

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

ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 17, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXXVIII—NO. 60.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY FEBRUARY 3 1927

: PRICE 6 CENTS

NOTICE.

THE HINDU ORGAN.

ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

(Payable Strictly in Advance)	Rs.	Cts.
For one column ... Yearly	112	50
do ... Half Yearly	65	65
do ... Quarterly	37	50
For half column ... Yearly	65	65
do ... Half Yearly	37	50
do ... Quarterly	23	45
For Quarter column ... Yearly	37	50
do ... Half Yearly	23	45
do ... Quarterly	14	00
For one column, first insertion	5	00
For half column, do	3	00
For quarter column, do	2	00
For an inch, do	1	00

For subsequent insertions half the above rates.

CHARGES

FOR SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

Such as, "Wanted", "To Let", "For Sale", "Bereavement Notices", "Thanking

Friends", "Wedding Notices", and "At Homes", are made at the rate of 1 cent per word and are payable in advance.

Our Subscribers and others who send such short notices to us without a remittance will please note this.

Minimum charge for short advertisement single insertion Re. 1-00

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

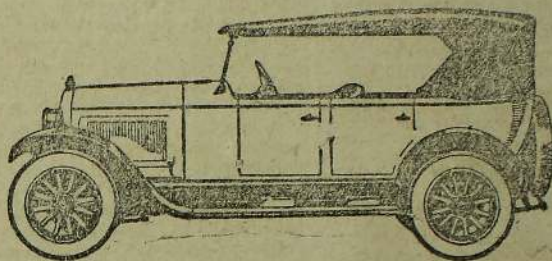
(Payable Strictly in Advance.)

	Tam. Ed.	Eng. Ed.	Both Ed.
	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.	Rs. Cts.
Jaffna Town	5-60	5-60	10-80
Inland, India & F. M. S.	9-40	9-40	14-00

Coming

Shortly!

15.6 H.P.



Overland 'Whippet'.

The first light car that combines the advantages of European and American design. Entirely new in light car class. Hailed by critics as the last word in American-Built Four Cylinder Motor Cars.

Magneto Ignition. Four Wheel Brakes.

First Shipment Due Shortly.

A Model on Show at the Show Rooms of our Principals.
MESSRS WALKER SONS & CO. LTD., COLOMBO.

For prices and particulars enquire from,
S. S. Sanmuganathan & Sons,
Agents, Jaffna.

We are also Agents for the following Cars, Motor Bi-Cycles and Push Bi-Cycles.

1. Dodge Standard type, Rs. 3400/-
2. Dodge Special type, Rs. 3650/-
3. Dodge Sedan, Rs. 4100/-
4. Overland six cylinder, Rs. 3650/-
5. Overland six cylinder Sedan, Rs. 4975/-
6. Willys Knight, Model 66, 5 seated, Rs. 6150/-
7. Willys Knight, Model 66, 7 seated, Rs. 6500/-
8. Willys Knight, Model 70, 5 seated, Rs. 6000/-
9. Willys Knight, Model 70, 5 seated, Sedan, Rs. 6450/-
10. A-C, Four seated, Rs. 5225/-
11. A-C, Two seated, Rs. 5250/-
12. Rover, 4 seated, De Luxe Model, Rs. 3450/-
13. Rover, 4 seated, Super De Luxe Model, Rs. 3650/-
14. Rover, 4 seated, Super De Luxe Model with four wheel brakes, Rs. 3800/-
15. Rover, 2 seated, Super De Luxe Model, Rs. 3600/-
16. Austin, 5 seated, Touring, £ 805 or Rs. 4892/15
17. Austin, 2 seated, Touring, £ 190 or Rs. 2546/59
18. Celocet Car, Rs. 6300/-
19. Lea Francis Car, 4 seated, Rs. 4500/-
20. Overland 4 Cylinder, Sedan, Rs. 2950/-

PUSH BI-CYCLES.

Rover 24" frame Rs. 185/-

Silver King 24" frame Rs. 120/-

MOTOR BI-CYCLES.

Douglas, Rs. 785/-

A. J. S., Rs. 950/-

WE STOCK MOTOR ACCESSORIES, SPARE PARTS FOR OVERLAND, LUBRICATING OILS, TYRES, TUBES ETC.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

S. S. Sanmuganathan & Sons,
Y. 56. JAFFNA.

INFLUENZA

AND

DENGUE

Raging in Colombo!

