

The Hindu Organ.

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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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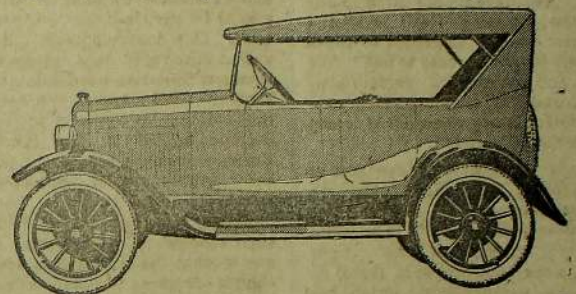
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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1926.

THE CATHOLIC GUARDIAN AND OURSELVES.

OUR EDITORIAL OF THE 11TH INST. ON the Morning Star and the Hindus has made the Catholic Guardian lose its head. Its leading editorial of the 20th inst is a mere jargon of abuse. Our article is characterised as "sottish" and "offensive". We have no objection to our contemporary ebrating itself with the wine of abuse, but it is improper to abuse the opponent when the case is bad. We stated facts and put forward certain conclusions. Instead of meeting them squarely our contemporary attempts to drown them in a volley of abuse.

The Hindu Education Movement is rapidly spreading in Jaffna. We see similar awakening in the South. The education of every Hindu child in a Hindu school is only a question of time. If our contemporary does not realise it, it will do so soon. The perturbation which has seized the ranks of the Catholic and Protestant educational authorities is now being attributed to ourselves. The incongruous combination of the Catholic and Protestants to frustrate the success of the Hindu Education Movement is itself an unmistakable evidence of this Christian perturbation. The Christian League is only a sandy buttress to defend a losing cause.

We wrote in our article "that the Christians of all denominations have now banded themselves together, actuated by no other consideration than the common hatred of the Hindu Religion and the Hindu community". Our contemporary states that it entertains no hatred of the Hindu community. But it advisedly omits the Hindu Religion and that is itself a virtual admission of what we stated, for the Hindu community cannot exist without the Hindu Religion.

Our contemporary candidly admits that the difference between the Protestants and the Catholics is antipodal. History of Europe during the last four centuries attests to this fact. The historic feud throughout the world even to this day with varying degrees of ferocity. The intolerant attitude of the Catholics towards the Protestants in Mexico is thus related in an article published in an American Protestant news-paper called The Signs of the Times dated 26-3-26:—"Catholicism in Mexico" goes on the American paper "has been fiercely intolerant. Protestant Missions and Missionaries, gospel colporteurs and teachers, have everywhere met a papal machine which, controlling both State and Church has made it well nigh impossible for Protestantism to get a foothold. Protestant schools and Missions have been menaced and burnt. Protestant Missionaries and teachers have been threatened and attacked, and in some cases murdered. And back of it all are the priests who incite the peons to this persecution." Further this newspaper goes on to express its opinion on the settled policy of the Catholic Church. "It should be understood" says this paper, "that it is the settled policy of the Catholic Church to dominate the State wherever she is strong enough numerically and politically. When Catholicism is a minority religion it preaches tolerance and freedom in persuasive tones; but when in the majority it has always been intolerant and domineering. History does not furnish a single exception to this rule".

The amendment of the American laws of immigration by which emigration from Catholic countries has been reduced to the smallest percentage is dictated by the Protestant fear of the Catholic menace. Instances of the Catholic persecutions of the Protestants in Catholic countries can be multiplied. In South India the relationship between the two communities is far from cordial. To-day in Jaffna we are treated to a singular spectacle of the Protestant lamb lying by the side of the Catholic tiger. Time alone will show what will happen to the Protestant lamb. Common hatred of the Hindu Religion and

the Hindu community and the common fear of the Hindu educational progress have created such consternation and perturbation among the Catholics and the Protestants that the one has forgotten for the time being the real nature of the other.

Next our contemporary parades to us with a great deal of elation the empty vaunings of a few black sheep in the Hindu community as the opinion of the thinking and right-minded Hindus. These men whom our contemporary has classified in the list of "right-thinking" Hindus are the products of Christian institutions where the foundations of their moral and religious life have been so well sapped that they cannot be made to sympathise with the efforts of the Hindus to safeguard their interests nor can they understand the meaning and significance of the Hindu movement. These by-products of missionary education are daily decreasing in number and in a few years their existence too will be forgotten.

In our article we stated definite facts about political contests between Catholic and Protestant candidates and the part played by the Catholic Clergy in such contests. Our contemporary ignores them with a curt reply that election contests between Christian candidates are not our concern. We can tell our contemporary that it is not its business to concern itself with our appeal to the Hindu parents. Perhaps our contemporary is not aware of the "pathetic" visits which the Catholic Brothers make to Hindu homes in the out-lying villages to collect Hindu boys to their schools. Our contemporary threatens us that the Protestants and the Catholics are going to make a joint request for a special representation in the Legislative Council. Our views and those of the Hindu community will be expressed when the proper time comes. Neither the threat of a request for special representation nor the vituperation of the Hindu leaders in the Catholic Press will have any effect on the onward march of the Hindu Education Movement, and we are sure the present Christian attitude will only accelerate its progress.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It must be said to the credit of the Hon. Mr. K. Balasingham that he never handles a subject of which STATE MORTGAGE he has not made a thorough study and he may also be relied upon to recommend no measure of the practicability of which he is not convinced. Such a measure was the establishment of a State Mortgage Bank. As in everything else that vitally concerns the welfare of Ceylonese, the Ceylonese Members are making a united demand and as usual the motion brought in by Mr. Balasingham is being strenuously opposed by the European Members in Council. Mr. Balasingham has in his speech clearly exploded the theory that investment of State funds outside the Colony is less risky. If foreign banking concerns are so successful in Ceylon, then a State banking system, with all the machinery of the law at its command, ought to be a still greater success. If the establishment of the State Mortgage Bank does not come to pass, it will not be because it was inadvisable but because the representatives of the people have not sufficient control over the legislature—a fact brought home to them at every debate where European interests were opposed to Ceylonese interests.

