

The Hindu Organ.

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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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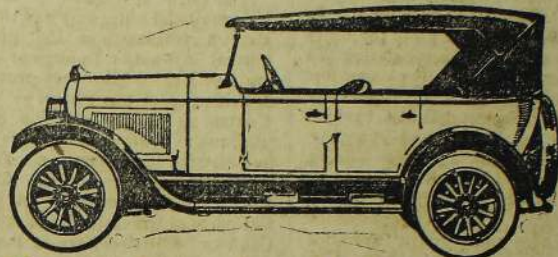
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S. VEERAGATHIPILLAI.

H. 50.

The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1927

SINHALESE-TAMIL UNITY.

UNITY WAS A SUBJECT OF MUCH DISCUSSION in the many conferences and congresses held both in India and Ceylon during the December holiday week. In the Indian National Congress the unity of the various communities inhabiting the Indian continent was earnestly pleaded for. In the Jaffna Students' Congress our young political enthusiasts had made it the subject of resolutions and speeches. The history of political agitation during the last few years indicates that it is an easy subject to speak on but it is very difficult to attain. The unity conferences held both in India and Ceylon have not advanced the subject any further. Unless the parties concerned recognise the claims of justice and are animated by the spirit of give and take no lasting unity can be brought about among the various sections of the people who inhabit a country. Neither platform speeches nor outbursts of youthful enthusiasm nor deliberate maligning of respected leaders and associations will help the advocates of unity to realise their ambition.

The question of the Sinhalese-Tamil unity has been before the public for some years. The Sinhalese and the Tamils are the two most important communities in the Island. They inhabit well-defined tracts of the country. Any real and effective progress towards responsible government depends largely on the united actions of the two communities. It was felt by many leaders on either side that the existing differences between the two communities should be removed and that ways and means should be found to bring them together on a common platform.

In 1925 the Executive Committee of the Ceylon National Congress at the instance of Mr. C. E. Corea, its President, invited the Tamil leaders to a conference on the subject of unity and appointed delegates for the purpose. The Committee of the Ceylon Tamil Maha Jana Sabha accepted the invitation and appointed delegates for the conference. It met in Jaffna and adopted unanimously certain resolutions. They were brought for ratification at the sessions of the Congress held in December, 1925. Then the subject had been postponed on the ground that it required careful consideration and a promise was given that a special session of the Congress would be convened for that purpose. The special session never came off. Nor was the subject taken up at the last sessions. In our opinion the whole question has been ignored. And it has become so unimportant that the President of the Congress thought it fit to make only a curt and disguised reference to it in his address. As things stand at present the Sinhalese-Tamil unity is becoming only a tantalising vision.

Mr. Francis de Zoysa in his usual violent language moved the resolution on the grant of responsible government at the next revision of the constitution. No doubt responsible government is the goal to which we are marching; but are the present political conditions in the Island favourable for its establishment in 1927? The Congress by shelving the unity pact has indicated that it does not need the cooperation of the Tamils as well as the other communities. To day the Congress represents only the opinion of the Low-Country Sinhalese. The Kandyan, the Tamils, the Moors, the Europeans and the Burghers have kept themselves aloof from its deliberations. The request for the grant of responsible government will have no force or significance unless it is a united demand of the whole Island. We only regret that the present attitude of the Congress will not help to bring about united action in this matter.

The Tamils cannot maintain silence when the Congress is making certain de-

mands in the name of the whole Island. Our opinion should be expressed and the line of action should be defined. We hope the various Tamil organisations in the Island will soon meet and express their opinion in the matter of constitutional reform. To-day we are only suggesting certain lines of actions open to the Tamils. There are a few among us who are of opinion that the Tamils should join the Congress unconditionally and work jointly with the Congress for the early establishment of responsible government. This view does not find support among the bulk of the community and we are sure that it will not be to the interest of the community.

The second alternative is to remain satisfied with the present constitution and to wait for such times as are favourable for further progress. In fact there are some among us who do think that further weakening of the responsibility of the Government for the good government of the country will prove detrimental to the public weal. The present attitude of the Congress is sure to drive many to this way of thinking.

The third alternative is to work first for provincial autonomy and then to bring about a federation of the provinces by mutual consent. In ancient times, Ceylon was divided into three provinces. The Northern part was known as 'Pihiti', the Central as 'Maya' and the Southern as 'Ruhuna'. Now each part is inhabited by distinct communities. The Tamils are in the Northern and the Eastern Provinces. The Kandyans are in the central parts of the Island and the Low Country Sinhalese are in the southern and the western maritime districts. For several centuries preceding the advent of the Europeans, each province had its own system of government and an independent course of evolution. The conditions even at present are very favourable for the establishment of autonomous Tamil, Kandyan and Low Country Provinces. The Kandyan National Assembly is working towards this goal. We shall suggest to the Tamil leaders to explore all the possibilities in this direction.

In this scheme of reform, the Central Government, with the Governor at its head will be responsible for the good government of the whole Island, while the provinces will enjoy full measure of responsible government.

LOCAL & GENERAL

WEATHER—Jaffna is having refreshing showers and incessant drizzles daily from last week much to the satisfaction of the farmers.

NEW YEAR HONOURS—The New Year Honours List contains only one Ceylon name—that of the Hon. Col. E. J. Hayward, European merchant and soldier, who has been created a knight bachelor.

SINHALESE VISITORS TO JAFFNA—The Hon. Mr. G. E. Madawala, Mr. Madawala, K. M. of Kurunegala, and Mr. Guarettam, Village Committee President, Matara, were on a short visit to Jaffna and were the guests of Mudaliyar V. M. Muttucumar, Manlagar, Jaffna.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE—Sir Stanley Fisher, the new Chief Justice of Ceylon, and Lady Fisher, arrived in the Island on Monday, from London, by the O. L. "Orsova". The Chief Justice paid a visit to the Courts on Tuesday. His Lordship is to take his oath on the 12th instant at the first sitting of the Appeal Courts after the vacation. The new Chief Justice and Lady Fisher are guests at Quilon's House.

