





Reisel Amakel and stop not till the goal is reached."

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

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HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

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appreciated both by Europeans and Indians of all tested.

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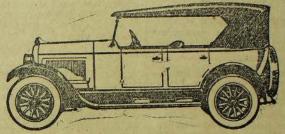
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22. Brower 24" frame Rs. 135/.;
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NOTICE.

Visitors to the Jaffaa Towa are hereby informed that the Liquor Licence of the Jaffaa Rest House will terminate on the Slat December 1926 and that the Rest House Keeper is not allowed to supply Liquor after that date.

A. Canagaratnam, Chairman, U. D. C.

Office of the Urban District Council,

Jaffaa, December 11, 1926.

G 709.

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE.

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.

Che bindu Organ.



JAPENA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1926

THE Y. M. H. A. MOVEMENT.

TUESDAY LAST, THE 14TH OF DECEM-Tuesday Last, the lath of December, is a day to be cherished most deady by the young and the old. For it was on that day, at the Jaffoa Hindu College Hall, the enthusiasm of our young men took a concrete shape in resuscitating the Young Men's Hindu Association. The spirit of cordiality and the earnestness to work, and above all, the sense of responsibility that were manifested on that day. sibility, that were manifested on that day, sibility, that were manifested on that day, convincingly assure us that a new era has dawned on the Y. M. H. A. movement. The torch that was lighted by the founders of the Y. M. H. A., is not dead, but was flickering owing to several reasons. This revival is going to quicken the light, give the Association a new life, and is certain to hold above the torch-light of Hindu religion and Hindu collight of Hindu religion and Hindu cul-ture. None can fail to receive this light ture. None can fail to receive this light exthusiastically when they see its glory and it is now for the young men to undertake to shoulder this responsibility, and ctake to shoulder this responsibility, and carry on the work for which this great movement stands. Undismayed by any difficulties, like the river that brushes aside all obstacles that stand on its way of onrush, we hope our young men will work, with all the earnestness the movement demands, till the goal is reached. They have already awakened, and we know they will not go to sleep again.

Many Hindu young men of Jaffos, and of Ceylon, while they profess to be Hindus, so far rarely felt the significance of being a Hindu. They have now caught the spirit of it, and they mean not merely to profess to be Hindus, but be, to all intents and purposes, true Hindus. The Hindu religion is not a "thing" to be observed on a particular day in the week, but it is one which is so woven into our observed on a particular day in the week, but it is one which is so woven into our web of life that no part of our daily work can be said to be something outside the pale of religion. It is part and parcel of our life, and if our young men really yearn to hold above the torch-light of Hinduism, they must make sure, before they take any step, whether it leads them inside the Hindu fold or outside it.

"It is all our own". How endearing are these words! Wherever you had been wandering, whether in the gay city of London, or in the fascinating city of Paris, you yearn to come back at the quickest speed to your village in Jaffna. Why? "It is all our own." Even if you are living in a magnificient palace in the city of Berlin, yet you desire to return to your hut at home. Why? "It is all our own". Even if you have been cojoying all luxury nome. Why? "It is all our own". Even if you have been enjoying all luxury and comfort at your step-mother's house and yet you yearn for your dear mother. Why? 'It is all our own". You had been wandering far and wide away from the path that leads you to your mother. This resuscitation of the Y. M. H. A. has put you again on the right track, and if you swerve not, but earnestly work to reach your mother, you will one day, in the small hours of the morning, find her by your side.

The young men have a heavy respon-

The young men have a heavy responsibility. The future lies in their hands. The young men of today are the citizens of temorrow. Youth is the period of preparation. Prepare then yourselves for work. And in this period of preparation, see that you are in your true home, for however glamouring other homes be, you will at one time repent and yearn to return to yours. It will then be too late to mend, and youth will not return to you.

The Y. M. H. A. which you have revived affords ample scope for you to work. The Y M. H. A. has to interest itself in religion, education, sanitation, elevating the depressed classes, and social service in and depressed classes, and social service in all its forms. It is not meeting once a year in a camp, and dispersing to meet again the next year. Every hour which you can afford, place at the disposal of the Y M. H. A. Let not the Y M. H. A. number its members by hundreds, but by thousands and tens-of-thousands. Let by thousands and tens of thousands. Let every Hindu parent and every Hindu young how see that they become members of the Y. M. H. A and contribute their "nite" towards the success of this great movement. Let them not forget that they are Hindus, that they must grow in Hindu atmosphere; that they must drink deep at the fountain of Hindu culture. These will eventually make them perfect Hindus, who can hold their own in any part of the world Then they will be respected everywhere and received cordially everywhere.

respected everywhere and received cordially everywhere.

The Y M. H. A. calls all Hindu young men to her fold. She is opening her arms wide to receive them. She is telling them that they have heavy responsibilities and great daties, that through them. "Our Religion and our Culture" should be seen in practical life. She is every day whispering into their ears, calling them to work. Will they fail to listen?

LOCAL & GENERAL

A CORRECTION —The Car Festival at Chi-dambark m and Karaitivu Temples takes place on Sunday the 19th inst and not on Saturday the 18 h lost, as previously announced in

LCCAL OPTION SUCCESSES. - Nearly out of 3000, 2700 votes were polled on Wednesday last for the abolition of the toddy tavern at Madawalamulla within the Municipality of

Madawalamulla within the Municipality of Gaile

—At the Local Option poll held on Tuesday last at Opanayake in the Sabragamauwa Province for the closing of the toddy tavern at Huguwals, more than 375 voted for the abolition out of about 450 voters.

—At the Local Option poll held last week at Akurala in the Southern Province is was accertained that about 71 per cent of the poll tax paying population voted for the abolition of the local strack tavern.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL—The adjourned meeting of the Legislative Council was held at its Chambers on Thursday and Friday last with Sir James Pieris, the Vice President, presiding over the delibrations. Among the questions that were asked, the reduction of the second class railway fare to pre-war rates we sous by the Hon. Mr. H. B. Freeman. The Hon. Mr. W. W. Woods regited that the reduction in question has been considered in the negative out by the Railway Advisory Board and the Salet Committee on Primer. rates we some by the Hon. Mr. H. R. Freeman. The Hon. Mr. W. W. Woods replied that the reduction in question has been considered in the negative both by the Railway Advisory Board and the Select Committee on Railway Farce and Rates and that Government would re-consider the matter only along with the Budget for the next financial year and not carrier. The Council after discussing the two important motions viz: The purchase of the Electric Plant from Meetrs, Boustead Brothers and the removal of the Rubber Ristriction in Ocylon stanes acjourned till Thursday, today. Personal.—Mr. V. Ponnampalam, Chief Clerk, Marine Department, Port Swettenham, F. M. S. baving retired from Government Service after 25 years of faithful and meritoricus service, has come down to Jaffoa and is staying in his residence "Pathma Vasa" at Urumpiray North, Chunnakam.—Dr. P. B. Mylvaganam, retired Principal Civil Medical Officer, Mysere, who was on a short vicit to Jaffoa, has left for Colombo last week

BANITARY LEADENER' FIRST EXAMINATION

Banitary Learners' Firal Examination.—At the Sanitary Learners' Final Examination (1926) of the Medical Department held recently in Colombo the following are among the successful candidates:—Mcsyrs. K. Kandiah (Class I) P. A E Bestiampillai, M. C. Sanathi Raja, K. Sivasamboo and S. K. Subramanism (Class II).