If the information that is to hand is correct, then we are justified in assuming that Excise Officers ALLEGED BETTING are deliberately encouraging liquor-vendors to break Excise laws of which they are supposed to be the custodians. In the instance that has been brought to our notice a police constable and an Excise Inspector are both involved. The allegations are briefly these. Mr. C. T. Solomon detected a police constable in civil dress taking from St. Mary's Hotel what appeared to be a bottle of liquor. He at once brought it to the notice of Mr. N. S. Andrew, the Excise Inspector, who was on squat duty there. Mr. Andrew took no notice of it and presumed it to be a bottle of lemonade, though the constable had been frank enough to admit it to be a bottle of schnapps. The matter did not end here. The same gentleman and two other gentlemen, who are also gentlemen, whose word we have every reason to believe, state that subsequently it was pointed to the notice of the same Inspector that liquor was being served out to people who were not customers at the hotel. Even then, the Inspector is reported to have not only refused to take

any notice but even abused Mr. Solomon. It is understood that Mr. Solomon and the other two gentlemen had no alternative but to go and report the matter immediately to the Assistant Superintendent of Excise. Comment in this case is needless. We can easily understand how illicit sales and bootlegging are possible when the attitude of Excise Officers is like this. Temperance workers must now redouble their efforts, for it is clearly evident that they have to contend against mighty forces at work.

We cannot agree with the view that the Provincial Road Committee should consist only of gentlemen THE P. R. C. resident in Jaffna town. It is a silly excuse to say that if gentlemen who are living at a distance are appointed they will not be able to attend the meetings regularly. In that case we might as well choose all the Members of the Legislative Council from the town of Colombo itself. In these days of rapid means of communication a distance of even a 100 miles is nothing. It is very unfair that places like Mannar and Mullaitivu are not represented in the Committee. Even in the Jaffna District many Divisions are not represented. It is foolish to expect respectable gentlemen to apply for places in this Committee. The Government Agent should find out who are the best fitted for the work and nominate them. If necessary, the Representatives in Council could be consulted in the matter. We do sincerely hope that the next selection will not give room for any further comment.

LOCAL & GENERAL

N. O. POST AND TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION.—A special general meeting of the North Ceylon Post and Telegraph Association was held at the Jaffna Post Office on the 24th inst with Mr. N. Muttiab, the President, in the chair, to consider, what action the North Ceylon Centre should take in order that its views might be effectively represented to the Salary Revision Committee now sitting. After much discussion, a sub-committee consisting of the President, the Secretary, and Messrs. S. Saravanamuttu, H. T. Ganapiragasam, and V. Subramaniam, was appointed to submit a memorandum, embodying the views of the Centre. A resolution was adopted that the parent association, in the event of deputing a committee to represent its views to the Salary Revision Committee, should see that its personnel consists of 50% of Junior Officers, so that their interests may be adequately represented.—Cor.

G. A. N. P., JAFFNA.—Last Friday's Gazette notices that Mr. T. B. Russell has been appointed as Government Agent, Northern Province in succession to Mr. F. J. Smith as from November 22.

CEYLON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—The same Gazette notifies that the Entrance Scholarship Examination (1927) will begin on Friday, April 1, and not on Monday, April 4, as announced previously.

ACTING CROWN COUNSEL.—Mr. R. R. Crossette Thambiah is to act as a Crown Counsel from November 24.

POST MASTER GENERAL.—Mr. M. S. Shreehta has resumed duties as Post-Master General on November 18.

A STUDENT COMMITS SUICIDE.—A student from Hartley College, Point Pedro is said to have committed suicide as his name was withdrawn from the list of candidate presented for the Cambridge Junior examination that is to take place in December next.

AN A. S. P. FINED.—Mr. D. J. E. Hennessey, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Colombo, who was charged at the Colombo Police Court by Mr. Oswin Perera, a law student with mischief and assault on the Poppy Day, was after trial convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

ANTI MALARIAL DRUG DISCOVERED.—The standard remedy for the treatment of malaria is quinine and there is no doubt that quinine has proved of inestimable value. Relapses, however, are frequent, and quinine, unfortunately, has little effect in the malignant type of the disease. Scientific research has now advanced a stage further and the result is the discovery of a new drug named plasmoquine. The importance of this drug, which is chemically allied to quinine, lies in the fact that it has a definite effect in curing malaria in all its forms, including, in combination with quinine, the malignant type hitherto unaffected by quinine alone. The new drug is very powerful, one-third of a grain, 4 to 5 times a day, being as efficacious as 5 grains of quinine. By the use of plasmoquine and quinine, malaria in its malignant form is completely cleared from the blood of the patient, and thus the possibility of the further infection of mosquito carriers is prevented. The invention is of vital importance because the quinine market is governed by a ring consisting mostly of Dutch traders, and violent fluctuations in the price occur according to the available supply.—"C. P."

PRESIDENT ELROT NATIONAL CONGRESS.—At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ceylon National Congress held on the 20th inst at Colombo in the Congress Rooms with Mr. Francis de Zoysa, the President in the chair, the Hon'ble Mr. E. W. Perera was elected President for the ensuing year. Continued up.

What Jaffna Rate-payers Say!

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION PASSED.

A meeting of the Committee of the Jaffna Rate-payers' Association was held in the premises of St. John's (Roman Catholic) Church, Chundikul Mr. S. Arulanandan, President of the Association, occupied the chair.