VICTIM OF ALCOHOLIC POISONING—A man of Irupal went by train to Mankulam to satisfy his craving for arrack. There he seemed to have pumpered his craving to satiety so that he had to be admitted to the Manipay Hospital. He lost consciousness and died on the same day. Dr. C. Kandiah conducted the post mortem examination and the Coroner returned a verdict of death due to alcoholic poisoning.

A NEW DUTCH FIRM—A new Dutch company under the name of the Holland Colombo Trading Society has opened a branch office at Colombo. Messrs A. Chithravaloo and K. Swamyathan have been appointed as the firm's Export and Import Brokers, respectively.

ADVOCATE GENERAL OF MADRAS IN JAFFNA—Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastrigal, Advocate General of Madras and party were here on a visit. During their stay they were the guests of Mudaliyar and Mrs. V. M. Muttucumar of Hemakuda, Jaffna. Before leaving for India Mr. Sastrigal paid a visit to his old Master Mr. James Hensman, B. A. at Sandilipay.

CEYLON IN THE EASTERN BUREAU—The Hon. Dr. J. F. E. Bridger, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Ceylon, has gone to Singapore to represent Ceylon at the Conference of the Eastern Health Bureau.

Continued up.

Aathiady Young Men's Union.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

A special general meeting of the Youngsters' Union, Aathiady, Point Pedro was held on Saturday the 1st of January 1927 at about 3.30 p. m. in the Y. M. H. A. hall with Mr. V. Paramsothy in the chair. Minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following were elected as Office bearers for the ensuing year. Patron: Mr. K. Velumuru; President: Mr. N. Velupilla; Vice-Presidents: Messrs V. Paramsothy; and A. K. Subramaniam; Joint Secretaries: Messrs. V. Sithamparapillai and V. Kanapathipillai; Sectional Secretaries: Messrs S. Veumarugu, A. Thangaraja and P. Subramaniam; Librarian: Mr. V. Sivapathasundaram. A Sub-committee to manage the Library and the Reading Room was formed.

SUB-COMMITTEE MEMBERS
Messrs K. Venayagampillai, V. Ponniah, and R. Sandrasekaram.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS
Messrs. S. Sivaramalingam, K. Ramalingam, V. Kangatharam and S. K. Venayagampillai.

Continued.

BUDDHIST EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION—The 45th Annual Educational Convention of the Colombo Buddhist Theosophical Society, Ltd., which began its sessions on Friday, the 31st ultimo at the Ooty Hall, Ananda College, Colombo, under the presidency of Mr. G. Robert de Zoysa, General Manager of Buddhist Schools, concluded its proceedings on Monday afternoon after sitting for four consecutive days. There were more than 200 teachers from different parts of the Island as well as Local Managers present each day. It is stated that the Convention was a great success and among the matters on the agenda were instructive lectures by eminent educationalists. Resolutions emphasising instruction in religion were passed and it was decided to have District Committees affiliated to the Buddhist Theosophical Society.

A MOTOR PROSECUTION—The Jaffna Police charged before the Police Magistrate of Jaffna, a Sinhalese bus driver, with having recklessly driven his bus, No. H239, in Main Street in such a manner as to damage the rickshaw of Dr. Candiah, J. M. O. of Jaffna, and with having driven a bus with defective steering gear. The owner of the bus, named Thillaambalam Canther of Karainagar, who was seated in the bus at the time of the accident, pleaded guilty on behalf of himself and his driver. Fines of Rs 20 were imposed.

A DISPENSARY OPENED AT PETTAH—A new dispensary has been opened in Main Street, Jaffna, during the latter part of December under the name of the Jaffna Pharmacy. The proprietor is Mr. M. Tharmalingam and the manager is Mr. Atobutham. With the opening of this dispensary there are now altogether four in Main Street, Jaffna.

AATHIADY VOLLEY BALL CLUB—A general meeting of the above club was held in the Aathiady Mandapam, Point Pedro on Monday the 20th ultimo, at about 8 p. m. Mr. V. Sivapathasundaram a member, and a well-wisher of the club occupied the chair, and here were present a large number of members and well-wishers of the club. After the usual preliminaries were gone through, the election of office bearers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President of games: Mr. K. S. Kanapathipillai; Secretary: Mr. S. M. Sangarapillai; Captain: Mr. K. Ramalingam; Joint Treasurer: Messrs. Sathasivam and O. Manooam; Ground Secretary: Mr. V. Sivapathasundaram; Committee Member: Messrs. O. M. Kandapoo, V. Sithamparapillai and K. Venayagam. The President appealed to the house to lend their cooperation, and support in furthering the activities of the club, in its endeavour to propagate socialism and unity among the members.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH—Four persons, two men and two ladies, well-known in Ceylon were said to have been involved in a serious motor smash at Ungeni, Natal, South Africa last month. It appears that a motor car occupied by the above was proceeding along the Ungeni Road when it was struck by an incoming North Coast passenger train and was carried some distance along the line, turning over and over in transit, until its further progress was impeded by the signal cabin. The body of the car was torn off and the machine was a complete wreck. Fortunately, the members of the party appear to have been thrown clear of the train at the first impact, or as the car first turned over, for on the scene of the accident being reached, it was happily discovered that all four were alive, although more or less suffering from injuries and shock.

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Ma. 948.

Settling in Malaya.

(Continued from our last issue.)

[This article is one of a series of such promised to the Editor during his recent visit to Malaya by the leading men of our community over there. As we have a very wide circle of readers in Malaya, it is hoped that the subject would prove of sufficient interest to them. It is with that hope that we give publicity to them in these columns.—Ed. H. O.]