APATBY OF THE MEDICAL DEFARTMENT.—It is said that the Apotheory in charge of the Govt. Dispensary at Pooner!—the only dispensary for an area of nearly 100 eq. miles extending from Kalmunai to Paranthan—being ill left the station and returned to J. Haa. To the after disappointment of the malariastricken patients who went for treatment the dispensary was closed for a period of nine days without any one in charge. When the inhabitants of the place are diamouring for a Iuliy equipped hospital with a doctor in charge this sort of apathy and indifference of the Madical Department is rather deplorable.

Parameshwara College.—Six members

abla.

PARAMEEHWARA COLLEGE.—Six members of the steff of Paramoshwara College are said to sever their connection with the College by the end of this term.

Later Sources Nippen Opp.—Escawhere appears a notice from the Chairman, Jaffaa Urban District Council, ancouncing that from the 1st of January, 1927 the Jaffaa Riethouse Kiepar will not be allowed to supply L quor to visitors. The Rest House Liquor Liosnee will be especified by the 31st of December, 1926. Thus the last source from which this drink demon may lurk about has been deviated.

For the Eye of the U. D. C.

 $\begin{array}{c} {\rm POINTS} \\ {\rm TO\; FORMULATE\; A\; RESOLUTION} \\ {\it RE\; } {\rm LATRINES}. \end{array}$

(Communicated) "Is a latrine of the dry-earth system quite sanitary, suitable to all localities irrespective of the condition and mode of living of all the people?" is a question which every member of a local self-governing body cannot answer Such questions of technical nature, relating to public health are therefore left invariably to a Medical Officer of Health or to the Provincial Surgeon as other members are not competent to express an opinion in Provincial Surgeon as other members are not competent to express an opinion in such matters. I did not therefore wonder at the spathetic attitude taken at the outset by the unofficial members until the cry of the overwhelming public was recently raised in protest against this measure on the grounds of poverty to hear up additinal taxation and the Rate-payers' Association displayed its activities. As I was a Sanitary Inspector for well nigh 7 years I think my views on the subject will be useful to those members who did not hitherto join in the deliberations of the Council regarding the deliberations of the Council regarding the proposed introduction of the dry earth system within the Urban area and are system within the Utoan area and are now anxious to help their constituents. During the time I was in service I was chiefly engaged in latrines installed in different districts and I was specially selected by the Sanitary Commissioner to selected by the Sanitary Commissioner to deliver lectures on Anchylostemiasis or Hock-worm disease in Elpitiya and its suburbs. As by the prevention of surface pollution alone the spread of the disease can be controlled I had to know all about the proper and efficient methods of disposing of human excreta and therefore the question of latrine received my careful study. I learnt the methods of diagnosing preventing and enging hock-warm nosing, preventing and curing hock-worm disease from experts who were sent out from U. S. A. to help the Ceylon Govern-ment in this important sanitary work I am prepared to answer any critic who may defy me in what I state here on good authority. A dry earth or pail latrine in the first place is not perfectly sanitary because of the fact of its being such a one as erroneously conceived by many. It as erroneously conceived by many. It must answer certain requirements and the U. D. C. has not emphasised on them. After due and careful consideration of this After due and careful consideration of this question in its different aspects I urge on the members of the Conneil to steer a middle course without oppressing the poor and making them lose confidence in them. "Twine hearts," says Burleigh, "and then you will have all men's hearts and purse". Unless the people co-operate, the aims and good intentions of the U. D. C. will be defeated. When I was in service I pointed out to the Sanitary Commissioner that there is no law or by law to punish those who being owners of latrines do not make use of them and nothing can be done to punish those who latrines do not make use of them and nothing can be done to punish those who resort to jungle or other places to answer calls of nature without fæbally polluting their own premises. He was silent although I invited his attention to my letter on the subject and sought guidance. I hope the members of the U. D. C. will formulate a resolution on the following lines. Without increasing the number of Saultary Inspectors and affording facilities. Sanitary Inspectors and affording facilities Sauitary Inspectors and affording facilities such as drainage and water service it is neither possible nor practicable to maintain latrines of the dry-earth system in the whole of the Urban area to answer sanitary requirements and therefore it is desirable to defer the question. In the meantime to minimise the dangers of soil pollution officers of the Council be asked to exercise their benign influence and tact to increase the number of existand tact to increase the number of exist-ing dry-earth latrines without taxing the poor and oppressing them by prosecutions. poor and oppressing them by prosecutions. Prosecutions may however be entered against owners or occupants of premises who fail to provide themselves with pit against owners or occupants of premises who fail to provide themselves with pit latrines according to the type plan approved by the Sanitary Department on sites selected by Sanitary Inspectors and those who allow or permit their premises to be facally polluted. I brg to state here that pit and pail latrines, both private and public are existing within the matale U. D. C. area and none of the Sanitary authorities ever condemned them. The only difficulty is that neither the Chairman nor any member of our Council has seen a model pit tatrine and I know such a one is not existing anywhere in the Jaffaa District. It is economical and sanitary to get latrines of this type introduced in Jaffaa. As microrgaoisms exist in the soil to depth of nearly 6 feet and aid nitrification (conversion of exoreta into soil) it is not injurious to public health if exer ta is laid in pits and covered over with earth as in Centiaged up.

A Farewell at Vavunia

MB. R. J. BATEMAN, O. C. S. ENTERPAINED.

MB. R. J. BATEMAN, O. C. S. ENTERTAINED.

Ob Tuesday the 7-h instant at 3-30 p m, the general public of Vavoniya Scotta Division incituding the Headmen and Government Officers, assembled in large numbers in the Court House practices at Vavoniya to hold a farewest function in honour of Mr. R. J. Bateman, Asst. Govt. Agens, Mulaitavu, who was leaving on transfer as asst Govt. Agens, Kendy. The school oblides who had assembled there in response to the invitation, from Maddisands, Iretperiyakulam, Neitzkinlam, Rampaikkulam and Vavuniya suncels, were served with light refreshments.