The Secretary read a copy of the letter sent to the Chairman, U. D. C., asking him to arrange a suitable date, time and place for a deputation of the Association to interview him and the members with regard to the vital sanitary needs of the town and to arrive at a reasonable decision acceptable to one and all. The Secretary explained briefly the nature of the reply and said that the Chairman was out for war and not for peace. Co-operation and conciliation alone could be the happy medium of disarming opposition and removing obstacles. The Chairman of a local self governing institution should not use his powers as a tyrant and an autocrat, but should train himself in the principles of democratic institutions and be amenable to reason and sober judgments. The Chairman tried in his letter to attribute motives and to indulge in cheap sneers. All these were not signs of progress.

The Secretary then read a reply to the Chairman which was approved by the house. It was unanimously resolved to interview the Chairman and Members in a body and not the Chairman alone, as desired by him. A sub-committee was appointed for that purpose. The following resolutions were passed:

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC RE CALLED.

(1) That the Chairman, U. D. C., be written to; to inform after due inquiry the cause or causes of the outbreak of cholera in the early part of this year, in the division of Kariyoor and in the Jail respectively. The number of cases affected and proved fatal and expenses if any borne by the Council.

(2) The Chairman, U. D. C., be asked how high the soil is being disposed, i.e. whether by incineration, trenching or by throwing into the sea. Is it true that two or three prison labourers and boatmen who were out at sea near the Paagal ferry got the infection in the second outbreak of cholera, by improper disposal of the excreta of the patients attacked previously.

(3) The Chairman be asked to inform how many infectious disease reports were sent during this year by the Sanitary Inspectors of the Council to the Director of the Sanitary Service as required by a circular of this Officer. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LATRINES.

(4) The Council be asked to give a type-plan of the latrines as required by it and the estimate for erecting same.

(5) That the Director of Sanitary Services be asked to furnish a type plan of latrines approved by his Department and an estimate for constructing same.

(6) The Council be asked to state the number of private and public latrines, and the number of Sanitary Inspectors at the disposal of the Council's services and the probable number that may be required when the whole urban area is provided with latrines as required by the Council.

ANTI MALARIAL FISHES IN WELLS.

(7) The Council be asked whether at the recommendation of the Malarialogist little fishes were introduced into the wells in the urban area last year, and what the results were and why this method was not adopted this year.

(8) The Local Self Government Board be written to, to obtain the authority of the Central Government to include the Chairman of the various Urban District Councils to the list of officers privileged to frank official correspondences sent free by post.

(9) That the immediate attention of the Chairman U. D. C. be invited to the very backward, insanitary and disgraceful condition of the drains and lanes within the U. D. C. area.—Cor.

Continued.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT'S NEW PROPOSAL.—It is learnt that the Survey Department with the approval of the Government is to put in force a scheme by which all the towns in the Island are to be surveyed in rotation from January, 1927. It is said that the operation of this scheme will help town-planning in future by giving definite information about the lay of streets, roads etc.

A STEAM ROLLER FOR JAFFNA ROADS.—The local P. W. D. has got down a Steam Roller to work on the Jaffna Roads which are under its supervision. The Steam Roller is now working on the Manipay Road.

SWARAJISTS CAPTURE ALL CALCUTTA SEATS.—The Swarajists captured all the six seats allotted to Calcutta City in the Bengal Council. Their nemesis met severe reverse at Krishnagar where he was opposed by Mr. B. K. Lahiri, Secretary Responsive Co-operation Party, who obtained an overwhelming majority of votes. Congress candidates who contested two Calcutta Mahomedan Seats fared worst coming at the bottom of the polls in one and forfeiting their security in both. Among the successful candidates is Sir Abdur Rahim, Leader of the Moslem Party and former member of the Governor's Executive Council.

Continued up.

Notice to Correspondents:—

S. RAJANATHAN:—Crowded out.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.

To The Editor, "Hindu Organ" Sir,—I find the conditions in the "Conscience Clause" which was made law in England in 1870 and these in force here are almost similar. Even in a purely Christian country like England, there seems to be in force in all Council and Board Schools, what is called the "The Copper Temple Clause," by which "no religious estheticism or religious formula which is destructive of any particular denomination shall be taught in a school."

The authorities in England found it necessary in the interest of her children to forbid altogether the teaching of anything in Religion which is destructive of any particular denomination, by the introduction of the "Copper Temple Clause". In an island like Ceylon where the majority of the children are Hindus and Buddhists, is it not the duty of the Government to see that their minds are not poisoned in their tender age against their own religion, their culture and even against their customs and manners, by preventing them from attending the religious instruction class in school's professing a religion different from theirs?

We do not urge the Government at present to pass a rule similar to the "Copper Temple Clause" that no religious estheticism or religious book which is destructive of any particular religion here shall be taught in an aided school. We appeal to the Government in the interest of Hindu and Buddhist children to take immediately the necessary steps to see that no Hindu or Buddhist pupil is allowed to attend their religious instruction class in a Christian school without the written permission of or request of the pupil's parent or guardian. We feel sure that our Government pledged to a policy of religious neutrality would not hesitate to help the Hindus and the Buddhists by seriously insisting on the Conscience Clause being brought into operation in all school's. It is the duty of the State in every country to provide adequate facilities for the education of the children. If it wants to shrink its responsibility by leaving it in the hands of outside agencies, is not the State at least bound in a fairness to see that no harm is done to the children by outside agencies in the matter of their religion, culture etc?

It is one of the conditions of the Conscience Clause that any scholar may be withdrawn from a religious instruction class without forfeiting any of the other benefits of the school. May we appeal to the Government to make enquiries and find out how many of the Christian schools in Jaffna and elsewhere pay heed to this condition? It will be interesting for the Government to find out what the various benefits which a pupil in a Christian school enjoys are and whether the Christians as well as the non-Christian pupils are allowed to enjoy these benefits equally. I understand that in a Christian school in Jaffna the Hindu pupils are indirectly compelled to attend the religious instruction class by making them lose marks for failure to attend that class. The marks given for religious subjects are added to the total marks obtained by each pupil in secular subjects to fix his rank in the class. A Hindu pupil, however intelligent he may be, can never reach the highest position in the class, if he does not attend the religious class and thus avoid losing the marks given for religious subjects. A similar state of things, I understand, exists in most of the Christian schools in and near Jaffna.