The following is the view taken by Pro Patria, a Jaffnese gentlemen who has widely travelled in the East Indies:—

Under the above heading there appeared some time ago in the "Hindu Organ" an editorial which must have been read with considerable surprise by those who are alive to the acute situation engendered by the policy that is being pursued by the Government of Malaya in the matter of further employment of Jaffnese in the Government services. The writer of the editorial, in commenting on an article by a correspondent who suggested the settlement of Jaffnese in Malaya, says that the idea is "premature, if not preposterous." My humble view is that if Jaffnese are to move with the times; if they wish to keep open to those that come after them a field of employment and enterprises which has proved so profitable, in the past—and without which Jaffna would not be what she is to-day—in short if they wish to strengthen, improve and consolidate their position and status in Malaya, their one and only course is to take a prominent and leading share in the commercial, industrial and agricultural life of the country—in other words to try and establish permanent interests in the country and not be mere birds of passage.

COLONISATION OF THE WANNI

The writer of the editorial referred to advocates the colonisation of the Wann. Instead of going over to the Malay States stay behind and "develop and exploit the undeveloped portion of your own country" he says in effect. I humbly submit that this is not a practical solution of the Malayan problem. It is at best a counsel of perfection. One might as well preach against Jaffnese leaving for, and establishing permanent interests in, Colombo and other distant parts of Ceylon.

No one would suggest that "settling" in Malaya is tantamount to leaving Jaffna for good and forming a colony in Malaya. That a Jaffnese will, and need, never do. In this connection it is pertinent to ask "Are the Chinese settled in Malaya less patriotic, are they less attached to their homeland by reason of their sojourn in Malaya? Do the Britishers who come to Ceylon and other Eastern parts and build up colossal fortunes "settle" in these parts—in the true sense of the word? My comparison may be far fettered, but I insist that my countrymen are not so lacking in character and grit that they cannot achieve—under similar conditions and in proportion to their numerical strength in Malaya—what the Chinese and others have accomplished.

The Jaffnese in Malaya have been far too long content to work as mere salaried servants and wage-earners. As long as education in Malaya was in a backward state they were secure in deluding themselves that a benevolent Providence had created the Malayan Clerical Service for the special benefit of the Jaffnese, but conditions have now changed and it is because they have gone on ignoring the altered circumstances that the Jaffnese now find themselves in their present humiliating position. I cannot believe that they have been so lost to all sense of shame and self-respect as to confess themselves incapable of being anything else but a nation of clerks and petty task-masters, and acquiescing in the policy of exclusion, return to Jaffna like whipped curs.

CHINESE ARE THE MERCHANT PRINCES.

What should be their policy in the future? Can there be any possibility of the slightest doubt in the minds of wide-awake Jaffnese that their only hope and chance—if they are not to have an ignominious retreat-les in the commercial, agricultural and industrial life of Malaya? "Where is the capital to come from: it's all very well to talk, but if Jaffnese had a tithe of the capital that would be required to start on a business or planting venture in Malaya, they would not, in the first place, leave their dear old Jaffna." Perhaps not, but let me ask in turn: "Did the Chinese who now have the practical monopoly of the trade in Malaya, who own hundreds of tin mines, countless rubber estates—the merchant princes of Malaya, did these people get into Malaya with bulging purses and fat bank balances? Is it not a fact that 99 per cent. of those who laid the foundations of these colossal fortunes landed in Malaya without even a cloth to cover their backs?"

"There came to the beach a poor exile of Erin, The dew on his wet robe hung heavy and chill; Ere the steamer that brought him had passed out of hearing,

He was a German Mike intro'duin' a bill."

That gives, in a nutshell the record of what the Chinese in Malaya have accomplished. Now what is it that is so much lacking in us poor bighted Jaffnese that we still find ourselves where we were when we first landed in Malaya—if even that?

Continued up.

Floods in Malaya.

PANIC AMONG HOMELESS THOUSANDS. The whole of Malaya is suffered by the ravages of the Sultan of Perak. His capital, Kuala Lumpur, where the river runs forty feet was being submerged and so many Malay villages over an area of several square miles.

HEAVY RAIN IN MALAY STATES. Fifteen inches of rain fell during the past three days in the Malay States and caused unprecedented floods which are slowly subsiding; but rubber estates and tin mines have been closed down for the past ten days.

TAKING REFUGE ON TREES. Europeans are taking refuge on trees in Lambing, the largest tinning district in Pahang, which is submerged. The only news regarding the fate of the majority of the places is brought by a native messenger who travelled to the coast from Pahang, a distance of eighteen miles, by clinging to a log on the fast flowing river.

Continued.

is of no earthly use to anybody, and buying extensive areas of a profitable land at economic prices (and incidentally, by forcing up land values turn worthy farmers in his poor village into landless wage bond.). He spends a small fortune on his wedding celebrations, and finally when the time comes for retirement he hastens back home to bury himself in his village, amply content to be the "lion" among the "jacks" of his humble village! The Chinese youth has a supreme contempt for all clerical work (Government service with all its petty restrictions is anathema to him)—and if he takes to it, it is because owing to poverty and

A JAPANESE AND A CHINESE CONTRACTED. Let us compare a typical Chinese and a Japanese youth starting life in Malaya under almost identical conditions, and perhaps we may gain some insight into the mental outlook of each and in some measure understand the cause of our total failure compared to the Chinese. As soon as the Japanese youth gets a salaried appointment he starts saving with a feverish haste and remits home the major portion of his monthly pittance—not, mind you, for the support of his old and decrepit parents or for the education of his near kindred (for in these things there is bound to be a limit)—but with the object of building in time a palatial house (and consequent lack of capital he has no choice in the matter. He however quickly saves up sufficient to make him independent of Government employment and when he thinks he has enough capital he reneges and starts a small commercial undertaking, or joins his friends or relations in a planting or business venture, puts his money into anything, in fact, that will bring him a quick and handsome return on his hard earned capital—and almost as a matter of course he succeeds. In a few years more he is a *tokway*, a power to the land of his adoption. Or let us suppose that he is more cautious and works on till he is due for pension: by that time he would find the judicious investments out of his monthly earnings bringing in a decent income. Abstaining from all useless ostentation he carefully husbands his resources and lays the foundations of a sound and profitable undertaking for his sons to take over and expand instead of their having to become, in their turn, despised quill drivers or brilliant barristers or similar burdens on society.