At 4-30 p m the people want in a crowd to the Residency, garlanded Mr. Bateman and conducted him to the Court House under a decorated cacopy (Thiruthockal) headed by talented Indian (Nagasuram) and Kandyan musicians who were get down specially for the cocasion from J fins and Anuradhapura respectively. At the entrance to the hall which was tastefully decorated for the cocasiou, Mr. Bateman was garanded by Mr. Mappanar and seuted on a raised daia. Light refreshments were then served round, when the Indian and Kandyan music played in ture.

turo.

Mr. O Ampalavanar, District Mudaliyar, Vavutiya, read the address and it was foul lowed by speeches from Dr. S. K. Chightah, Messra. S. Muttur j.b., Sub Divisional Orficer, and N. Vauppillai, Kachoneri Mudaliyar, commenting on his good qualities of had and heart, the untiring afforce taken by him and Mrs. Beteman for the welfare and prosperity of the Destrict and the steady progress it has had during his administration of a chort period of 2 years. Mr. Bateman rising amides applease feelingly replied, thatking them for the file sentiments expressed of him and Mrs. Bateman and the appreciation of his services in the District. Owing to the bad weather, the torch light procession round the Town, which was arranged to commence at 7:30 p. m. was abandoned. Fireworks were displayed in the Court House premises itself. Mr. Bateman was taken back in procession to the Residency where he bade goodbyo to the assembly and thacked the organisers of the function for the honour done him.

The following moraling (8,h lest.) at 7:30 p. m. two group photos one representing the hir. O Ampalavanar, District Mudaliyar,

for the honour done him.

The following morning (8th lest) at 7 80 p m. two group photos one representing the Public, the other the Onief Headman, were taken with Mr. Bateman as the central

Continued.

generally done in the district and theregenerally done in the district and therefore this method of disposal should not be termed "fascal pollution" in the sense expressed which is an offence vide rules made under Sec. 4 of Ord. No. 3 of 1897, and published in Government Gazette No 7223 of November 1921. Anchylostomiasis which the Council chiefly aims at in cradicating is not highly inly aims at in eradicating is not highly in-fectious in Jaffaa as its climatic condition is not so favourable for its spread of Up-country. Rome was not built in a day. Progress must come gradually. The adoption of the precautionary methods above referred to is sufficient for the preabove referred to is sufficient for the present. During the time the Local Board was in Jaffas a land near St. Mary's Barial Ground was leased out by the Board for the people of Karayoor to ease themselves and thus caused soil pollution. I brought this fact to the notice of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Director-General of Anchy Campaign and had this soil pollution stopped. Correspondence on this subject are still with me and this would show my interest in the sanitary improvement of this town when no one thought of it. An ideal when it is not this town when no one An ideal when it is not ess. In the Treatise of thought of it. thought of it. An ideal when it is not practical is useless. In the Treatise of Hygine and Public Health by Ghose and Das the following points are given as disadvantages of hand removal system and they require the careful study of the U. D. C. members:—

- From a financial point of view it is not economical as it necessitates the employment of a large number of coolies, carts, bullock
- Its success depends absolutely on the way in which the work is carried out. The coolies are very difficult to manage and a badly worked system is a source of great danger and nuisance. and nuisance.
- The wear and tear of night soil carts, pails, buckets etc are very great.
- There are daugers of contamination of air and water and spread of in-fection through fles.
- It is difficult to manage in towns having a large population.
- If suitable soil is not available or if the trenching ground is not properly managed the place breeds fires and becomes a menace to public health.
- The transfer of night soil from pails to buckets and from buckets to carts oreates great nuisance.

STEPHEN ALPHONSUS.

Central Y. M. H. A.

REVIVAL AFTER HALF A DECADE

TIMBLY RE ORGANISATION FOR LINDU ACTIVITIES

A public meeting of the encolors of the Caural Y. M. H. A. and other prominent Elicitus of Jeffra instructed in the Y M. H. A. movement was reliable to Gammainean B. H. Auffred Hood reliable, on Tuesday, the lith test at 6 a.m. 1,000. Sit A Kanagastan K. 1, affect Hood reliable, on Tuesday, the lith test at 6 a.m. 1,000. Sit A Kanagastan K. 1, excepted the cheir moves dings were cardiached in Tundi. After the bottes convening the meeting was read by the accentry, Mr. M. S. Elisthembry, the Chairman, in lained to the ancience the oil of cremmoning to wake up from their similar was read by the territory and choired they suurger generation. Hinou Craisvan Difference on the freedom.

During the course of his address, its Ambalants said shat he found no reason why the M seionaries should resent the activities of the Hindur, the Missionaries were a rescondable people. They would not allow that children to attach the Hindu schools, and the Hindur ask the Corfletions. They would not show that children to attach the Hindu schools, and children the Hindur and he Christians to send their after the cuttered made the Christians to tend their and the Christians to be the Hindur and he Christians the chairs. They must not be awayed by party differences but must live in unity. Some Europea to the Gavernman or to any other organised hoay. They had realised the gravity of the alunation. The Hindur as well as Christians should rot fall to realise that they are Tamils though different in religion and he (the Fassier) expected reason and fairplay across them.

Courran's Economic conduction of the con-

Rindus as well as Continuing should not fall to realize that they are Tamils though different in religion and he (the speaker) expected reason and fairplay among them.

Courtur's Economic condition of the country the Chairman said that they had gone far from their old moorlings. They had given up their past custome and manners. And the worst part of this that they have carried it even in the matter of tool. He had citen advised many to give up though food. He had citen advised many to give up though food in the people of the decimal food. He had citen advised many to give up though food in the people of the decimal food in the people of the country have the monejoly of the commerced With all that the cry in the land was their of unempleyment. Why should not they run shops or do fuch hinds of brisiness inshead of aquandaring their wealth in motor cars and such luxuries from foreign countries! It was no shome to be a merchant. In India even H. A's and M. A's deal in hoots and choes and make themselves toggaged in some business or other. An informal is slivage a dead burden to his country. Even the tobacco trade which was in their hands had now gone into the hands of the chetties.

Need you Agusteutruran Advancement.

Continuing he said that there was another improved in the Hands of the chetties.

Need you Agusteutruran develore in selected would tell much on the seconomic side of a country. It was high time that those who sert employment mader dovernment turned their minds towards egiculture. He had once speken to Sir William Manning, our former Governor, on the subject of agriculture. He had once speken to Sir William Manning, our former Governor, on the subject of secretaries and has seized his Excellency to provide facilities for the knalling of your men strongle schools in the further above gradient general the first of the country. The Y. M. H. A. should origanice as many treated associations as passible and wolf through them in all possible channes for the country. The Y. M. H. A. should origanice as many

preyed and wished that he Y. M. H. A. might put in fresh vigour in its undertakings and prove a blessing to the Hindes.