Is it not a breach of the rule if a Hindu pupil who does not attend the religious instruction class in a Christian school is made to forfeit one of the benefits of the school in the present clause by including the marks given for religious subjects with those for secular subjects in fixing his rank in the class? Can the Managers and the Principals of Christian institutions boldly assert in public that the Hindu pupils are allowed to enjoy the same benefits as the Christian pupils reading in their schools, even if the former do not attend the religious instruction class?

We request the Government to find out whether the Conscience Clause has in any way improved the situation regarding religious instruction.

Continued.

EX-KAISER'S ILLNESS.—The ex-Kaiser has been confined to bed for a week owing to a serious chill. PRINCE BERRY OPERATED.—Prince Henry, the third son of Their Majesties, has been operated on for the removal of his tonsils and is progressing favourably.

INDIAN WOMEN AS LEGISLATORS.—In the House of Commons, replying to Miss Susan Lawrence's question whether the Government of India intended to include women as nominated members of the new Provincial Councils and the Legislative Assembly, Earl Winterton said the selection of nominated members was a matter for the personal discretion of the Viceroy or the Provincial Governor, and he had no information in regard to their intentions.

MINISTERS IN INDIAN COUNCILS.—It would appear that attempts will soon be made in Madras and the Central Provinces to form Ministries.

Noted Hindu Days and Hours.

FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1926. (FROM THE 10TH DAY OF KAARTHIKAI TO THE 16TH DAY OF MAARKALAI OF ADCKAYA.) Kalyottam 5028.

Table with 2 columns: Day and Time. Monday 7.30 to 9.00 a.m., Saturday 9.00 to 10.30, Friday 10.30 to 12.00 Noon, Wednesday 12.00 to 1.30 p.m., Thursday 1.30 to 5.00, Tuesday 5.00 to 4.30, Sunday 4.30 to 6.00.

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

Table with 2 columns: Event and Date. Pirathosam December 2, New Moon 4, Nallore Kailasa Pillalar Festival commences 8, Vinayaga Shushudi Fasting 10, Chidamparam & Karaitivu Festivals commences 11, Tiru Vempavai Pooja commences 11, Addami 12, Keorimalai Nagulesar Maha Sankashekkam 12, Navami 13, Mathappirappu (Maarkali) 16, Pirathosam 16, Kaarthikai Fasting 18, Full Moon 18, Chidamparam & Karaitivu Car Festival 20, Nadesar Aarthi a Tharisanam 20, Addami 27, Navami 28, Kevoddam commences 28.

THE MAILS.

(G. P. O. Colombo.)

DESPATCHES.

London Mails per a P & O Steamer leaving from Bombay will close on Tuesday, November 30th; per the O. L. "Oranto" on Wednesday, December 1st; per the P. L. "Patria" on Thursday, December 2nd and per the P & O "Narkunda" on Thursday, December 9th.

Straits and China Mails per the N.Y.K. "Fushimi Maru" will close on Thursday, December 2nd.

RECEIPTS.

London Mails per the O. L. "Orama" will arrive on Saturday, December 4th and per the P & O "Malaja" on Saturday, December 11th.

Straits and China Mails per the R. L. "Patria" will arrive on Thursday, December 2nd.

Continued.

instruction to the Hindu and the Buddhist pupils in Christian schools and whether it has in reality helped the parents who send their children to aided Christian institutions to assert their rights in the matter of religious instruction to their children.

Are there not instances when the Managers of Christian schools refused to pay any heed to the requests of Hindu parents not to ask their children to attend the religious instruction class? Is it not a fact that the principal of a Christian institution easily disposed of similar requests of the Hindu parents by consigning their petitions to the waste paper basket? This is the treatment given to the requests of the parents who dared to incur the displeasure of the Principal in whose hands the whole prospect of their children lies. Are there not many Hindus who are helplessly remaining silent, though fully aware of the evil effects of the religious instruction given in a Christian school on their children, as they fully realise that in the interests of their children they should not in any way displease the Principal or the Manager?

Will the Government now at least open its eyes and help the Hindu and the Buddhists by seriously bringing the Conscience Clause into operation in all aided schools, by directing the Managers and the Principals of aided schools not to permit any pupil belonging to a religion different from that professed by these schools, to attend their religious instruction class without the written request of the parent or guardian of the pupil?

Yours etc,

A. S. R.

Jaffna, Nov 23

CHEAP TICKETS TO CHIDAMPARAM.

To the Editor, "Hindu Organ." Sir,—I am glad to inform you that on representation made by this Sabha to the Railway Authorities with regard to issue of Excursion Tickets to Pilgrims to Chidamparam, the latter have very kindly decided to issue 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Excursion Tickets on single fare for double journey to Talaimannar Pier from stations distant 50 miles and over, from December 8, 1926 to January 9, 1927, available for return up to January 9, 1927.

Will you please make this known to the Hindu public through the medium of your valuable Journal?—Yours etc, B. VELUPILLAI, Hon'y. Secretary.

Colombo, Nov 27.

State Mortgage Bank.

MONIES TO BE INVESTED LOCALLY.