Will not the Japanese in Malaya profit by the ever-present example of the Chinese. When will they see the folly of their shortsighted policy and give up their absurd love of ostentation and suicidal rivalry among one another as to who shall build the most expensive "ka' veedu" in the village; as to who shall boast of the most extensive areas of barren land; as to whose wedding celebrations shall be the most expensive affair; and as to whose wife and daughters shall carry on their bodies the heaviest load of gold ornaments! I repeat, will they not sink these petty minded and puerile ambitions in the larger, worthier and more beneficial and patriotic spirit of commercial and industrial competition with the Chinese and Europeans, or, if due to some perverted sense of the fitness of things they derive greater pleasure or satisfaction from it, against their own fellow countrymen—for a start.

Let us not hypocritically whimper about the Malayan Government being ungrateful or forgetful of our past services, &c. etc. We did not go to Malaya for our health, and if we have come down a "wopper" between two stools we, and we alone, are to blame for it. So let us therefore cut out the snake and set about trying to remedy the situation. Let us rise Pao-ni-like from the ashes of our old wage earning slavery into a community that will excite the respect and not the pity of the rulers; the friendly rivalry of other communities and not as at present their utter contempt. Let us show that we are no longer the old Yip-pam can still produce men capable of adjusting themselves to changing conditions and coming out "top dogs" in any walk of life they may choose to adopt.

Notice to Correspondent:—

"INQUIRER."—Under consideration.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COUNCIL REPRESENTATION.

To The Editor, "Hindu Organ".

Sir, That there is a limit for Communal representation in our Legislative Council does not seem to be understood by some of our exasperated brethren of Jaffna. From the trend of events happening there, one is inclined to think that these men entertain the childish hope that areas for representation in Council can be defined even according to caste, thus allotting to the fish mongers a seat for their community, the oil-mongers one for their own, the kovias one, the pallas, mallaras, barbers, washermen etc, one each for their respective communities. In this way I think it is their hope that ultimately every family in a village can also demand for a representation. These events in Jaffna, springing as they are presumably from a spirit of aggression borders only on retrogression, and I hope our sober leaders there will not hesitate to nip this sort of spirit in the bud.

I shall conclude with an exhortation to our exasperated brethren. Oh, brethren! we all originally belonged to one fold, but by the offer of a sweet meat the devil has tempted you and taken you out of our fold. You are thus lamentably separated from us, and we are trying to exorcise the devil in order to regain you. Pray for us in our endeavour to seek your deliverance, pray for our reunion and pray for the emancipation of Mother Lanka that rests only on this reunion. May Iswara, the Lord of all Blessings, bless you with sobriety of thought and sanity of judgment!

Kuala Lumpur, Yours etc. 23 12 26. "CITIZEN OF LANKA".

Christ and India.

INDIAN'S IMPRESSION AT ROME.

Sr Lalubhai Samaldas, who, on his return voyage to India, halted at Rome and had an interview with His Holiness the Pope, writes: "I am writing this to say that the impression made on my mind after seeing the various Pictures and Statues in Italy, was exactly what you have said in your leading article of the last number of the Reformer. Leaving aside the question of Jesus Christ being a Tamil by birth, I feel that Christ is a modified edition of Shri Krishna. Madonna and Jesus are Devakie or Yashoda and Krishna Siva and Brahma and all Rishis coming to have a view of the child Krishna is practically reproduced in Italian pictures of Jewish Priests and others coming to have a view of the child Jesus. I was very anxious to have a talk with the Pope about this remarkable similarity between the two great names, but there was no time to do so. Personally I am satisfied that the idea of shepherd (.....), the premonition of the birth of a Saviour and various other early miracles, have been borrowed from Shri Krishna's life. —I.S.R.

Sheramadevi Tamil Gurukula.

PROGRAMME OF WORK.

Mr. T. R. Mahadevan, Acharya of the Tamil Gurukula at Sheramadevi, India, writes as follows:—

The new educational year of the Tamil Gurukula at Sheramadevi commences from the 10th of that i.e. 23rd of January 1927, when the new classes open and the new lessons begin. All lovers of national education may then seek admission for their boys and girls in the Gurukula.

Every student has to pay Rs. 18/- in advance for every month, which will cover meals, fees and residence. In the case of poor students some reduction may be given according to ability and circumstances.

Instruction is given in Tamil, Tamil, English, Sanskrit and Hindi languages are taught up to a high class standard. In addition to literary education boys can obtain training and knowledge in agriculture, horticulture, spinning, weaving, printing press work and dyeing.

No pains are spared in seeing that the boys form good habits and acquire good character, self-reliance and faith in God. Father boys are trained with a view to create in them love for physical labour, service to country and freedom of thought.

In the matter of eating, the principle of non-compulsion and free choice is observed. It is hoped that this will have the approval of all concerned, advocates of national education and liberal minded persons and get from them all support for the institution. Applications for admission should reach the abovementioned on or before the 14th January. All applications and other enquiries should be accompanied with an annual postage stamp for reply.

Path of Progress.

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

M K G.

INDIAN & FOREIGN.

NEW MINISTERS FOR BOMBAY.—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has been pleased to appoint the following Ministers to administer transferred subjects under section 52 of the Government of India Act:—Local Self Government.—The Hon. Mr. Ghatul Hussain Hidayatullah, Forster and Estate.—The Hon. Dr. Paranjpye Education.—The Hon. Diwan Bahadur Harilal Dasai.