Each to Life.

Then she Chairman called upon Mr. M. Saharainsalighe to more the resolution that was in his name. V.C. "That this usesting of the Hindes of Jaffes does approve of the proposal to revive the Contral Young Men's Hindu Association which was in extraces for a period of ten years and which owing to unexpected and unaveilable sleumathance had to remain sized without functioning for the last five years." In most ing the above resolution Mr. Schartmanight, paid a ribute to the Contract, who though seventing the above resolution Mr. Schartmanight, paid a ribute to the Contract, who though seventing the above resolution Mr. Schartmanight, paid a ribute to the Contract, who though seventing the above resolution Mr. Schartmanight, paid a ribute to the Contract of the country. The speaker then went on to describe this delibrate state of the present day Hisdu years men. Owing to the Johannes of Western diviliation he hald that they should be put in the right path. The Christian Missionaries are also interfering with the Hindu Religion. Under the protect of helping the distanced they try to conver the Hindus to their faith. It is, he said, for the Y. M. H. A. to see that the Eschart to speak year to reach the religion of the Hindus be brought back to the increasion that he was keen before the passion of the Hindus he there had to do not proving the audience may be under the impression that he was a keen by the Chairman to see a few words he had to do not be fight as later on the principle that one should proving the Association vigilanily hus not be fight as later on the principle that one should proving the contract of the principle that one should proving the contract of the principle had one should proving the continuous may be under the increasion that he was signing the Y. M. H. A. movement, H. exported the pron principle that one should provine the audience may be under the increasion t

inded to sed the masses are callgorened then Hindu Religion will shine and the country Continued up.

CORRESPONDENCE

HINDU BOYS IN CHRISTIAN INSTITUTIONS.

To The E liter "Hindu O gan",

To The Eiter "Hindu Organ",

Sir,

At pre e. I when there is a vest improvement in religious as were as educational matters, the agreet pity to find that religious disputes area to Christian festitutions with out any rhymnor reason. When Jaffica has given area tomany Hindu institutions, the Hindu parents of Jaffica foolishly send their children to Ostholic and Protestant institutions. There students who persue their studies there live in an atmosphere which is meaningerial and does not allow them to thick of their own religion and they are deprived of reading their valuable religious hooks. They are compelled to adopt the methods and teachings of the Christians, and ultimately the Missionaries, when they find that the students and parents are under their power and charm, begin to convert the Hindu that etc.

that the students and parents are under their power and chairs, begin to conveit the Hindu students.

It is indeed a matter of great regret to find that very recently a certain Hindu student of St Patrick's College, Jaffon, as the "Hindu Organ" of Docember 6, 1926, makes a statement under the heading "Religious Intolerance at School," was asked to quit the College Boarding for the simple reason that he was wearing holy askes on his forehead, and reisher the Boarding Master for the Rev. Fither Restor assigned any reason for this aut. Oh Husvent! Has it come to this? These Missionaries say that their mission is not to proselytize but to teach to the world the truth of their religion. When there is such Religious Intolerence in a school, does it not follow that this is an indirect way of acking the Hindu students to turn out Christians? At this enlightened age, when man fights out for his own freedom of worship, the Missionaries should not think of proselytism at all.

What are our Hindu parents and guardiacs in Jaffon doing? Before they send their children to Christian institutions, do they putse for a moment and insighte whether that piace is the birth place of Hindu cutture? Why cannot they send their children to the start our Jaffon which

they peuse for a moment and imagine whether that piece is the birth place of Rindu culture? Why sandth they send their children to the Rindu institutions in Jaffan which are well occupied and better off in every way. Let not the Rindu parents, at least in future, breatha, the unratural atmosphere of the Christians and become a curse to mother Lanks.

Colombo, 11 12 26.

SANDILIPAY AND MANIPAY UDAYARSHIP.

To the Editor 'Hindu Organ,"

Sir.
In reply to your correspondent "One interested" which appeared recently in your paper in relation to the above Udsyarship, I feel it a only to state facts, us to clear one misrepresentations.

I can boldly esate facts, as to clear our misrepresentations.

I can boldly esate that Sandhipay is the home of Utayars for the last one and a hait centuries. The following names of Udayars stand as living monuments in the memory of the people, and to the records of Government. Their scotial position, caset, dignity, influence, public appreciation and faithful service to Government covered their Superiors to select Utayars one after another from the same utilage of Sandhipay (with rare exception) for the lest one bundled and fifty years.

That far famed Perampaia Udayar of Sandhipay North was appointed as Udayar about the year 1770 in the Dutch period, and after, 16 was in his time jewellery bax was collected. Again his son Arunseniam served as Vedan and afterwayards as Udayar for 51 years.

years.

Continued in next column.

Continued in next column.

Continued.

Exection of the wound up his speech that the Y. M. H. A. should lead the young men of the country in the right path.

Election of Office bearers.

Then followed the election of Office bearers.

President:

Hon. Elr A. Kanagasabai Kt.

Vice President:

Hon. Elr A. Kanagasabai Kt.

Kanayan Proctor, S. Siyarataman, S. Rajarataman, Messra. M. A. Pricaipal, Vistoria College, Onniputam, and O. K. Ewaminatana B. A. Headmaster, Ramazatan College, Onnosham.

Organising Sey:

Mr. M. Commaraswamy, M. A.,

Prolessor, Safira Hindu College.

Asst.

Mr. A. Commaraswamy, M. A.,

Prolessor, Vatira Hindu College.

Asst.

Mr. K. Stararatam, Tesined Tescher, Unrumpiray Hindu English Echool.

Auditor

Mr. K. Navaratam, F. C. I Teacher, Contrat College Jaffina.

Com. Membors: Messra. M. S. Rajaratnam B. A.

Advocate, P. Vathillingam B. A., Advocate, V. S. B.,

Krimaraswamy, B. A., Advocate, C. Arniampalam,

Advocate, A. Ambalawanar, Proctor, T. N. Subbala, Proctor, B. T. Bittampalam, Sub Collector,

Castom, J.-Hon, K. Ampalawanar, Landed Proprietor, A. Elislappe, Landed Proprietor, V. Muttucumara, M. A., Prolessor, Jaffina Hindu College.

E. S. Swayubramaniya Iyor, B. A., Hedemaster,

Kanicasmiural Hindu English School and C. Mailvagamin,

Teacher, Rama Krishna Mission Vidya-

The State Mortgage Bank.

HON MR. K. BALASINGHAM'S REPLY,

HON. MR. K. BALASINGHAM'S REPLY.

The following is the remaining partion of the exhaust we and effective reply made by the Han Mr. Balasingham at the Legislative Council debate on his motion for the establishment of a San'e Morigage Bank for Ceylon. As will be remembered this motion was introduced by Mr. Balasingham in the Legislative Council on the 25th ultimo and after discussion was taken up in the next meeting on December 2. After a hard fight the motion was passed by an Unofficial majority all the Officials voting against it.