The following is the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. K. Balasingham in the Legislative Council held on Thursday last on the motion for establishing a State Mortgage Bank for Ceylon. The Colonial Treasurer opposed the motion on behalf of the Government. Owing to want of time the discussion on the motion was adjourned for the next meeting on Thursday. In introducing the following motion viz:—

"That a State Mortgage Bank be established as an agency of facilitating the investment within the Island, more largely than at present, of Government and Trust Funds." Mr. Balasingham said:—"I ask for no new departure, but for the fulfilment of the object of existing institutions and for the growth of institutions which are already in existence. A Loan Board has existed ever since 1824. It was created especially for the purpose of lending out on interest monies of authors and donors, etc. The Ordinance of 1865 was passed to enable the Government to appropriate unclaimed amounts, and provision was also made for paid Commissioners. The Treasurer was to be the Treasurer of the Board, but was also permitted to be a Commissioner. In practice, no paid Commissioners were appointed. Hard worked officials were appointed to be Commissioners without remuneration and they adopted the easy policy of lending a little on properties which were near them, and sent most of the money out of the Colony for investment on Government stock and gilt edged securities. The same mistake has been made by the Savings Bank and the Post Office Savings Bank. Lord Chalmers started the Local Loan and Development Fund, but that too has failed to achieve its object owing to inefficient management. The time has now come to start a bank to see to the investment of Trust funds and other Government funds in the Colony. The Bank should be managed by full-time men, with a staff of expert valuers and lawyers to advise on title, so that they may extend their operations throughout the Island. In view of what I said in 1913 when I moved for a Committee to report on the advisability of establishing State Banks, and in view of the report of that Committee it may not be necessary to say much in support of this motion. That Committee reported as follows:—"Most progressive countries desirous of assisting agricultural development are making provision for loans on mortgage security to agriculturists. It is now recognised that the development of agricultural resources, if it is to be hastened, demand the locking up of capital in land and improvements, and that the State is capable of providing, when adequate safeguards are taken such capital. It appears to this Committee that it is important that the Colony should invest its funds in the development of its lands and its agriculture."

Mr. Balasingham then referred to the success of state banks in several other countries. He continued:—"All the loans granted in the U. S. A. and Australia are repaid by instalments in 30 to 40 years. Private Banks cannot afford to wait so long for the return of the money. Co-operative Credit Societies will give short term loans without collateral security. But for purchase of land and developing the same, fairly long credit is wanted. It is possible that a certain per cent of money lent might be lost; but it is not likely to be so large as to justify the turning down of the proposal. Once the duty of the State to provide funds for better development of the country is realized, these difficulties will not be exaggerated."

The question is WHICH IS THE GREATER EVIL? Investing our money in the development of our country, or taking away all the savings of the people and investing them outside at low interest, on the ground that the capital would be safer. In the case of trust funds I do not suggest that the risk, if any, should fall on the depositors or suitors. The Government would be ultimately responsible to them; it is however certain that there would be no need for a call on the Government at any time as the higher interest would more than make up for the occasional losses.

Roughly the Government holds about 80 million rupees as trustee for investment.

Table with 2 columns: Institution and Amount. Savings Bank Rs. 5,000,000, Post Office Savings Bank 7,000,000, Loan Board 6,000,000, Widows and Orphans Pension Fund 11,000,000.

Of the 12 million rupees deposited in the two Savings Banks only about 7 lakhs are invested on mortgages locally. About 8 million rupees lie in fixed deposit in the local Exchange Banks. The rest is invested in stocks of the Government of India, Canada, Transvaal, Straits Settlements, Queensland, New Zealand, Gold Coast and Nigeria, Barbadoes, Jamaica and Great Britain. The principle underlying the rules as to investments of Government funds is that the persons charged with the duty of making the investment should have the minimum of trouble and responsibility. The reason usually urged by such officers against local investments and in favour of foreign stocks is that trust funds should be invested in the safest securities. There can be no objection to this principle; it should be insisted upon. But are those securities safer than local mortgages? The Ceylon Savings Bank invested 4 million rupees in these foreign stocks, but in 1923 their market value was 2 1/2 millions only. Similarly the Post Office Savings Bank invested about 4 1/2 million rupees in these stocks; but in 1923 their market value was 3 1/2 millions only. The same fate has befallen the Government over their foreign investments. The Government invested about 4 million rupees in Indian Government paper. It realized by sale of the same in 1918 only 2 1/2 million rupees and thus lost about 37 1/2 per cent of the capital sum so invested. In the nature of things, stocks and shares cannot be as good as mortgages for investment. One may limit the advance on mortgages to 40 per cent of the value of the property. There is 60 per cent margin against depreciation of the security. In the cases of stocks there is no margin whatever. No self-governing country will commit the criminal folly of investing all its funds outside.

LACK OF CHEAP CAPITAL. No Ceylonese agriculture, industries and trade are not making progress for want of cheap capital. All the while Government is taking out of the Island money which ought to fructify in the hands of the people.

Continued up.

The Ceylon Tamil League.

"TAMIL VIEW OF THE CONGRESS."

Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegara delivered a speech on the "Tamil view of the Congress" at the Annual General Meeting of the Ceylon Tamil League held on Saturday before last at Colombo.

During the course of his speech, Mr. Sandrasegara expressed satisfaction at the work done by the League in the past and spoke on the responsibilities of the elected Members in the Legislative Council.

Speaking on the Congress and the demands it had put forward, the speaker said the attitude taken up by the Congress was that in 1929, they should agitate for full responsible government. According to that, the executive Government would have to be superseded by a ministry composed of the elected members of the Council. The question they were to full agreement with the position taken up by the Congress. His view was that on the minimum powers should be transferred to ministers responsible to the electors. Obviously, the first portfolio would be the control of local affairs and the last would be the police. There were communities which were prepared for responsible Government, but there were others equally unprepared.

A MINISTRY WITH MINIMUM RESPONSIBILITY.