TRAGIC INCIDENT AT OMBE.—A tragic incident occurred at a meeting of the of the Nationalist Party in commemoration of the seventh anniversary of the death of Mohamed Bey Farid, ex President of the Party, when resumed his seat after addressing the meeting, Aty Bey Kamel, who was for long connected with Nationalist activities in Egypt, collapsed and died immediately.

LATE SWAMI SHRADDHANANDA.—The Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Patanj, has decided to raise a memorial to perpetuate the memory of Swami Shradhdhanand founder of the Gurukul and appealing for rupees lakhs and fifty thousand to build a Shradhdhanand Bhawan or the location of the Gurukul Ayurveda College and hospitals and to found the Shradhdhanand Gurukul Ayurvedic College and Gurukul School of Art. The Sabha has sent a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, to appoint experts free from communal bias to make a thorough sitting inquiry into Swami Shradhdhananda's murder.

A HOSTEL FOR BEKARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.—Thakur Sahib of Lmbdi has given a donation of one lakh of rupees to the Hindu University for building a separate hostel to be named after his father, Sir Jaswanthji. The hostel will accommodate three hundred students and will be used by the students of the College of Engineering.

ROUND THE WORLD ON FOOT.—Mr. Louis Ebert, a nineteen year old Eurasian of Penang is travelling round the world on foot. He left Penang on August 16, 1925, and has travelled through Malaya, Siam, French Indo-China, China, Japan, Burma and India. It is his intention to complete the world tour through Asia Minor, Europe and America. He is without funds and maintains himself by sale of souvenir post cards and obituary.

LATE EMPEROR OF JAPAN'S LOYAL RETAINER COMMITS SUICIDE.—The body of Baron Masarako Ikeda, a Major on the reserve list, was found lying beside the picture of the late Emperor in his house with a letter stating that he shot himself in order to follow the late ruler.

KING'S FAITH IN NEW YEAR PROSPECTS.—Acknowledging the Lord Mayor of London's New Year's message, the King says: "With unwavering faith in the British character I heartily share the belief expressed in your message that with united efforts, and in a spirit of mutual confidence and goodwill in our widespread industries, we shall see a gradual but sure restoration of the trade and commerce of our beloved country, which will benefit not only the British Empire, but the whole world.

NEW EMPEROR OF JAPAN.—The new Japanese Emperor is shortly amnestying 50,000 convicts as a mark of Imperial debt to his own accession. It is also reported that the Emperor is suffering from a slight attack of fever probably due to fatigue.

CHINESE CITIES TO BE CONSOLIDATED.—The Nationalist Government has issued a mandate consolidating the cities of Hankow, Wuhsang and Hanyang into a great city to be known as Wuhao, which will be the Nationalist capital, to be governed by a Commission of nine.

Civil War in Nicaragua

PATHETIC SCENES IN SWAMPS.

The macabre spectacle of thousands of vultures engaged in loathsome orgies marks the scene of last week's bloodiest battle in the Las Perlas swamps, where there are indescribable heaps of corpses. Many of the wounded had been left to die, abandoned. No attempt has been made for their removal for burial.

The Liberals numbered 1,800, and the Conservatives 1,300, and at least 300 were killed and 150 wounded on both sides.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Conservatives has decided to mobilise every fit man between 12 and 50.

MEXICAN CLAIM.

Mr. Zepeda, the Liberals' representative in Mex co, claims that 300 Conservatives were taken prisoners at Las Perlas.

LANDING OF AMERICAN MARINES.

The Nicaraguan Liberal leader of the SAGRES, in a message to the "New York World," complained bitterly of the "unjustified and unnecessary" landing of American marines at Puerto Cabezas. He adds that Nicaraguans repudiated President Diaz whose only support was the United States, while he denounces the accusations that Mexico was assisting Liberals and states that Bolshevik influences at work were merely propaganda.

FUTURE OF NICARAGUA AT STAKE.

President Diaz, in the course of a statement addressed to the American and foreign public, declared that the future of Nicaragua and ultimately all Central America was at stake in the present conflict between his Government and Mexico. The President alleged that an expedition, bringing arms and ammunition in aeroplanes, with Mexican military personnel, fitted out by the Calles Government, was hurriedly expected to seek a landing on the coast of Nicaragua.

President Diaz added that the landing of American marines was for the protection of American and foreign lives and property but they were in no way favoured by his Government.

Indian National Congress.

STIRRING PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

The following are further excerpts from the presidential speech delivered by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar at the 41st Session of the Indian National Congress held at Gauhati, Assam, N India on December 26th and the following days:—

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

"Our foremost duty is to keep constantly before our eyes the vision of Swaraj, what it is, what it requires of us and what it will not permit us. It means nothing less than that the Congress should have the fullest control over the people and should have a steadily increasing number of workers knit together in bonds of unshakable loyalty and perfect understanding. It is only in proportion as the control of the Congress over the people increases in area and in intensity we can obtain or establish Swaraj. We must make the Congress the centre of all our activities and build up Swaraj in and through it. It is, therefore, right and wise for the Congress to organise thoroughly all the electorates whether for the legislatures or local bodies and to bring them under its discipline and control. The millions that have the franchise and the millions that have not, have to be habituated to accept voluntarily and cheerfully, the mandates of the Congress as the mandates of a national government. While the aim of the non-cooperation movement was to form the national administration leaving the political and administrative bodies under the influence, discipline and control of Government, what we should now do is to bring under Congress control not only the people who are more or less indifferent to the political and administrative institutions of Government but also those who seek to utilise them directly or indirectly. At the recent elections I have been demonstrated the love of the people for the Congress and their willingness to come under the Congress banner. It is of the very greatest importance that the electorates for the legislatures and local bodies should be so thoroughly educated and nationalized that they and the Congress may become identical in spirit, purpose and action, if not in numbers. The Congress, and not the Government, must issue mandates to the Legislative Councils, to the local bodies and to the village administrations. Under this scheme, both the work in the country and in the Councils can be so closely inter related as to develop the maximum amount of political pressure against the Government. When the electorates, the legislatures and the Congress learn to act as a single organisation, sanctions for the enforcement of national rights and demands will, of themselves, spring into existence.