(Concluded from our last issue)

KANDYAM MEMBER'S PROTEST.

Is it any wonder that the Member for Kandy

(Concluded from our last issue)

KANDYAM MEMBER'S PROTEST.

Is it any wonder that the Member for Kandy complains as bitterly against what is being done? We ask what have you done during the last 14 years for the Co operative Movement. Long reports are thrust on us on the virtue of patience, on the dangers of have, and on the advantages of proceeding on sound lines. Well, it is all sound and nothing else. Let me read to you a few sentences from the latest report. 'Go-operation, if it is to live, most not lean upon the support of Go-vernment efficiers, and I am convinced that slow progress along scund lines is preferable to an organisation based upon unsound foundations.' There is another passage from the same report 'This progress is thought by some to be slow, but a tural revival is not to be expected in one year not even in a decade. The work must be systematically pursued for years b fore the fell benefits are realised.' Now follows a back hander to Government. 'Few in Ceylon even within the Government or without, have recognised to the full the meaning of the Co-operative Movement in the reconstruction of the passants agriculture.'

Mr. Campbell has written largely in the same strain. After spending nearly, 15 months studying this movement in all patts of one world he writes in h is report as follows:

The next step would naturally be to put forward some definite suggestions as to what ought to be done in Ceylon. Unfortunately I am nos in a position to do this at present....... There would not be the least difficulty in rapidly organising a large number of Scoieties and producing showy and superficially attractive results to justify my existence. But there could be no surer way of arriving at ultimate disaster.'

large number of Secieties and producing showy and superficially attractive results to justify my existence. But there could be no surer way of arriving at ultimate disanter.'

Reference has been made to the Central Bank in connection with the Co-operative Movement. Let me tell you what the Central Bank is in the words of Mr. Stockdale. I am quoting from his book "The Ceylon Co operative Mannel" page 56. 'In most villages the primary society is unable to raise locally all the capital its members require. This difficulty has been met by the past by loans from Government but such a practice is not wholly satisfactory. It is far botter to have district central banks formed, which can finance primary societies according to their needs and credits. Such a bank affords a suitable opening for capitalists to assist in promoting and galding the Co-operative Movement, for it enables them to invest funda either as shares or as deporits in a central banking institution, designed for facilitating the work of primary societies. A central bank should use its funda exclusively in loans to primary societies or to other central banks.'

Finitosophy of Mr. Stockdale.

There is a lot of money in the country. Capitalists do not know what to do with their money. If you lend the money of the people back to the people these capitalists will become richer. The capitalists may buy up the homesteads of the poor and oppress them all the more. The way to help the poor man is to start Co-operative Credit Societies. These Societies should not look to Government for assistance. The Societies should unite and form Central Banks. The capitalists who do not know what to do with their money will run to deposit their money in these banks. The Central Banks should take this money, but it should not lend it back to any members of the capitalists class, even if they give very good security. All mortgages are speculative. Lend the money only to the primary Co-operative Societies. There you see how without any money the peasant can command sell the capi

Continued.

Continued.

Just after the said Perampa'a Udayar, R. on Udayar received appointment Is was in his time the Thompu or the names were given to landed properties. Then came Va'authar Udayar who did good work to Government. He was followed by Pason Toillaismpa'a Udayar of great popularity, who did excellent service to Government, for about 30 years as to merit a pension; such a privilege no other Udayar enjoyed in the who's of Northern Province He was succeeded by Sarayanamuttun Udayar, who served Government in that canacity for about 17 years He was succeeded by the late Marikayasaka Udayar who served fret as Vedan and again as Udayar for 22 years with much acceptance.

Let the public and your correspondent know the services of Udayars at Sandilipay, Sandilipay, Yours etc.

Yours etc. FACTS. Sandilipay, 12 12 26.

INDIAN & FOREIGN

Viceboy's Exame Daivs in Calcutta.—
H E the Viceroy and Lady Livin arrived for tunir first cold weather at journ in Calcutta. Abaudoning the o'd route along the European business quer'ers, the Vicerogal party drove in state a cong the thickly-populated Indian business and residential area in North Calcutta, which not long ago was the scene of the Hindu Moslom riots. All along the route Indian crowds assembled on both sides of the road. Every doorway and window was occupied by women and children eager to catch a glimpse of the distinguished visitors. visitors.

visitors.

Integra of Buddha — Two stone images of Buddha are said to be found a few days back in South Itdia. One image was found and held in veneration at Palikal in Central Travancore. Another image was found at Karnmadi Kuttan between Allepey and Quilon.

Japan Empenon's Illiness.—The Emperor's son Frince Chichibu, who was studying at Oxford is on the way back to Japan owing to the serious nature of the Emperor's illness. The Imperial Household has issued a bulletin stating that the Emperor, who has been ill for some time, is now worse, and symptoms of bronchist pneumonia have been diagnosed in the right long.

Green incomments in China—Human flesh banked in the streets were among the grim incidents related in a delayed message, which graphically describes the appalling conditions prevaiting at the end of November in Sian Fu, the belesquered capital of Shensi, in China where fleroe fighting cocurred. The streets were said to be strewn with the corpess of destitute persons, who had died long before and remained where they fell. The people's food had been taken away by the soldiers, and many were substating on cattle food. The troops were eating horses and unducked grain. No dogs were alive. An English Baptist missionary declares that conditions are simply appailing, and he appeals for parmission for the hopital staff to leave the city for their bomes. He calculates that foreigners will be able to last another fortinghs, if they are allowed to keep what they have. GRIM INCIDENTS IN CHINA -Human flesh

Continued.

at the Peradeniya farm school desires to open a 500 acres at Anuradhapura as a fruit farm, He has good security to ofter. He has to wait for 8 years to make any profit out of his farm. Where is the agency for financing him in this country? A third man wants to open a fruit canning industry and a fourth wants to start a fish trawling industry, a fith wants to plant eccount or rubber at Puttalam or Uva. They have all substantial properties to give as security. Who will lead their money repayable by instainment at reasonable interest? Let me give you one or two instances of the help and assistance rendered in other countries.

countries.

In Queensland, the Siste Advances Corporation which took the place of the Government Bavings Bank may make advances to any owner or occupier of property which is used for agricultural, dairying, grezing, horticultural or vibicultural purposes on the security of a first mortgage. The limit of advance to one person is £1,200. The purposes for which loans are granted are (1) to pay the purchase money of the holding, (2) to reasise a mortgage or other liability on the holding (3) to purchase stock, machinery and implements, etc.

DAIRY FARMING.

Dairy Farming.

