards the locomotives now in service having long exceeded the shopping stage, we know by experience that the higher type of Northern Line engines, which numbered 18 should have a general repair after completing 45,000 to 50,000 miles, but with the growth of traffic and lack of funds for increasing the number of engines and rolling stock in general these engines are now running between 60,000 to 90,000 between the periods of general repairs.

Consider there is room for improvement in the way these repairs are taken in hand; but it will not be possible to treat these engines as they should be dealt with until a considerable reduction in mileage is brought about, and this can only be effected by increasing their number.

This brings me to the root cause of the troubles and difficulties now being experienced, particularly on the Northern section of the Railway, viz., an insufficient number of engines.

In 1921 when traffic was light, and just prior to the undersinking of the construction of the Batticaloa Trincomalee Light Railway, then engines on the Northern Line were running on the average of 15,000 miles per annum per engine. They are now called upon to run 37,000 to 40,000 per engine per annum.

All engines authorized on account of the Batticaloa Trincomalee Light Railway have been received and put into service. The Construction Engineer has three open line engines on loan; but they cannot be withdrawn until after completion of the line to Batticaloa.

The delivery of the Northern Line type engines ordered last financial year, had been delayed, due to industrial troubles in Great Britain. These have just arrived in the Colony and will give relief temporarily; but with the opening of the line between Gal Oya and Trincomalee there will be additional mileage to run, and the position will be very little better than it is now. It is therefore apparent that more engines of this class are required and six additional engines to those already sanctioned have been included in your letter of October 7 to the Colonial Secretary in which the urgent need for additional engines and rolling stock is fully explained.

NO PAINS SPARED.

During my investigations I came across cases of neglect, bad management and inefficient duty on the part of the Train Staff; but these ordinarily occur under any circumstances and they have been dealt with as they deserve. On the other hand the whole of the Staff, from the Divisional Superintendents downwards, have been called upon to put in long hours of duty under very trying conditions and I am satisfied that no step which could have been taken to improve the working or prevent unnecessary delay has been neglected." —“C. M. L.”

Path of Progress.

If we are to make progress, we must not repeat history but make new history. We must add to the inheritance left by our ancestors.

M K G.

Sanitation Among Animals.

EVEN INSECTS AND BIRDS OBSERVE.

This subject has long been sadly neglected, thinks Robert Sparks Walker, who writes about it in "Kind Words." For ages, he says, man has been observing how carefully the sensible horse eats and drinks, with precaution that he may take nothing but pure and wholesome food into his stomach. He proceeds further:

"As the good old horse wades into a stream, he ducks his head for a draft of fresh water, but before permitting any to pass down his throat, he first sees his mobile lips, throwing the water in all directions in order to clear off from the surface dust or floating germs. The horse is one of the many animals that is very clean in his habits, and, if fed regularly, never germinizes or becomes intemperate in his eating or drinking."

"And then there is the humble toad. This little creature is very particular that nothing is taken into his stomach but what is wholesome. In feeding toads, I have never yet been able to induce one to eat a dead insect, even fearfully killed. The toad utilizes this principle in protecting its own body from injury and possible death. If we take a cat, a dog, or other animal, and force it to paw or claw the toad, it immediately inflates its own body and then feigns death. The swelling of the body is purposely accomplished to make a moral of itself that no animal of a certain size can swallow, and the feigning of death will usually result in abandonment by enemies after they pronounce the toad 'dead.'"

THE SPIDER.

"The spider is another creature that has for its standard rule in selecting things fit to eat, 'life.' Things must be very active to convince the spider that it is a fit morsel for food. If a dead insect is dropped into a spider's web, the little owner will politely clip the web and toss the unwholesome food to the ground below. Like the toad, the spider recognizes the fact that activity seems to be the world wide password, for when his own life is threatened he rolls up into a ball, drops to the ground and plays off dead."

"Animals, whether large or small, adhere closely to sanitary principles, and as strongly in some instances as members of the human family do. The birds are very careful about their bath; the old cat not only cleanses her body daily, but washes the kittens as well. But of all the animals, the rabbit is, perhaps, the most sanitary. They are careful about cleansing every part of their bodies."

CLEANSING WITH SALIVA.

Even insects may often be observed taking their daily ablutions. On a sleeping ear one night, I sat up until nearly mid night. Lie in the evening a katydid lit on the window outside, and the light from the ear shone directly on its body. It remained on the window pane for thirty minutes, and during that time went over its entire body, giving it a thorough rubbing with saliva. The speed of the train apparently did not interfere in the least with its action. When the body was cleaned, it flew away into darkness. The American mantis, which is so common to the lawns in the United States, may be observed to take frequent sponge baths, as the katydid does.