There is no surer or safer remedy than the reputed AGUE AND FEVER MIXTURE

HENRY'S JVARA-HARI

Fifty years record as an efficacious Remedy. Can be taken even when fever is on. No bad after effects.

FOR CHILLS, COLDS & COUGHS

Henry's Kila-Kold.

Both Little's Oriental Balm products.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Y 50

PRINTING THAT IS RIGHT.

In Jaffna we have obtained recognition as good printers by honest, faithful, service.

THE SAIVA PRAKASA PRESS

Neat
Expedition
Prompt
Punctual.

Is one of the few well equipped printers in the North. We undertake all kinds of printing and turn out the Best Work at Moderate Charges.

For High class Printing send your orders to us. You will see we can do them best.

Estimates Free on Request.

Let us Have Your Enquiries.

SAIVAPRAKASA PRESS, Vannarponnai, Jaffna.

P. Subbaroy's

World-renowned and most Efficacious Ayurvedic Medicines.

Awarded several medals and certificates of merit at various exhibitions.

TANJORE MASALA OR THE PRINCE OF FLAVOURING POWDERS.

DELICIOUS—CHARMING FLAVOUR.

A Powder purely of Vegetable ingredient prepared as per recipe followed in the culinary preparations of the famous Tanjore Maharaja's household. A pinch added to any preparations of diet, vegetarian or non-vegetarian, makes it easily digestible, highly palatable, most delicious, exquisite and agreeable to the palate. The flavour imparted to the preparations is so very charming and diffusing that it spreads not only throughout the entire premises, but also outside it to a distance. Can be used without the least scruples by the most orthodox Brahmins and others. Much appreciated both by Europeans and Indians of all tastes.

Price per tin of a powder to last for more than month Rs. 3. V. P. P. Charges for 1 or 3 boxes Rs. 8 only extra. Can be had everywhere or from the Manufacturers direct.

81. VASANTA KOSUMAKARAI.—The surest cure for diabetes mellitus, nervous debility, excessive thirst, parched tongue, burning sensation in hands and feet, fatigue, swoons, giddiness, difficult urination, spermatorrhoea, etc. Price of medicine for 7 doses Rs. 5. V. P. P. charges Rs. 8 only extra.

82. RAKSHA SUDHAI OR BLOOD PURIFIER.—Everybody knows that blood is the chief cause of human life. If the blood is impure various sorts of maladies arise, viz., ulceration of the mouth, sore eyes, maggots in the nose, ulcerated gums, pimples and boils over the body, abscess, change of colour of the skin, syphilitic eruptions, chronic headache, impaired digestion, redness and stiffness

My permanent address—

P. SUBBAROY,

Ayurvedic Pharmacy,

8 Vannarponnai, Jaffna.

Y 50

of the skin, loss of sensation in joints, black spots over the skin, swelling of the ears and nose, paleness and weakness of the body, dropsy, scales over the skin of the body, leprosy, ringworm, and other skin diseases, offensive smell throughout the body, dizziness of spirits, tastelessness, itching sensation of the skin, etc. Our Raksha Sudhai is a potent remedy to remove the poison from the system. It purifies the blood, cures syphilitic eruptions, imparts tone and vigour to the weak system, revives lost appetite and permanently removes all affections narrated above due to impure blood; improves complexion and invigorates the nervous system. Price Rs. 2 per box covering medicine for 20 days. V. P. P. charges for 1 or 2 boxes Rs. 8 only extra.

CURE FOR WHITE LEPROSY OR LEUCODERMIA.—Cure certain within a week by external application only. Very mild and gentle in action, suited to all constitutions. Rs. 2 per bottle. V. P. P. charges for 1 to 3 bottles Rs. 8 only extra. Catalogue of all Ayurvedic Medicines post free on application. P. SUBBAROY, Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Tanjore.

Please mention this paper when ordering.

As the Head-quarters of my Ayurvedic Pharmacy have been permanently transferred from Porto Novo to Tanjore, kindly address all your communications and orders to my new permanent and Head-quarters address at Tanjore, referred below and not to Porto Novo, as hitherto.

WANTED.