It was easy to grant by a stroke of the pen full responsible Government, but that was bound to end in disaster and failure. The electorates must be taught to exercise responsibility, for who were the elected members but the creatures of the electorates? There was another viewpoint, a viewpoint that was so dear to the heart of their philosopher—Sir Ramanathan—who would say that, till one community had learned to be so unselfish as to suffer for the sake of the other, they would not be ripe for full responsible Government. (Cheers). They would be ripe to over-awe, terrify and about people down, but they would not be carrying on the functions of responsible Government if they adopted those means. It was with a Ceylon fully at peace, with all communities having the fullest trust in one another, and prepared to realise that the faster man should take his place with the slow-moving man—it was only then they were ripe for all responsible Government. By establishing schools and colleges throughout the Colony, they would not be helping the people to exercise their responsibility. They should begin slow by giving a little responsibility to the members and thus train them up to exercise more responsibility. That was the reason why he advocated the granting of minimum responsibility which might be exercised without any harm to any one community or peoples of the Island. The Congress programme would be a leap in the dark.

SEEMINGLY SLEEPY BUT WATCHFUL EYES.

Sir P. Ramanathan, in his concluding remarks, said that he agreed with Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegara, when he said that they must proceed cautiously along constitutional lines. There was always the difficulty of finding a body of public men who were able to discharge the responsible duties of ministers. It was very difficult, and he believed that that was the experience of many countries. Even in England when a ministry was formed, the members of the ministry fell out and some members had to resign. Similar difficulties were experienced in the United States, France, and other countries. Knowing all that they should proceed slowly. Mr. Mahadeva had told them that they should be vigilant while seemingly sleepy. That meant that while seemingly sleepy they should observe with watchful eyes. They should be very careful before they acted. But the time for action had not yet come. The Tamils were a class of people who had abundance of patience. They had also power of observation and clear perspective. He cited, as an instance, what was happening at Calcutta today. Calcutta was seething with revolutionary ideas. Nobody could control them. But when they went to Bombay, there were no revolutionary ideas among the people. The people of Bombay would say: "We are traders and merchants. We have nothing to do with revolutionary ideas. Let us mind our business." That was the attitude of the people of South India also. There was a small number of English educated University men who were dissatisfied with the present system of government, but the vast majority of people were obedient and watching, saying that the time had not yet come. They (the Ceylon Tamils) belonged to that class. They would, when the time came, express their opinion clearly and decisively.

—"Times".

Continued.

of the people. It is difficult to appreciate the wisdom of Government in this matter. It does not carry conviction to say that Government cannot take risk. Governments which are interested in the development of their countries are prepared to take very great risk for the good of the country. But what risk is there in lending money on mortgages in our country? If there is such a calamity overtaking us that all our mortgages get depreciated in value—well, in such a mighty cataclysm let all be lost. But if there is anything that can prevent that catastrophe it is the all round development of the country by State Banks. (Applause).

The Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayake seconded.

Kashmir Fruits and Nuts.

11 lbs. fresh thin-skin Walnuts, desalted Apples or Hazelnuts, Rs. 5-8. 11 lbs. fresh thin-skin Almonds, stoneless, sweet Apples, Figs, Raisins, or Currants, Rs. 13. 5 lbs. tin Pure Honey, Rs. 8. Pure Butter per cwt., Rs. 3. Postage included.

DAR BROS., SRINAGAR, KASHMIR. Q. 77.

"Sir Mutu Coomaraswamy."

ONE OF CEYLON'S GREAT MEN.

The following paper on "Sir Mutu Coomaraswamy" by Mr. S. Pathmanathan was one of those read at an "Evening With Great Men" in the Central Y. M. C. A. Forum on Friday last:—

The subject of my address is the life and career of one of the most distinguished sons of Ceylon—Sir Mutu Coomaraswamy, a man of considerable culture, and eminent literature, and a pioneer in prompting democratic thought in the Island. He is known to most of us as the uncle of the Ponnambalam brother; moreover, as one who trained these men to serve their country faithfully.

From an early age Mutu Coomaraswamy displayed those talents which were to crown so remarkable a career; and while most of his contemporaries adhered to their old occupations and ways of thought, Mutu Coomaraswamy struck out a new path and as isolated himself in Western circles, thus conveying into the centres of the West the culture of his native land. He gained a quick reputation for his culture. He was well read in Tamil and Pali, he could quote Latin and Greek, and he was an accomplished English scholar. In his translations of the Oriental classics (to which I will refer later) he displays command of language and choice of expression.

In the sixties the Asiatics had to battle against a great deal of prejudice, and when Mutu Coomaraswamy desired equality with the English Bar there were some doubts; but no learned society could overlook his merits. Thus Mutu Coomaraswamy was one of the first Asiatics to gain entrance at the English Bar.

His Sphere of Activity.

But to gain fame at the Bar was not his ambition, for it is stated in a letter by Lord Houghton to a friend that if Coomaraswamy had remained in England and pleaded in Indian cases before the Privy Council, he might have made great success. He was made for a greater career. Mutu Coomaraswamy's reputation was early recognized, and he obtained a Seat in the Legislative Council. His attention was not only directed towards local affairs, but owing to the constant invitations which he received from his friends in England and France, Mutu Coomaraswamy was compelled to travel, and he always kept in touch with European affairs. He travelled widely in England and on the Continent, and travel with him was a passion. Wherever he went he made friends.

In England Mutu Coomaraswamy's reputation was already at its zenith and he enjoyed a wide circle of friends. I will name a few of all well-known personalities in English History. Lord Palmerston, Disraeli, Monk on Milnes (afterwards first Lord Houghton), Sir W. C. Trevelyan and Sir C. J. MacCarthy, of the Colonial Office. Striking references are made to Sir Mutu Coomaraswamy in Lord Houghton's Biography, from which I will read you a few extracts.

Lord Houghton, who was very much attached to Coomaraswamy, was a well-known figure in English public life. His biographer describes him as a great poet, and as one enjoying an enviable place in political life. He was also a man with a wide taste for literature and art, and with these supreme qualities Lord Houghton could not have found a better companion than Mutu Coomaraswamy.

IN LITERATURE.