Again, we have to organise the country in respect of the many serious grievances of the people. They are not yet fully alive either to their rights or to their wrongs. The study and investigation of grievances must form an essential part of Congress work. The Congress members of all the legislatures should meet as a separate national legislature and frame model laws for adoption by the people. The remedying of grievances must be upon the basis of self-reliance and resistance and not on the basis of co-operation with the Government. The people must be taught to assert their rights and to develop their power of self-reliance and resistance. The issue of prohibition, of taxation of land and, where all, of unemployment will give us sufficient momentum and take us a long way forward.

If incessant propaganda is carried on in town and in village, if the Congressmen inside and outside the Councils interest themselves, each group in the work of the other, and if people are organised in respect of grievances upon which they feel most strongly, the end will soon be in sight.

We must establish village sabhas that shall, under Congress mandate, administer village affairs and be the units of a permanent Swaraj. The great practical difficulties that are in the way must not depress us but should only serve as a powerful stimulus to exertion. Mastery, as has rightly been said, is acquired by resolved limitation; and the acid test of Indian leadership, of resolute patriotism and of constructive ability consists in the determination and contentment of men to organise and lead villages for the cause of Swaraj. The secret of success in the work of village reconstruction mainly lies in the discovery of apt rural leadership.

In this way, the Congress will ere long become the national government."

ASIATIC FEDERATION.

"The time has perhaps come for us seriously to think of a Federation of the Asiatic peoples for their common welfare. So long as our neighbours were ruled by irresponsible autocrats, such an idea was clearly out of question. Now that Angora, Persia, China and Siberia are governed by democracies, a federation of Asiatic democracies will make for peace, prosperity and freedom of Asia and therefore comes within the range of practical politics. Signs are not wanting to indicate that our neighbours take keen interest in us and we must reciprocate it. In order to promote better understanding and closer relations between India and other Asiatic countries, frequent interchange of visits by appropriate delegations should be arranged, as well as other steps taken. We have too long neglected the possibility of a cultural and business union with all Asiatic countries."

FLEA FOR TOLERANCE.

In the early days of a world faith, again, conversion was of its essence. Though each community should be free to make conversions, no resort to conversion is really any longer useful or necessary. For, the lives of the best and most pious men in each community are a fit and more effective propaganda than that behalf definite missionary effort. But wherever the latter is made, it should be open and general and neither secret nor directed to the converting of particular men or women. Let us realise that no great and long-established religion gains in truth, beauty or spirituality with any increase in its census figures.

It is not by hatred of another's religion, or of those that profess it that the interests of one's own religion are advanced. Asoka in his Edict on tolerance proceeded on abundant experience and a clear perception of the "essence of the matter," as he calls it, and of the, and lasting values. Says he: "He who does reverence to his own sect

Continued on page 4.

Indian National Congress.

(Continued from page 3)

while disparaging the rest of others wholly from attachment to his own, with intent to enhance the splendour of his own seat, in reality by such conduct inflict the severest injury on his own sect."

HINDUISM AND ISLAM.

Lastly, let us clearly grasp the truth that neither Hinduism nor Islam stands in danger of being destroyed by the other. Both are great religions, ages old; and both have an abiding hold on vast populations. They have again and again come into severe conflict with each other and have survived it, as they have survived the shocks of foreign invasions and foreign civilizations and all other catastrophic changes. In mediæval condition, Hinduism and Islam both continued to flourish in full vigour, independent of the religion of powerful despots who were backed up by their own communities, numerous and armed. In modern times, when there is far greater religious tolerance, and when autocracies have been replaced by democracies and democracies are notoriously secular in their outlook and priestly influence has largely declined, it is wholly chimerical to imagine that either the Hindus or Mohammedans in a province constitute a majority in a democratic form of Government, the religion of the minority will suffer. No proselytizing can equal the hearty crusading fervour of early and mediæval times; and the two great religions of India have in spite of innumerable conversions and re-conversions acquired and consolidated and have acquired an unassailable stability. The Hindu State that attempts with all its authority to destroy Islam will be subverted in a minute and a similar fate will befall a Musselman State that attempts to destroy Hinduism.

Let us not forget, in the fever of political controversy, that the strength of each religion is derived from God and is rooted in the souls of Prahlada. Not all the tortures of a Tomaguada nor all the burning at the stakes nor all other forms of persecution have been able to destroy the mystic quality of the human soul. Neither Hinduism nor Islam derives or requires strength either from the present or from any future Government. Both stand far, far above Swaraj which is not comparable to them. Neither foreign Governments nor self Governments, neither democracies nor autocracies, can destroy that seed of faith which is in every one of us, that inspired interpretation of the universe to which one clings for guidance and solace in this world and for salvation in the next. Hindus and Musselmans have lived in the past and will live in the future as patriotic fellow citizens and firm and loyal friends. In the transaction of public affairs, in all matters of secular advancement in all aspects of the administration and on all public, political and national questions they easily can and should think and feel and act, as Indians. I fervently appeal to Hindu and Musselman leaders with all the strength of my feeble voice to consider the need for concerted action in a calm and dispassionate spirit and to unite indissolubly for their common deliverance."