CORRESPONDENTS-AGENTS.

For the "HINDU ORGAN" in the following places:-

Achchuvelli, Anuradhapura, Avisawella, Batticaloa, Bidalla, Chavakachcheri, Chunnakam, Chulapuram, Chilaw, Copey, Colombo, Galle, Hambantota, Kankesanthurai, Karaivaddy, Karainagar, Kandy, Kalutara, Manipay, Mannar, Mullaitivu, Matale, Matara, Navaly, N-gombe, Nawalapitiya, Nuwara Eliya, Pallai, Point Pedro, Pungudutivu, Pooneri, Pattalam, Ratnapura, Telippalai, Vaddukkoddai, Valvettilurai, Vavuniya and Velandai.

Please apply stating terms to

THE EDITOR,
"Hindu Organ".

WANTED

An Efficient Clerk, good at Typ-writing and Correspondence. School Final or higher examination preferred. Reasonable salary.

Apply at once in own handwriting to
c/o Hindu Organ,
Mis. 960. Jaffa.

The Hindu Organ.

JAFNA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1927

PAYMENT TO COUNCILLORS.

THE DEBATE ON THE PAYMENT TO THE Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council is now over. The resolution of the Government requesting the sanction of the Council for such payment has been passed by a big majority. The Members who opposed the scheme belong mostly to the class of plutocrats who think that the Council representation should continue to be the monopoly of their class.

The speeches of the Hon Messrs W. Duraiswamy, A. Canagaratnam and D. B. Jayatilke are a convincing contribution to the debate. They have exposed the hollowiness of the objections of the opponents to the scheme and have demonstrated the justice, necessity and reasonableness of such payments. We are sure that no opponent of the scheme whose mind is open to conviction will now remain unconvinced of the reasonableness of the Government proposal.

No doubt, in the past the work of a Legislative Councillor was regarded as purely honorary. Under the old constitution the Members were generally nominated. Official majority was retained. There was no electorate to which a Member was responsible. The meetings of the Council were few and far between. A Member of the old Council under the nominated system was able to do his duties without any financial sacrifice. But now the times have changed. The expansion of the Legislative Council and the concession of elected majority have altered the situation. The work of the Council has considerably increased. Its sittings have become much more frequent than ever before. The centre of political gravity has shifted from the Executive Council to the Legislative Council. By practice and convention responsibility of the Governor is being exercised in accordance with the wishes of the Legislative Council. Numerous committees are being appointed to inquire into various important public questions. The work of a Councillor has now become much more arduous and onerous than it was under the old constitution. It is but right that reasonable compensation should be paid to the Members of the Legislative Council for the loss of time and out of pocket expenses which the increased work in the Council and in the constituencies necessarily involves.

Further the present incidence of batta and night allowance is not at all equitable. The Members who live in Colombo are entitled to a batta of Rs. 7.50 per day. But they cannot charge anything for travelling from their houses to the Council Chamber. Members who live beyond 33 miles from Colombo are not only entitled to a batta of Rs. 7.50 per day but they can also charge a car allowance of Rs. 55 per single mile. The privilege of drawing car allowance is restricted to Members who live within 50 miles from Colombo. Thus a Member from Kegalle or Chilaw draws the batta of Rs. 15 per day always and a car allowance of Rs. 55 for every trip he makes to Colombo either for attending a meeting of the Council or of

any Committee. This privilege is denied to the Member for Ratnapura or Kurunegalle who lives at a distance of about 55 miles from Colombo. The Members of the Northern Province who, as Mr. Canagaratnam has aptly put it, spend one-third of their time in Colombo, one-third in the train and one-third in Jaffa, have to be satisfied with a paltry batta of Rs. 15 per day. This is really inequitable. To remove these anomalies and to provide a fair and reasonable compensation for the out of pocket expenses incurred by the Members in the performance of their public duties the following proposals were put forward by Government:-

"For travelling on Council duty outside their constituencies:-

- (a) Members resident in Colombo shall receive an allowance of Rs. 100 per month.
- (b) The Member for the Batticaloa District shall receive an allowance of Rs. 450 per month.
- (c) The Member for the Trincomalee District shall receive an allowance of Rs. 400 per month.
- (d) All other Members shall receive an allowance of Rs. 250 per month.