DAIRY FARMING.

Advances may be made to dairy farmers or sheep farmers for the following purposes and on the following terms (1) purchase of dairy cattle £ 200, term 7 years; (2) purchase of pigs, £ 50, term 3 years; (3) purchase of sheep £ 200, term 2 years; (4) crection of siles £ 150, term 5y ears. The advances for the purchase of dairy cattle, pigs and sheep may be made on the security of a stock mortgage only, but advances for the erection of siles must be secured by a mortgage over the property.

In Scotth Australia under the Accionists of Company of the security of the securit

property.

In South Australia under the Agricultural Graduate Land Scholement Act, land not to exceed £ 3,000 in value for each graduate might be given, the price is to be paid by instalments with interest; £ 500 may be advanced for the purchase of seed, implements, stock, etc., repayable in 12 half yearly instalments beginning from the 3rd year.

In Ceylon the Director of Agriculture will refer the Peradeniya Graduate to the Co operative Credit Society.

In Vintaria the State Soutes Dayle Act operation.

the Peradentya Graduate to the Co operative Credit Society.

In Victoria the State Savings Bank Act empowers the Commissioners to lead money to farmers on the security of land, sums not less than £ 50 and not more than £ 2000. The Commissioners may also lend money to companies in country distinct to the credit of our the country distinct to the credit of works for freezing, pecking and storing any commodities which are included in the Primary Products Act or in the Fruit Act loans may be given for execting cool stores repayable with interest at 4½ per cent, in 40 half yearly instalments. The total amount tent to settlers in Victoria amounts to 34 million pounds.

ARROHAUTHER AND FRUIT CHARLES.

ARBORICULTURE AND FRUIT CULTURE.

ARBORICULTURS AND FRUIT CULTURS.

In other countries the Department of Agriculture countries are toolculture and fruit culture by erganized effort and by giving seedings and other facilities. In Ceylon this is left to private initiative of men like Mr. Kularatha or Mr. Arkhur Dias. The Director of Agriculture would even object to mency being lant by Government on good security for the purpose. I was often wondering whether the actual work by the Department of Agriculture it not the putting of a brake on an over-rapid agricultural progress. Some years ago when people wasted more land for paddy cultivation, it was seriously proposed that the alienation of more land would lead to shandament of oil paddy fields and should be stopped. And propie were directed not to hay more lands but to cultivate the lands they have more scientifically under the guidance of the Director of Agriculture. To any when we Continued on Page 4.

Cultivation of Paddy.

THE PRELIMINARY TESTING.

PURE LINES SELECTIONS OF RICE.

The following is a contribution to the November number of the Tropical Agriculturist—the agricultural journal of Ceylon—by Mr. L. Lord M. A. Economic Bosanist of Ceylon:—

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION.

The methods, reliability and satisfical interpretation of plot tests of field crops have been studied by a large number of workers. As a result of their investigations a sufficiently accurate field plot technique has been evolved, but mainly from experiments on dry land crops. Batchelor and Read (1918) have summarised the work up to that date. At the present time there is an increasing tendency to use "Student's" method (1911). "Student's" method, which in the great majority of experiments materially reduces the standard division of the yields, was first used in field trials by Beaven (1923). Faultare (1923) in India and Collison and Harland (1923) in the United States also used this method; and the writer in Burma (1924) used "Student's" method with irrigated rice.

Whatever method of interpreting result is used,

the restricted amounts of seed available.
 the large number of selections to be tested

(2) the large number of selections to be tested Remall supplies of seed mean that to have a resonable number of replications (without which standard errors cannot be reduced to workable limits) plots much be very small. The large number of selections to be tested takes up a large area of land and a large amount of time. The sooner the number of selections of any variety is reduced to four or five the better. The problem is, therefore to discover a suitable technique which has for its basis the utilization of results from small plots, and by the use of which early discarding of all but the best few selections, can be made with reasonable certainty that potential good selections have not been overlooked. Small plots of three or five rows from 15 to 20%.

and good selections have not been overlooked.

Small plots of three or five rows from 15 to 20 to 20 to 10 to 20 to 10 to 20 to 20 to 10 to 20 t

bad attack of craus.

This paper is no account of the results obtained from three row plets with standard errors determined by "Student's" method. Yields of plots were worked out to yields per hundred plants and the standard errors calculated by the formula given by Engledow and Udny Yule (1926),

MATERIAL USED IN THE INVESTIGATION.

MATERIAL USED IN THE INVESTIGATION,
This consisted of 16 pure line selections of the
Ceylon rice Sudu hinati and 20 selections of the
Ceylon rice Kalu hinati The Sudu hinati
relections are isbelled 1 Of Y soft the Kalu hinati
selections 2 CFY. The selections were in their
second year after isolation and about five or six cz.
of seed were available of each selection. The
number of selections of one variety which can
usefully be dealt with in preliminary trials will
be mentioned later under the heading "A consideration of the results."

Fram Transpage.

FIRLD TECHNIQUE.

The plots used were three row plots 14 5 fs. long.
The distance between the outside rows of adjacent plots was 4fs. This distance allowed of easy examination of the plots, rendered harvesting easier where there was lodging and tended to reduce the possibility of cross politication. Rows were 6 in. spart and plants 6 in. apart in the rows. There were thus 90 plants per plot. Each variety was put down asperately. The sections of each variety were planted consecutively and each selection was replicated ten times which was as many times as the available seed allowed:

The plots were transplanted, and constitutions.

selection was replicated ten times which was as many times as the available seed allowed.

The plots were transplanted, and one healthy seedling was planted in each place, not two or three as is the local practice. The nurseries were latd down in one field and about five cz. of seed of each selection were sown in a nursery 5th, by 5th. Transplanting took place a month after sowing. In accordance with the local custom germinsted seed was sown in the nurseries, Plots were kept 3th, away from the bunds of the fields as it was found in Burna that proximity to hunds increases the yield. Weading both in the plots and the interspaces was carried out by hand wharever necessary. Land crabe are a more or less serious peat of rice in the East during the first weak or so after transplanting. Wherever possible in these trials orabe were collected by boys and deateryed. One of the chief peats of trice in Ceylon is the Paddy Fly (Leptocorisa excitornis) which attacks the plant when the jumature grains provents their development, During the milk stage and by sucking the familia stage of the grain bays were employed continually in nating the "fies."

Between two and three months after transplants as the number of clastic ver old was recorded.

Employed community in resting the "Les," and these months after transplanting the number of plants per plot was recorded. The plants were continually submerged from a week sites transplanting until the grains entered the milk stage. Threshing was carried out by hand, and the grain was weighed after being an oried to possions weight.