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

"It appears to me that the vision of Swaraj has become somewhat dim in the dust of internal strife and our hunger for it less keen in our greater desire for the philosophy of individualism. The need of the hour is not philosophy but action, not freedom for the individual but freedom for the nation, not alone unity in ideal and object but also unity in method and action, direction and pace, and above all, not polemics and projects but organization and discipline, first and last and right through. The question naturally suggests itself: Should we have distinct parties in the country or in the Congress? I know the weight of names is against me, but I would beg a calm and earnest examination of the question with Swaraj brain and Swaraj heart. The answer comes again and again from the depths of our being, from the holy of holies, from our tortured soul, that the religions should link hands against unrighteousness. There can be only two parties in India, the party of the Government and its adherents that obstruct Swaraj and the party that fights visibly and necessarily for Swaraj. An army has several arms, but it would be a singular army indeed if its cavalry fought its infantry and its artillery opened fire on both. The duties of all groups or parties in the country and in the Congress is vigorously to cooperate with one another in their fight for Swaraj just as the arms of a sensible army will be in a real war.

I deprecate the philosophy of individualism in a supreme struggle for freedom against a powerful people with their trained bureaucracy and with unlimited material resources. On a question whether a particular course is wise or unwise, will succeed or fail, will accelerate Swaraj or retard it, to make one's opinion or judgment or feeling a matter of conscience is false philosophy. On a point of religion, of morality, of honour, one's own conscience must be the arbiter, but in transacting the affairs of a country, when a religion is not religious, immoral or dishonourable, I fall to see how we may rely on our right to differ from one another and yet uphold the discipline necessary for an organization fighting for Swaraj. If the soldiers in an army claim similar right when engaged in a battle they will have short shrift at the general's hands. We want freedom for our country and must, therefore, pay the price for it.

Again, shall we cease to be constantly on the alert and prefer the easier to the harder way, retreat to advance? Shall we avoid taking prompt decisions, refrain from action when a decision has been come to or indulge the critical mood? Shall we not concentrate on the imparting of a new momentum, the attracting of fresh recruits and the consolidation and stiffening of our ranks? Or, shall we relax our wills and substitute patience for impatience, little things for big things, discretion for valour, policy for truth, dogma for faith, and sweet reasonableness for stern determination.

Do we feel that we are unfit to undertake the Government of the country? Is it not actually run by Indian officials and not the English overseers merely concerned in laying down policies which their Indian subordinates and colleagues who are in no better position than subordinates are obliged to carry out? The machinery of the Government is already there, only the directing brain and voice are needed and that surely can be supplied by us.

What is needed to break our bonds is only that we should get rid of this creeping paralysis of brain and will, of this hypnotism which the

Stamping out of Consumption.

LIVERPOOL TESTS FRENCH DISCOVERY.

Professor J. M. Baillie, bacteriologist, for the City of Liverpool, is at present engaged in making investigations with regard to the French discovery which, it is claimed, will have the effect of preventing tuberculosis if administered to infants.

The tubercle bacilli are rendered innocuous by breeding 280 generations of bacilli which have been reared in the laboratory during thirteen years.

A small quantity of the bacillus Calmette Guérin has been obtained in Paris by Alderman J. G. Mayles and Dr. C. Rundle, of Liverpool, and has been brought to this city for the purpose of testing the claim of the discoverer, Professor A. Calmette. It is claimed for the bacillus, state both Alderman Mayles and Dr. C. Rundle, that it does not set up any disturbance, but carries the child over the period when it is most likely to be affected with tuberculosis. The process is described as preventive, and not curative. Calves can be similarly protected.

NO ILL EFFECTS.

The work of Drs. Calmette and Guérin, of the Pasteur Institute, in connection with tuberculosis, has been followed with close attention in England (writes the medical correspondent of the "Morning Post"), and medical officers of health will welcome the fact that the problem is now to be studied at Liverpool.

The position so far is that after the treatment of a large number of cases on the lines suggested by them, there have been no ill-effects, while a number of cases in which tuberculosis might have been expected to arise, have failed to develop the disease. Should the anticipations of the Pasteur Institute be realised after large scale experiments, there is a hope that a solution might be found for the problem of tuberculosis. It is conceivable that tuberculous free herds of cattle could be established and that thereby a general source of infection could be eliminated.

There are doctors, however, who take the view that the infection is so wide spread that it is not desirable to avoid sources of infection, and only recently the view has been expressed that if a country was rendered absolutely immune from elsewhere might spread, as diseases which are common in England have spread with devastating effects among primitive races who have attained no immunity through chronic infection.

—Sunday Illustrated Times.

Continued.

foreigner exercises over the Indian, official and unofficial whether his opponent or his friend. The conditions in India are so favourable to the immediate attainment of Swaraj that it were an easy achievement if we could but set our hands to it. One or two men in every village or town have but to shoulder the responsibilities of a real and lasting leadership. Character and transparent patriotism, steady courage and average ability are all that is needed for the purpose. We have been trying to build leadership from above which is an impossible process and from abroad which is a destructive process. We must build leadership from the base and on the spot itself. Efficient local leadership alone and not propaganda or programmes of sorts will solve the problem. For Swaraj means the ability to set up a local Panchayat or leader that will command continuously the loyal and energetic support of the people in the locality.

With the greatest fervour and in all humility, I would appeal to all leaders, all groups of workers and all schools of thought, in and outside the Congress, to put aside all differences for one brief year and stand together as comrades in arms determined to win freedom. We all, whether Swarajists, Responsivists, Independents or others, long for unity; and none among us is anxious to emphasize or perpetuate differences. But we all long ardently for Swaraj. May I, therefore, request all friends, whether they agree or not with all that I have said, to see if it is not possible to reconcile the longing for unity with the longing for Swaraj without afflicting either and in such a way and by such methods as shall amaze and baffle and discomfit the Governments in India and in England at this critical hour.

We can restore our faith in ourselves only by restoring our faith in each other, for without an atmosphere of energetic good-will and of freedom from suspicion and prejudice, it is impossible to perfect the work of organization that we have begun or to improve the splendid discipline that staggered the world till the 10th of March, 1922."

CONCLUSION.