In addition to these allowances all Unofficial Members shall draw a fixed allowance of Rs. 250 per month to cover all expenditure incurred within Members' constituencies."

This question originated from an interview which the Hon. Sir P. Ramanathan had with His Excellency the Governor on behalf of his Unofficial colleagues on the necessity of paying adequate compensation for the expenses incurred by them in connection with their duties in and out of Council. The Memorandum which Sir Ramanathan was asked to send to the Government set forth in considerable detail the "expenses which the Unofficial Members had to incur both in their constituencies and in attendance upon the Legislative Council and its numerous Committees". The justice of this claim was unquestionable and the Government recognised it and put forward the proposal which we had mentioned above.

In our opinion the public in general support the scheme submitted by the Government. It is inexplicable why a few gentlemen both in Colombo and Jaffa should take upon themselves the task of opposing it. It is reported that two public meetings were held, one in Colombo and another at Jaffa. Many of the gentlemen who were concerned in these meetings have been aptly described by the Hon. Mr. E. R. Tambimuttu as "heroes of lost battles." They may represent their own personal opinion, but they cannot pretend to speak in the name of the country. About the meeting in Colombo, the Hon. Mr. D. B. Jayatilke stated in the Council Chamber that it did not even represent the public opinion of the people in Colombo. The only thing about it was that it was presided over by a Member of the Executive Council. As regards this gentleman for whom he had great admiration for his brilliant parts, he might describe him without offence as one who really thought that he was a Sir Oracle and that a scheme which did not originate from him was not worth anything. As regards the speakers, they were disappointed, unseated candidates whom the Chairman got around him. They never discussed the question."

The Jaffa meeting was one that was engineered by the Christian League. On Tuesday, the 25th ultimo, the Christian League met and passed a resolution protesting against the proposed payment to the Unofficial Members. On the following day, we see, the Members of the Executive Committee of the Christian League taking prominent part in the public meeting held in the premises of a Catholic Church. The Chairman of the meeting and all the speakers except one are members of the Christian League. It is this meeting which the Government is asked to regard as expressing public opinion in Jaffa!

EDITORIAL NOTE.

We invite the attention of the public to the proceedings of a public meeting held at Moolai, CATHOLIC INTRUSION appearing elsewhere, to protest against the Catholic intrusion into a purely Hindu village.

LOCAL & GENERAL

WEATHER.-After another interval of clear weather the skies are cloudy. More downpours seem to be imminent. Cultivators are in a great plight. Water is still found in paddy fields in several parts of Jaffa. The harvest season is fast approaching. The year Aditya is at its close. The country's prosperity is to be seen.

PERSONAL.-Mr. M. Apathy, Chief Clerk, P. W. D. Banting F. M. S. is coming to Jaffa on long leave and is staying at his residence at Moolai.

Continued up.

A Contradiction.

The Rev. Father Rector of St. Patrick's College called at our office on Tuesday, the 1st inst., and stated to the Manager that the following statement which appeared in the letter of "Vasuki" in our issue of January 24, is not true and that the Catholic Fathers in the College never attempted either directly or indirectly to undermine the faith of the Hindu students in the Hindu religion.

"Then the Boarding Master one day calls the boy into his room and asks him questions like these.

Why do the Hindus have many Gods and worship stone images?

How is it that your Gods have wives and children?"

In view of the Rev. Father's statement we regret that the passage referred to has escaped our notice before publication and that any pain of mind should have been caused to the Rev. Father concerned.

Stabbing Affray in Railway.

THREE SINHALESE INJURED.

CULPRIT ARRESTED IN POLICE STATION.

A serious stabbing affray took place on Tuesday night near the Jaffa Railway Station, soon after the up day train from Colombo left the station. Three persons, two men and a woman were the victims at this affray. All the three are in the Jaffa Civil Hospital. The condition of one of them is said to be critical.

The sudden provocation for this bloody act is said to be the wreaking of vengeance of a long-standing grudge. It appears that the Assailant, Silva a Police-man in the Railway and his family have been continuously molested and ridiculed by the assailed, Perera, another Police-man, John, a pointsman and his wife. On the day in question a quarrel arose between the two sons of Silva and Perera. This quarrel turned out to be an altercation between the mothers of the two boys. Silva and Perera who came to know of this altercation, intervened in the matter. Harsh words were exchanged. Silva who was armed with a clasp knife is said to have plunged it into the neck of Perera. Hearing the cries of Perera, John rushed to the scene and he was also said to have been stabbed in three places. The wife of John who went to her husband's rescue was herself said to have been stabbed.