THE STATISTICAL TREATMENT OF THE RESULTS

The Statistical Treatment of the Results
At the object of the fivestigation it was intended
to treat the result by "Student's" method (by
comparing a relection of pairs of plots) and
pring "Student's" Tables. This would have been eaten
that standard deviation, would have been calculated from a sample of ten. Engledow and Yalo
make (op. cit p. 124) "But even if as many as
oighteen or twenty plots are given to each variety,
this is a small number of observations on which
to base a standard deviation, and fittle confidence
can be placed on the differences between the
rather directs standard deviations that will be
absained from different pairs of written." The
point to emphasize is the unreliability of standard
deviations obtained by the une of small samples.
After the publication of Engledow and Yule's pace
to was decided to use their method of considerties all possible pairs of variaties and thus ensure
Continued up.

The State Mortgage Bank.

(Continued from page 3

want more money it is stated that more money in the bands of capitalists will ruin the poor man.

Who are capitalist? I have told you that the advances in Australia are from a minimum of £50 to a maximum of £50 to not a capitalist. Well, it is only a week? pay of the gautemen who speak against capitalist. But why are we against capitalist? By who m clas is any country to be developed "xcept by the man who has some capitalist? You can give a landless man free land; how is be to bring it under cultivation without capital? You can give a landless man free land; how is he to bring it under cultivation without capital? Who is to finance the great indidic class? why does Government forgot the great middic class which was the thest anchor of every county?

Rise of Forsion Investments.

The Treasurer's argument about the risk of foreign investments comes as a surprise when we read his report in the last Gazitte. Let me give you a few figures. The Government bought colorial and other securities for 19½ million rupees. Their market value is to day 10½ million rupees. The Government bought fedical Stocks for 2½ million rupees. Their market value to-day is 1½ million.

Then Mr. Balasingham went on to quote figures to show how the Government had lost on foreign investments.

vestments.

Let me quote a passage from Mr. Wheeler, the inarcial Editor of the Commercial Press Boreau show how unsatisfactory the consols and guilt ged scourities are:—

"This matter brings to my mind what a serious thing the deprecation in investments securities in the last ten or fifteen years has been for the investor.

Investor.

It has been particularly vexations and trying to those who rigidly observe the maxim that to ensure safety of capital only scentilies giving a low rate of intrest such as consols should be bought.... A truster who bought consols at the hightest price of 1903, that is ten years ago (the book was written in 1913) and is compelled to radies them now under the terms of the trust deed, would be faced with a loss on the capital value of over 20 per canh, in other words for every £ 100 invested more than £ 20 would be lost when saling.

I have quoted from a book on the Stock Exchange written in 1918, and war and post war experience has shown that the value of console as securities is even worse. It has been urged that it does not matter what the deprecation is, in the case of securities which must be redeemed at a certain fixed price—at a certain date. But the case of recurities which must be redeemed at a certain fixed price—at a certain date. But the case of recurities on for investing our Saving Bank and Loan Board fauds in those foreign securities is said to be that they could be resiliared at a moment's notice. If the console and gift edged securities do not have that advantage, what other advantage do they have over local mortage investments.

MORTGAGE BONDS AND SAFAR INVESTMENTS.

The Government need not however refree to

do they have over local mortgage investments.

Montgage Bonds are Safar Investments.

The Government need not however refuse to invest more largely the deposits in the Savings Banks and Loan Board in local mortgages on the ground that money might be wanted on ebort notice. All bankers know that a certain per cent, of the deposits on he safely invested. When a misis arises, there might be aroth on the Savings Bank. Then you cannot sell the securities to advantage, but Government might be able to relate the money to tide over the crisis and then realize the money to tide over the crisis and then realize the money to tide over the crisis and then realize the securities to advantage when the market is more favourable. The American Land Banks do as a matter of fact raise money themselves on the security of the Mortgage Bonds in their possession for raising further money for leading out to farmers. The reasons which compels private beach to keep a certain per cent, of the deposits in liquid form and available for meeting calls, do not apply with equal force to Government, who can raise the funds on the credit of the Busts. Dealing with objections raised by the Director of Agriculture I have circady shown that Governments of after countries do not share the Treasmer's objections to lending on mortgages. Some countries like Denmark have on the other hand ordeined by law that Savinga Bank montes should be invested principally in land and Credit Union bonde. There Gredit Unions lend on mortgage bonds up to 60 per cent, of the value of the prepriets. The Credit Unions had lent on Continued up.

Continued.

having a large sample. A brief method of calculating the standard deviation for all possible pairs of varieties has lately been evolved by "Student" (Biometriba, XV), with the aid of R A. Fisher.

Results have been worked out in terms of standard error. "Statement of the probable error in modern work is an unmidgated nuisance, and the investigator is recommended to confine himself to the standard error and accustom himself to thinking in terms of it." (Engledow and Yole, op. cit.) Ten replications of the selections of each variety were put down but to a few of the replications all the selections were not in the same bounded field, i.e. 2 OFY 1 to 10 In high have been in one field gard II to 18 in Enother. Such replications there were not in the same bounded field, i.e. 2 OFY 1 to 10 In high have been in one field search and the results given are from replications which were complete within one bounded field. One of the fields contained as many as three replications of the complete series of selections. In future work all replications will be complete in one field but at the time take experiment was started the writer had not seen Engledow and Yule's paper.

Newly Arrived! 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.

H. 48. S. VEERAGATHIPILLAL

Mortgage by the year 1915, ninety one million pounds on the security of 224000 properties.

Mr. Justice Ranade of Bombay wro's several years ago regarding Belgium and Switzerland as follows:—

Mr. Justice Ranade of Bombay wro's several years ago regarding Belgium and Switzerland as follows:—

'The Belgian Authorities had under contemplation the creation of a Central Institution which was to have power to advance money on Houses, Fore-ta and Woods upto one-fourth their assessed value, and on lands upto a half. The borrowers were to pay five and a quarter per cent, in'erest, which rate was to include Sinking Fund and expenses of management and registration, and the period fixed for repayment was to be fortyone years. The Bank was to issue 'our per cent. Bonds fully covered by the value of the properly mortgaged, and the Belgian Government agreed to undertake the work of collecting the inst-liments due by the Bank's debtors through its Trea-ury Agents, and in case of arrears special facilities were to be allowed for realizing the modes dee, the Bank's Debts being allowed a priority over sil other debts, and the transactions of the Bank were to be exempt from all taxes and duties. The Hill was passed by the Lower House, but before it received the assent of the Banks are passed by the Lower House, but before it received, and no further action was taken in the matter. The concessions proposed and accepted by the House of Representatives deserve, however, to be specially borne in mind, as they indicate the extent of support which Continental Governments are prepared to give in the work of Re organizing Creatit, The Mortgage Bank of the Canton of Berne is a State Institution, and is the most important Institution of its kind in Switzerland. Thas Sixte Institutions and is the most important Institution of the kind in Switzerland. These Sixte Institutions and is the most important Institution of the kind in Switzerland. These Sixte Institutions and is the most important Institution of the kind in Switzerland. These Sixte Institutions and is the most important Institution of the kind in Switzerland. These Sixte Institutions are more successful than Private or mixed Banks. Of conse, the Banks do not astisfy all

the country.