As a literary man Mutu Coomaraswamy was unrivalled, for we are told that Disraeli in his unfinished novel has compared Kasiandra which was the pen-name of Mutu Coomaraswamy—with Gladstone, Gladstone as the best product of the West and Kasiandra as the best product of the East.

This is indeed the greatest compliment that could have been paid to Sir Mutu Coomaraswamy. Disraeli was not spared to complete his picture of Kasiandra, otherwise we should have had a rare opportunity of reading of an Oriental character in an English novel.

Mutu Coomaraswamy was an ardent student of comparative religion. He has stated in one of his works that the timely advent of Christianity has saved the nations of the West from many fetish vices. Buddhism and Hindu philosophy he held in the highest veneration.

Mutu Coomaraswamy has also contributed broadly to the progress of some of the Oriental Schools of thought by rendering into English their classics and bringing them before the cultured society of the West.

His Writings.

Among his translations the following have been published; and they have been much appreciated for the language in which they have been written, and above all for their fidelity to the original—

Harischandra (or The Martyr of Truth), a Tamil Drama, was translated into English and appeared in print in the year 1869. It is dedicated to Queen Victoria.

Dastavazs, the History of the Tooth Relic of Gotama Buddha, was translated into English from the Pali. It appeared in print in the year 1874, and is dedicated to Lord Carnarvon (then Secretary of State for the Colonies).

Suthe Nirvata, or the Dialogues and Discourses of Gotama Buddha, was translated from Pali into English and appeared in the same year.

Then followed the translation from Tayumana-vada, or the Hindu Philosophy Poems of the Vedanta and Siddhanta School.

Sir Mutu Coomaraswamy received his brightness not only for his services to the country, for he was a vector in many a debate in Council, but in recognition of his talents and versatility of culture. He was also an ardent member of the Royal Asiatic Society of London, of which he was elected a Fellow—a privilege only extended to the learned.

Whenever Mutu Coomaraswamy visited England he never failed to visit the Athenaeum, and it was not unusual in those days to see a crowded audience awaiting our hero, who, clad in his dignified turban and Oriental vestment, would explain to his eager audience the theories of Karma, Maya or Nirvana.

At the ministerial crises Mutu Coomaraswamy was a popular figure, and it is no record that he wiped stained George Wall, then a great Englishman in Ceylon, by telling him off and our

Continued up.

Mahatma Gandhi's Seclusion.

RETURN TO PUBLIC LIFE URGED.

The following article on the subject of the imminent termination of Mahatma Gandhi's self-imposed term of seclusion is contributed to "The Indian National Herald" by a "keen political observer who prefers to write anonymously":—

The news that Mahatma Gandhi intends to resume active work after the Gaubati Congress which he will attend will readily gladden the heart of India. At this hour when communalism is rampant and internal conflict raging India is doubly in need of Mahatma. His vow of seclusion will be at an end by next time. Mahatma took a vow rather needfully in order to give a free field to Swarajya activities. Lord was a complete non-partisan and no rival programme could succeed so long as Mahatma was actively in the field. Mahatma though fully convinced of the futility of the programme then urged did not like to oppose it and waste the nation's energies in internal conflict. With a rare set of political courage he retired from the political field for a year. What happened? Within a few months the Responsives appeared on the field with a rival programme and opposed the Swarajya policy adopted by the Congress.

OPEN FIGHT FOR SUPREMACY

Keen political observers could have very well seen through the Swarajist professions of the leading Responsives Mr. Kulkar has taken the country into confidence since then and said that all along he was trying to take back the Congress to Amritsar and that the Swarajist policy was in his eyes but a stage in the progress. But as he had not laid all his cards on the table Swarajist took him seriously and believed in his protest. When a suitable opportunity offered itself, Mr. Kulkar declared his hand and opposed publicly the Swarajist programme. One cannot help feeling that Mahatma's seclusion was for nothing and the nation was as much divided as before. It was to unite the country under a single command that Mahatma retired. But as soon as his guiding control was removed there was an open fight for supremacy.

ESSENCE OF COMMUNALISM.

It is something to know that the Indian National Congress has successfully weathered the storm and stood victorious amidst unprecedented difficulties. Feeling perhaps that Responsives as a political policy was weak, the newspapers took the aid of communalism. They regularly led a crusade against the Congress because it would not officially adopt Hindu communal propaganda. Mahatma would be glad to know that the Swarajist leaders to whom he cordially entrusted political work have not wavered or bargained with the enemy. They have stood firm by their principles. They have steered to keep the Congress free from all taint of communalism. They have fought and proved that the country was with the Congress. They have proved themselves worthy of the trust and confidence of Mahatma. In a recent speech Pandit Motilal Nehru said that he would see both Hindus and Muslims with one eye and that he would never stand as an advocate of Hindu communal rights. The greatest enemy of the nation was communalism and it has been given a safe burial in Madras where it reared its ugly head first.

THE COUNTRY'S YEARNING

As regards political principles, the country at large has been true to the Mahatma. It is yearning for his political leadership. Pandit Motilal Nehru declared that non-cooperation with Government was not acceptance of office was his programme. The recent elections have confirmed the faith of the country in the programme. Though the Responsives leaders tried their best to force upon the country the programme of unadvised cooperation and acceptance of office, they have not been able to convince the nation in the least. We extend a hearty welcome to Mahatma. His resumption of active political life should prove immensely useful at this juncture. Soon the question of the extension of the Reform will be before the country and the nation will have to give a decided reply to the bureaucracy and its new-found friends and their attempts to enjoin the country into an acceptance of the Reform. The return of Mahatma to public life will clarify the country and dishearten the enemy. Mahatma is a hard task master and the country should be prepared for a hard struggle, but it is not likely to grudge it in view of the political freedom it will achieve in the end.

Continued.

day, "Speak to me at Panna" (i.e. Lord Palmerston) to-night or, say, at the Athenaeum tomorrow."