Soon after the bloody act the culprit hurried to the Jaffa Police Station and complained that his fellow man in the Railway was molesting him and trying to do him bodily harm. In the meantime the Railway authorities who were informed of the incident communicated to the Police, who had the culprit arrested. The injured were removed to the Police Station and thence to the Hospital where the Police Magistrate of Jaffa is said to have recorded the statement of Perera, whose condition is believed to be critical. The Police are making inquiries. The case will be taken up by the Police Magistrate today (Thursday).

Continued.

FIRST SQUADRON EN ROUTE TO CHINA.-H. M. S. "Frobisher," the Flagship of the 1st Light Cruiser Squadron, and three others of the squadron, the "Darse," "Dragon" and "Delhi," which are on their way to Shanghai in connection with the Chinese situation, arrived in Colombo on the 28th ultimo from Malta.

RAILWAY STATION SAFE BROKE OPEN.-It is understood that a burglary has taken place at Moolai railway station, 16 miles from Pattalam, Rs. 3,800 being removed from the iron safe, which has been broken open. The Station Master has his suspicion as to the perpetrators. The Chilaw Police are investigating.

VOLUNTARY CONVERSION OF A CHRISTIAN FAMILY.-Mr. K. Sithamparapillai a first class (Tamil) certificated teacher of the Kattiyakkadu Mission School with his family, wife, a daughter and three sons, having expressed willingness to acknowledge the Hindu faith, were initiated by Brahma Sri Sabaratna Kurukal on the 31st ultimo. Mr. Sithamparapillai is now attached to the Hindu School at Copey North under the management of the Hindu Board of Education.

BAR EXAMINATION RESULTS.-At a Bar Examination of students of the Inns of Court, held in England in December the following are among the successful candidates:- Roman Law (Class III) Messrs J. N. Arumugam and G. Wignaraja Constitutional Law (English and Colonial) Legal History and Criminal Law and Procedure (Class III) Mr. M. N. Gurusami Roman Dutch Law (Class II) Mr. J. N. Arumugam (Class III) Mr. G. Wignaraja Final Examination (Class II) Mr. G. G. Poanampalam.

ANOTHER BIG FIRE IN JAPAN.-It is reported that six hundred houses, police and railway stations, banks and offices were destroyed by fire at Kobayashi, adjoining Miyagi City in Japan but there were no casualties.

Catholic Intrusion at Moolai.

NALAVAHS ON WAR PATH.

A PUBLIC PROTEST MEETING.

A well-attended and representative public meeting of the residents of Moolai, Tholpura, Chulapuram, Vaddukkoddai, Araly, Mathagal, Kuddaikadu and adjoining villages, was held at Moolai, as briefly stated in our last issue, on Saturday the 29th ultimo at 5 p. m. in the Sri Muruga Moorthy Kovil Kuppura Vasa.

The main object of the meeting was to consider what steps should be taken with regard to the Nalavaahs of Moolai, who have now returned to the village after embracing the Catholic Faith. It would be remembered, recently way laid and assaulted a Vellalab man named Krishnar on the Vaddukkoddai-Moolai Road.

These Nalavaahs who is said to have sought the aid of Father Gnanaprasagar to help them in the prosecution of their cases refused some time back to return to their village when they were requested to do so by the Police Magistrate of Mallakam, the leading residents of Moolai undertaking to protect their person and property.

Father Gnanaprasagar whose activities in this direction are well-known in Jaffa have exploited the situation for proselytising purposes.

Now the Nalavaahs are returning to their villages and are putting up a church in one of their lands backed by Father Gnanaprasagar.

Public feeling in many of the Villages of Waligamam West is greatly incensed at the Catholic intrusion in these law-abiding and peaceful villages.

PEACEFUL CASTE RELATIONSHIPS INTERFERED WITH.