Under the direct system of lending, oreditors exercise a moral tatchage or dominion over the debtors who sink in dignity. The relations between a private debtor and oreditor have a tendency, in course of time, to develop mutual mismalerateading and bittercess. The Emancipation of the population from this social degradation by interposition of the Banks has proved of the highest value as an agency for the Edocation of the popula, in the best virtues of cit zenehip. The Banks' relations to its debtors are of the simplest character and involve no uscless experse.'

Backs' relations to its debtors are of the simplest character and involve no uscless expense.'

Fran of Encessive CCST.

Both the European Urban Member and the Treasurer thought they had scored a point against the proposal when they draw attention to my statement that an army of assessors might be employed to make sure that properties are not over assessed. They also urged that the cost of this army of officials will be great. My friend the Member for N. P. W. D. has already pointed out that Government employs an army of officials to assess the value of estates for estate duty. Every minor headman, avery chief headman, and many other officers are engaged in the business. I might point out that he Bouth Africa every Magistrate, field cornet, police officer, and the P. M. G. and any officer under him are by law appointed agents of the Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa when required by the Bank to assist in any matter. There will be no difficulty in appointing all the headman assessors it called upon to do so. Besides there should be expert valuators attached to the bank to check on the spot the valuation of the local assessors.

Constitution of the Bank.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BANK,

Constitution of the Bank is for the Government to decide. If they think that they can safely hand over Government money to a Joint Stock bank to make these advances let Government doso. But I do not ask for it. As long as it is Government money that is to be invested he should be perfectly sail-field with an institution in the nature of a Bank with full time offisers and a regular stoff of valoators and lawyers. If the public are prepared to bring it some money there can be no objection to associating other than Gov; eroment sorvants in the Directorste. But I do not expect that much private money will five in a Mortgage Bank. The idea of the Treasurer thet Ceyloners capital was thirsing to buy gill ofged securities is far from the fact. There is however no doubt that European money mostly from outside Ceylon will seek investment in such securities.

CONCLUDING APPRAL.

CONCLUDING APPAIL.

The Treasurer stated that this Mortgage Bank is going to be in the nature of a charitable institution. We are not not asking that our money should be lont to the people of the country at rates lower than the Treasurer goes for them outside. We are even prepared to pay one per cent, more to cover the cost of administration. In it asking for charity if they asked that their money should be lont to them on befor securities them stocks at even higher rates. He appealed to the Government even at the last moment to accept the motion.

A Division.

A DIVISION.

The motion was put to the house and the Vice-President declared that the "aye." had it. The division resulting in 30 votes for the motion and 14 votes against it.

AUCTION SALE

UNDER MORTGAGE DECREE.

Under and by virtue of the Commission issued to me in Case No. 12889 D. C., Colombo.

I shall sell by Public Auction on Monday, the 20th December, 1926, at 4 30 p.m., at my Office No. 39, Chatham Street, Fort, the following property:—

Street, Fort, the following property:—
All that house and premises with the godowns and well thereon called Naduppandagasalai and also known as Bauk House and Sornamalikai situated at Pettah in the Farsh of Chundicully in the Division and District of Jaffaa, Northern Province, containing in extent 5 Lms V. C. 12 Kulies and bounded on the East by the 1st Cross Street, on the North by the Pachohovelai Street or Bankshall Street, on the West by the property of Naina Mohamado Maraikar Mather Sahib Maraikar and brothers, and on the South by the Beach Road together with all buildings, bungalows and other appurteonances whatsoever to the said premises belonging.

Forther particulars from Mr. O. T. Kan-

Forther particulars from Mr. C. T. Kan-dyah, Proctor, S. C., Hultsdorp, or to:

Colombo, 24th Nov 1926

D. JAMES D. James & Co.

Mis. 937.

Auctioneers & Brokers.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Judediction No 6278.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Santhiravar Chinnatamby of Thankara-kuricheby Daceased.

Sinnatam'ry Subramaniam, Proctor of Puloly East

Pelitioner,

Vs.

1. Seethevan widow of Chinnatamby
2. Thankamuttu widow of Nitchingar Kadirgamatamby
3. Parupathy daughter of Chinnatamby
4. Quionatamby Onellish
5. Ponsema daughter of Chinnatamby
6. Chinnamma daughter of Chinnatamby
7. Chinnatamby Velupillai
8. Chinnatamby Muttutamby all of Thanakarakurichy
9. The Secretary of the District Court of
Jaffia

Jaffaa Respondents, This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that Latters of Administration of the estate of the late Banthiravar Chimatamby limited to the properly mortgaged to the Petitioner be issued to the Secretary of the District Court of Jaffaa who is the 9th respondent; coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffaa on Orsbor 11, 1926, in the presence of Mr. S. Supramaniam, Proctor, and the affiliavis and Petition of the abovenment Petitioner having been read, It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the have Sander Petitioner be issued to she Secretary of the District Court of Jaffaa unless the Respondents abovenment or any other person shall, on or before December 2, 1926, show sufficient cause to the contrary.

November 11, 1925. G. W. Woodhouse, S. District Judge.

Time for showing cause is extended to 11th January 1927.

Time for showing cause is extended to 11th

2nd December 1926.

G. W. Woodhouse

FOR TAMIL HOUSEHOLDS ESFECIALLY IN CEYLON & MALAYA

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

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

rib. packet rras.

Finest Bath Specially ground soft from Powder. the puress seekai(scap nut) Roady for instant use. 11b packet 7 as.

Postage extra. 5as, per lb Ceylon and Re 1 &, per 3lbs for Malaya. Cash with Order. Larger quantities packed to order,

EASTERN HOME STORES 4, ELDAMS RD. CATHEDRAL P. O. MADRAS.

Kashmir Fruits and Nuts.

11 lbs. frosh thin-skin Walnuts, descert Apples-or Hazeliuus, Rs. 5 8 11 lbs. frosh thin-skin Al-monds, stoneless, sweet Apricets, Figs. Rafsins, or Currants, Rs. 18, 5\frac{1}{2} lbs. sin Pure Honey, Rs. 8 are Saffing per tols, Its. 5. Postage included.

DAR BROS., SRINAGAR, KASEMIR.

Printed and published by M. Sabaratmaningho for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Jaffaa Salva Paripaiana Sabat, as their Press, the Salva Prakasa Pross, Vannargennai,