"Even the goat is a sanitary creature. Kids brought up on bottles often refuse to take milk from a bottle if the nipple and bottle have not been thoroughly cleaned. The sanitary idea is so pronounced throughout nature that animals, with few exceptions, strive toward eating pure and wholesome food, keeping their bodies free from dirt and selecting good sites for their nests and dens. When an animal's den becomes unsanitary, it is not long until it is either deserted or cleaned. Even birds construct new nests every year. Birds are unwilling to take any chances on filth, decay or disease." —“Times Illustrated.”

Tender Notice.

Tenders will be received by the Chairman, Tender Board, Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo, up to midday on Tuesday, 22nd November 1926, for the following services:—

- (a) To supply 45 Sabinwood logs from Allakuppaddakulam Oher Crown Forest at Vavuniya Railway Station.
- (b) To supply 6,000 cubic yards of firewood from Vannivilakkulam Reserve at Mannakulam Railway Station.

For further particulars—vide notice appearing in Government "Gazette" No. 7553 of the 29th October 1926.

J. D. SARGENT,

Conservator of Forests.

Office of the Conservator of Forests,

Kandy, Nov. 6, 1926.

G. 692.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6230.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late

Kanthar Sabapathy of Anacottai

Deceased.

Vijalatchippillai widow of Sabapathy

Respondent.

1. Sabapathy Kanthiah of Anacottai
2. Sabapathy Arunachalam of do.
3. Letchumppillai daughter of Sabapathy of do.
4. Parasathy daughter of Sabapathy of do.
5. Moonalatchippillai daughter of Sabapathy of do.
6. Sabapathy Velayutham of do.
7. Kanthar Sannugam of do.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on August 23, 1926, in the presence of Mr. M. Vythilingam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 10, 1926, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before November 25, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge,
August 23, 1926,
O. 1175.

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Best Sort!!

READY FOR SALE.

Teak timber of the finest quality.
Teak squares ranging from 6 feet to 30 feet in length, width being 9 to 24 inches.

Long logs are few in number.

Apply sharp to avoid disappointment. Can be had from our depots both at Tondamanar and Jaffna.

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ESPECIALLY IN CEYLON & MALAYA

TO SAVE TIME, LABOUR AND WASTE
Finest Chilli and Specially mixed and Coriander Powder, ground soft from purest products.

Ready for immediate use by dissolving the required quantity—no grinding.

1lb packet 11as.

Finest Bath Specially ground soft from Powder. 5 1/2 packets 11as (2 1/2 packets 11as)

Ready for instant use. 1lb packet 7as.

Postage extra. 5as per lb. Ceylon and Re 14, per 5lbs for Malaya. Cash with Order. Larger quantities packed to order.

EASTERN HOME STORES

4, ELDAMS RD. CATHEDRAL P. O. MADRAS.

Q 76

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6233.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late

Vinayachandry Ampalavanar of Vadduk-

koddai West

Deceased.

Sinnaschippillai widow of Ampalavanar

of Vaddukoddai West

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Ampalavanar Sannugam

2. Ampalavanar Sivaseemboo alias Thillai-

nathar both of do. presently of Kuala

Lumpur in F. M. S. and

3. Ampalavanar Eomiah of Vaddukoddai

West

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before A. Cathiravaia Esquire, District Judge, on October 22, 1926, in the presence of Mr. A. Mudir, Velupillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated October 21, 1926, having been read. It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased issued to her as his lawful widow—unless the Respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this Court on November 25, 1926, and state objection or show cause to the contrary.

Jaffna, October 23, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge,
O. 1174.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6232.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late

Verakatty Sivakkolanthu of Thirunelvely

Deceased.

Thangammah widow of Veerakatty Sivak-

kolanthu of Thirunelvely

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sivakkolanthu Vairavanathar of Thiru-

nelvely.

2. Ratanam daughter of Sivakkolanthu of do

3. Poonnam daughter of Sivakkolanthu

of do.

4. Sivakkolanthu Rasanayagam of do.

5. Sivakkolanthu Veerakatty of do.

6. Saravathiamma daughter of Sivak-

kolanthu of do. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th

and 6th Respondents are minors by

their guardian-ad litem the 1st Res-

pondent.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying that the above-named 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on September 23, 1926, in the presence of Mr. V. Manikavasagar, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated July 20, 1926, having been read. It is ordered that the above-named 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents and that the Petitioner as the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before November 4, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

October 19, 1926. A. Cathiravaia,
District Judge,

Order Nisi extended to on Nov. 19, 1926,
O. 1178.

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