PRESSED WITH.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. S. Sivapathasundaram, B. A., Principal, Victoria College, Chulapuram, Mr. C. M. Chellappa, Manager, Victoria College was elected Chairman of the meeting. Mr. C. Chandiah, Teacher, Hindu English Institute, Vaddukkoddai, was elected Secretary. Proceedings were conducted in Tamil and the meeting commenced with the singing of Thevaram.

The Chairman after stating briefly the object of the meeting traced the ancient history of the Tamils. He said that the Tamils when they came into Ceylon had their own system of division of labour which some people call caste. The Vellalab man was the chief person in the country as on him depended its prosperity. The other castemen helped him and he in turn was a help to them. This kind of mutual help has been in vogue from ancient times. Sometimes breaches in this mutual help occurred. But they were all remedied and good feelings were restored among the various castes by the intervention of the village leaders. On this occasion the intervention of the foreigner had only made the relationship between the Vellalabs and the Nalavaahs wider and the settlement between them seems unlikely. In the present incident that occurred at Moolai the fault mostly lies with the Nalavaahs who had committed an unprovoked assault on a Vellalab man. In this instance the Catholic priest, Father Gnanaprasagar has availed himself of the opportunity. He has converted these Nalavaahs to the Catholic faith, brought them back to their village and built a church for them to worship in a plot of land which belonged to them. Besides this plot of land the Nalavaahs are not possessed of any other land except one or two bichams. Now how are these Nalavaahs going to live? Hitherto they had been living in the lands of the Vellalabs. They had left these lands and gone away. By the flight of these Nalavaahs, the Hindus have lost some from their own fold. They have now come back having accepted an alien faith. Hitherto there was no trouble in these law-abiding villages. The Nalavaahs having returned might create fresh troubles. The Government should be informed of this at an early opportunity. These Nalavaahs could be re-admitted, in his opinion, to their former position if they would remain Hindus as in times of old and it must be the endeavour of every Hindu to bring them back to the Hindu fold.

NON-VIOLENCE AND PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

The chief speaker was Mr. Chandiah, Teacher, H. E. Institute. During the course of a lengthy speech he said that the action of these Nalavaahs had no precedent, not even in Moolai and the adjoining villages, but also in the whole of Jaffa, nay even in the whole Hindu country. The incident that happened about two months back would be fresh in their minds. Though it was a cowardly assault yet there was no bloodshed. The several cases arising from the incident, that were instituted by the Vellalabs, Nalavaahs and the Headmen were all dismissed owing to want of evidence. There was the divine secret. Had these cases turned out effective the country would have increased. By their present action the Nalavaahs were determined to create trouble in this village. By building a Catholic Church in the heart of the Hindu village of Moolai, the Nalavaahs had challenged the Hindu public of not only Moolai but also those of the adjoining villages.

Continued up.

False Charge of Theft Fails.

SISTER VERSUS BROTHER.

Before the Additional Police Magistrate of Jaffna, Mr. D. C. R. Gnanawardena, a woman named Maripathi, of Karaiar, charged her brother, Athanapillai, with having committed theft of cash Rs. 50 and her gold necklace valued at Rs. 75.

The story for the prosecution was that the accused who wanted to go out of the house on some business got from the complainant the key of her box saying that he wanted to take his shawl which was inside the box. The accused did not return for some days. When complainant opened the box she found that Rs. 50 cash and her "adiah" missing. A boy named Santhanam told her that he saw the accused removing the cash and the "adiah" on the night in question.

Besides the boy, Santhanam, another witness, named Pariparaam, said that the accused brought and left with him cash Rs. 40 saying that he was going to attend a drama and that he would call for the articles later. Accordingly he came in the morning and removed the articles.

The defence was that the accused had run away with a girl and the complainant and her people did not approve of the conduct of the accused and instituted this false action with a view to get at the accused.

After trial the accused was acquitted as the charge of theft was found to be false. The complainant was called upon by the Magistrate to show cause why she should not be punished for bringing a false case against the accused.

The complainant had no cause to show and begged for pardon.

The Magistrate ordered her to pay Rs. 5 as costs and Rs. 10 as compensation to the accused.

Payment to Councillors.

MOTION PASSED ULTIMATELY.

MR. JAYATILAKA'S CONVINCING CONTRIBUTION.