"Swaraj is not an intellectual but an emotional proposition. We must cherish it in our hearts with unquenchable faith. Neither genial humour nor mordant sarcasm, neither the persuasion of friends nor the wrath of foes, neither appreciation nor censure should make our patriotism tepid or qualify the singleness of our purpose. We must, therefore, become possessed by a passion for Swaraj that is not warped by fallacies and impulses, that will stand for a uniform and rapid corporate advance in serrated masses, that will know no obstacle, that will not wax and wane with the seasons, that will not be daunted by imprisonment or depressed by failures."

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THE WOULD BE MEDICAL MARVELS.

Men will renew two—or even three—periods of their youthfulness and vigour.

This fantastic prediction, implying consequences to the human race and the organization of human society which the imagination can still only dimly apprehend, is not a visionary's dream, but a reasoned forecast of the immediate future deduced from the present state of medical science (writes "A Physician" in the "Sunday News").

And it is only one of the marvels which modern medicine and surgery are groping after with increasing success, and which before long will be firmly grasped—man's mastery of disease, miraculous as it seems to us today, is only in its infancy, but already it shows the clearest promise of a mighty growth.

The famous "monkey-gland" operation of M. Voronoff is an indication of the goal to which science is leading us.

It has shocked many people who regard it as a sacrilegious tampering with the handiwork of Providence. But all surgery—and all medicine—is that.

The human body is controlled by certain glands which pour into the blood chemical substances giving energy and vitality. When these glands become exhausted with the passage of years M. Voronoff replaces them by grafting on similar glands obtained from animals. There is nothing indecent in this. Man's immunity from small-pox is obtained by extracts from the body of an animal.

TRANSPLANTING GLANDS.

But in the future it seems likely that the operation of transplanting glands will be unnecessary. The active extracts of the glands will be isolated and will be introduced into the body as a drug.

"Youth—to be taken three times daily, after meals." It sounds absurd, but already the extract of one gland—the thyroid—is employed like this with extraordinary success. Extracts of other gland secretions have been made, but so far a sufficient concentration has not been obtained. Research is going on unremittingly, however, and sooner or later success will crown it. Even now, when you have a tooth removed by local anaesthetic, the bleeding is checked by one of these extracts.

Broken bones are another of surgery's problems where the future will see amazing changes. The X ray has given us a means of photographing compound fracture which in the old days—and too often today—would result in lasting deformity. Now surgery can see the precise nature of the injury, and his hands can manipulate the fragments of bone into position.

One British pioneer surgeon has carried the thing a step further. Cutting down through the flesh to the fracture, he trims the ends of bone so that they can grow together squarely and then fastens them firmly in position with a silver plate.

Nerve surgery is another branch of the art which has sprung up in the last two years like a mushroom, and gives promise of a most amazing future development.

It seems a daring conjuncture to make, but nevertheless it may one day come about that surgery, by its new found power to transplant nerves from one body to another, will abolish certain kinds of blindness.

SEWING UP SEVERED NERVES.

Already severed nerves are being joined together by the grafting on of nerve tissue to bridge the gap between the broken ends. In this way thousands of limbs which would otherwise be withered and paralyzed have been saved.

The day when eyes will be transplanted successfully is probably still far off, but the path towards that final triumphant achievement of the new surgery is already stretching before us, alluringly and hopefully.

The physician stands on the rim of a new hope no less than the surgeon. Some diseases are dead, others are dying.

Typhoid and some tropical diseases can now be prevented. Rickets is fairly "of the run." Our grand-children will not know it.

The mass attack on rheumatism and its deadly sequel, heart disease, will bear fruit before long. Bad teeth are not known to be the primary cause of much chronic rheumatism, and the simple precautions which can be taken in the light of the knowledge will go far to reducing man's vulnerability to attack from this quarter.

As for the three most terrible scourges of mankind, syphilis, consumption and cancer, the first is deprived of its worst terrors, but the other two still confront us with undiminished formidableness.

But there is no cause for despair. I believe a serum to counteract those deadly diseases will be discovered. —Ibid.

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DAR BROS., SRINAGAR, KASHMIR.

The Electrified Earth.

METEOROLOGISTS PUZZLED.

Meteorologists are puzzled by the obscure problem of the electricity in the earth. This problem was raised in mail week at the Royal Institution by Dr. G. C. Simpson, Director of the Meteorological Office.

Despite all variations, he said, the earth as a whole retained a negative charge of electricity which was continually being dissipated into the air. As to the surmises as to how and why this should be the case, he promised to say more.

The particular problem as to how the earth maintained its negative charge of electricity had become, he said, the essential on which all those interested in atmospheric electricity are concentrating. In an ordinary fine weather day there is a definite double fluctuation in electrical potential. Once fog occurs, everything becomes irregular, while rain also acts as a disturbing element. In the case of a thunderstorm the fluctuations are so violent that the record goes right off the screen.

At this stage Dr. Simpson brought into action a model representing the earth. It consisted of one large plate negatively charged and a positive plate above it. By placing a "lid" between the two for an instant he electrically filled it and was able to demonstrate the effect immediately produced on a gold leaf electroscope.

LOCAL VARIATIONS.

The earth's charge, he explained, varied greatly locally. When the weather was fine the earth's crust was negative, but when rain fell it was positively charged. Measurements had been made all over the world, the conclusion resulting that the earth's charge was negative.

This finding has been confirmed by Scott's expedition of 1909 for the sea, and it had been shown that when rain fell on the ocean the negatively charged ocean changed to one positively charged. Measurements were taken on that expedition, and since then the "Garrigle" had done magnificent work, with the result that there were now more marine than land observations. The previous results had been confirmed that in fine weather the earth's surface was negatively charged, whereas, when precipitation took place, there was nearly always a positive charge on the earth. The assumption of meteorologists was that if the earth's potential could be measured as a whole it would be predominantly negative.

All told, the current from the whole of the earth amounted only to about 1,000 amperes. There was every reason to believe that the current passed from the stratosphere into the troposphere. The problem was: Whence came the charge? So far no one could give a definite answer. —Ibid.

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