An interesting anecdote is related by Lord Houghton about Coomaraswamy's stay at Lord Houghton's country home at Fynton. "Coomaraswamy fell ill, and as it was feared that his illness would end fatally, he expressed the wish that if his illness was fatal he should be cremated. Immediately a party set off to find a convenient spot, as a cremation at Fynton was a rare event. But Coomaraswamy recovered, and it was an utter disappointment to the Fynton folk that they should be deprived of an opportunity to witness a cremation."

EARLY DEATH.

Mutu Coomaraswamy was not spared long to continue his good work, for in the year 1879, when he was in his forties, he passed away leaving behind as only son, Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, who has inherited from his father that genius, and who by his culture has gained an international reputation. He is at present in Boston, as the head of the Indian Arts and Crafts Division of the Boston Museum.

Sir Mutu Coomaraswamy is cherished in our memories not because he was an eminent litterateur or a pioneer in gaining entrance at the English Bar, or because he received a knighthood, but because he enhanced the prestige of the Island of Ceylon by cultivating a wide understanding with those who guided the destinies of this Island and ruled it and because, thereby, he was instrumental in linking the two sections of the Empire together. —"O. D. N."

Fight Against Tuberculosis.

SOCIAL HYGIENE.

HEALTH LETTER No. 3.

We publish below the third of the series of Health Letters issued by the King Edward the VIII Anti-Tuberculosis Institute, Colombo:—

"Is not life that counts, but living? After all the real concrete vital factor of life is living. We must remember that our infants are living in their cradles, school children in their schools, workers in their factories, etc. Money spent to ensure proper conditions of living, whether in the cradle or the school or the factory is the best investment that can be made by a community.

How is this ideal to be attained?

- 1. Through communal efforts.
2. Through personal efforts.

Communal efforts should be directed to

1. Proper Housing. Sufficient living space is of primary importance. Of great importance are proper facilities for personal sanitation, for the disposal of sewage and hot water.

2. Proper Working Conditions. Inadequate conditions in the factory and workshop produce disease. Overwork, excessive fatigue and strain are some of the chief conditions that produce disease by the breakdown of our normal resistance.

3. Proper Economic Conditions. Poverty and degradation are the allies of tuberculosis disease. We cannot eliminate the latter without first removing the former. A living wage and, what is more important, knowledge as to how to use such wage to the best advantage are essential preliminaries in the control of tuberculosis.

4. Proper School Conditions. School buildings built with due regard to the requirements of hygiene, medical inspection, the school nurse, development of facilities for open air recreation, inspection concerning the values of food, of the open air, the open window are the foundations on which we can build later.

5. Regular Medical Examination. The infant clinic, medical inspection of school children and of factories are essential. Herby disease is discovered in its early stages and cured in time.

These are some of the measures that can be carried out only by the organised efforts of a community. Anyhow you are one of the community. Contribute your share.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6208.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Thiruvannipillai wife of C. Sathasivampillai of Vannarponnai

Deceased: Chelliah Sathasivampillai of Vannarponnai East

Vs. Petitioner. 1. Kanyasulkam daughter of C. Sathasivampillai

2. Sathasivampillai Kanyasulkam

3. Sathasivampillai Navaratnam and

4. Sessler Thiruvayyappallai all of Vannarponnai East

1st, 2nd and 3rd Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian ad litem the 4th Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Chelliah Sathasivampillai of Vannarponnai East praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Thiruvannipillai wife of C. Sathasivampillai of Vannarponnai coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on September 13, 1926, in the presence of Messrs. Sivaparamam and Kanyasulkam Promoters, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated July 27, 1926, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the said deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before October 14, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

October 22, 1926. A. Ostivaravelo, District Judge.

Extended for 30 11 25.

O. 1180. G. W. W. D. J.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6129.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Ampalavanar Velupillai of Karadivoo West

Deceased: Theivonal widow of Ampalavanar Velupillai of Karadivoo West

Vs. Petitioner. Minor 1. Velupillai Kriehnan

2. Veluthar Ampalavanar and

3. Sinnathamby Arumugam all of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate be granted to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on September 29, 1926, in the presence of Mr. T. Annaduraiyagam, Promoter, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated September 13, 1926, having been read, it is ordered that the above-named 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the said minor the 1st Respondent for the purpose of protecting his interest and of representing him in this case and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her as his lawful widow—unless the Respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this Court on October 26, 1926, and state objection or show cause to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

Jaffna, September 30, 1926. Order Nisi extended till 2 12 1926. O. 1179.

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H. 48. S. VEERAGATHIPILLAI.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6190.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Thangammuthu wife Kartigesu Kulantaveila of Pookkaduva West

Deceased: Kartigesu Kulantaveila of Pookkaduva West

Petitioner.

Vs. 1. Veluthar Nagalingam of do

2. Ponnaschery daughter Veluthar of do

3. Pannapillai daughter of Veluthar of do

4. Veluthar Kandiah of do

The 3rd and 4th Respondents are minors appearing by their guardian ad litem the above-named 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on September 9, 1926, in the presence of Messrs. Sivaparamam and Kanyasulkam Promoters, on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the Petition affidavit of the Petitioner having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband of the said deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before October 14, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

September 28, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for 4th November 1926, G. W. W. D. J.

Further extended for 25/11/26

16/12/26.

O. 1179. G. W. W. D. J.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6299.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Annamattu alias Annappillai wife of Arumugam of Puloy West

Deceased: Kanthar Arumugam of Puloy West

Petitioner.

Vs. 1. Sivakolanthu daughter of Arumugam of Puloy West

2. Arumugam Rajagopal of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on November 5, 1926, in the presence of Mr. K. Muttukumaru, Promoter, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read: It is hereby ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents appear and show cause to the contrary on or before December 7, 1926.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

November 16th 1926. O. 1181.

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