The following is the speech of the Hon. Mr. D. B. Jayatilaka on the occasion of the debate on the payment of committed allowance etc. to the Unofficial members of the Legislative Council which was discussed and passed on last Thursday:—

AN AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Mr. D. B. Jayatilaka held definite views on the subject and proposed an amendment embodying his views, in the hope that it might be possible perhaps to reconcile to some extent the sharp difference of opinion, that had manifested in the course of the debate. The amendment was as follows:—

(1) That in the opinion of this Council the present method of paying batta and travelling allowance to Unofficial members should continue, with the modification that the restriction of travelling by motor car for distances of over fifty miles, when travelling by railway is possible, should be removed.

(2) That an allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem inclusive of person's salary to be paid to each Unofficial member to meet clerical and other expenses that may be incurred in the performance of his duties.

The Vice President: You want to substitute that for the present motion?

Mr. Jayatilaka: Yes. If the hon. members compare the two parts of the amendment with the provisions of the original motion.

The Hon. Mr. F. A. Obeyesekere rose to a point of order as to whether it was an amendment or a new motion altogether.

The Vice President: I rule that the amendment is in order.

Mr. Jayatilaka: May I proceed?

The Vice President: Yes, certainly.

Mr. Jayatilaka said that if they compared the two parts of the amendment with the provisions of the original motion passed before the house by the Acting Colonial Secretary, that he proposed to substitute for the parts A. B. C. D. that method of payment now obtaining should continue in force with a modification to which he would refer presently. He had carefully considered the matter and had carefully listened to the speeches that were delivered in the course of the debate. He was not convinced that there was any reason whatsoever, any good and sufficient reason to change the method of payment of batta, and travelling allowance that had been in existence for so many years. To proceed to the second part, he really thought that not only members of the house but all reasonable people and all fair minded people outside the house must admit that an enormous amount of work had been brought upon members of the Council. Not only work, but they were obliged to incur all sorts of expenditure which could not be recovered by the batta and travelling allowance for the performance of their duties. It was therefore, right that their expenses which could fairly be described as out of pocket expenses should be reimbursed to the members.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR OUT OF POCKET EXPENSES.

These expenses might vary. It might be that some spent about Rs. 250 others might spend less, but in that matter he thought it was not only prudent on their part but it would be in conformity with their position that they fix upon a figure which might in some way be much lower than the actual expenses incurred. They should try to adhere as closely as possible to the principle namely—reimbursement of out of pocket expenses. That was why he ventured to add the second part to his amendment and suggest a figure lower than Rs. 250. He thought the whole country when the true facts were understood, would support it. He did not think any constituency would be so meanly ungenerous as to inflict financial loss upon their representatives. If the Council adopted the amendment and if it were accepted by Government he had no doubt the country would approve of it. There was no departure from the principle of payment, namely paying out of pocket expenses apart from travelling and batta allowances which members had always been entitled to for the last so many years to the time of the Council for many years previously, when members were paid batta, additional allowances and also an allowance of Rs. 20 as person's salary. In the old days of affairs members drove in state in the equipages to the Council Chamber with peons decorated with badges and sitting in front of members. Members' peons were not necessary now. That practice had been discontinued. Of course if his amendment were accepted there was nothing to preclude any member indulging in the luxury of peon riding in front in his motor car. What he wished to emphasize was that it was absolutely necessary that there should be some clerical assistance secured for each member for the performance of his duties. In fact that was how the question arose and the necessity was realized for providing clerical assistance to members. He wished to relate his personal experience. In dealing with his correspondence he had to spend an hour or two every day. Letters came from not only his constituents, but from all parts of the Island, some dealing with important questions others trivial matters. However trivial or important the matter might be courtesy demanded at least that a reply should be sent in every case. The letters were varied in character.

TRACING AN EMBROIDER.

On the other day he got a letter from a certain woman who complained that her daughter had eloped (laughter), and would be kind enough to find where he had gone to. Would he help to trace her (laughter). It was not very rarely that he had received letters from litigants asking him to get the Council to interfere and reverse the judgment of the Supreme Court (laughter). It was only the day before that he received a letter from one of his constituents informing him that after twenty-eight years service he had received a gratuity. Was the amount paid correct, would he inquire into the matter (laughter). It was utterly impossible for a man however willing he might be, to attend to all the correspondence unaided without sacrificing much time and much labour which he could devote to better purposes and more useful work even as a member of Council. Not only

that he had to give interviews to individual members of his constituency who had grievances. Heads of Departments had to be seen and enquiries instituted to obtain redress.

STUDY OF VARIOUS PROBLEMS.

There was another aspect of the question namely the study of various questions that came before the Council and various important problems. They had to write through various reports and documents in detail and something more than clerical assistance was necessary. Every member would be able to perform his duty more efficiently if he could get secretarial assistance. All these matters required consideration and for that purpose the expenses incurred in the performance of his duties must be reimbursed to a member and he submitted that a very small allowance of Rs. 150 would not be grudged by the people of the country. They were the remarks he had to offer in moving his amendment. It had been urged that the matter should be left to be decided at the next general election. He sincerely hoped that they would not. He considered it would be disastrous to make payment of allowances to members, a thing that had existed, he did not know for how long, should be one of the issues or the main issues at the next general election. If that was done it would easily have one result.

SO CALLED GRATUITOUS SERVICE.

There were people outside talking about gratuitous services. Some of them are the very people who while in that Council had drawn allowances. They had suggested that they were prepared to come for the next election to render services free to the country without even drawing their batta and travelling expenses. He did not think these people even understood the meaning of gratuitous service when they talked about it. If they did, he could not vouch for their sincerity. If at the next election men of that type came forward prepared to work for nothing and this question became the main consideration to place before the constituents—much had been said about the danger of introducing upon the political stage that dangerous person known as the professional politician or as the Attorney General the "carpet beggar". They would get not the wealthy people—the possessors of wealth being no degradation—but the "money beggars". They would get a class of people whose wealth was used to further their purposes and indulge in a life of luxuries and ease, but emerge from that life only when general election approached. That was the sort of men they had to keep away for they would be a serious danger to the political progress of this country.

VALUE OF PUBLIC MEETINGS.

With regard to the public meetings held, particularly that held in Colombo, he did not think that anyone knew the origin of that meeting and how it was brought about. Who would for a moment consider that as an expression of public opinion of even the people of Colombo. The only thing about it was that it was preceded over by a member of the Executive Council. As regards that gentleman for whom he had great admiration as a man of brilliant parts, he might describe him without offence as one who really thought that he was a Sir Oracle and that a scheme which did not originate from him was worth anything. As regards the speakers they were disappointed, unsatisfied candidates whom the Chairman got around him. They never discussed the merits of the question. The meeting was convened not to discuss the question in all its bearings and come to a round conclusion but to oppose the proposed scheme. That was a great mistake. Perhaps it was done advisedly (laughter). The organizers of the meeting were afraid to invite people to discuss the question openly. The speakers too discussed the demerits of the members who prevented them from occupying seats in Council which they hoped to adorn. (laughter). That meeting was of no great value. On the other hand there was the meeting of the National Congress where the question was discussed with a great deal of vehemence. He was present himself but took no part in the discussion but listened. That meeting was a representative one not only of English speaking people but representatives of village associations. They rejected the motion against payment by a large majority. That was the opinion expressed at a meeting which was representative of many parts of the Island representing various political associations gathered together to discuss the question.

RECONCILIATION OF DIFFERENT VIEWS.

In conclusion he earnestly asked the Hon. members to consider the amendment as a means perhaps by reconciling different opinions what had manifested themselves and also to consider the new arguments which he had put forward perhaps not so very strongly but very earnestly. He could assure them that as regards the first part of the resolution namely the consolidated allowance to be paid for travelling and batta, was reasonable and the second part fixed the figure which represented the expenditure incurred by a member in the performance of his duties, was but an adherence to the principle of reimbursing out of pocket expenses.

DEMOS NOT ALWAYS IDENTICAL WITH DIVES.

The Hon. Mr. E. W. Perera rose to second the amendment when

The Vice President said: I understand that the amendment is to take the place of the first part of the original motion.

Mr. Jayatilaka with the permission of the House wished to repeat an omission. There is in this amendment reference to a modification of the rule regarding mileage.

The Vice President: Yes.

Mr. Jayatilaka: I have included that without hesitation because I find that there is a certain rule about travelling.

The Vice President: About motor car?

Mr. Jayatilaka replied in the affirmative and added that he understood that it worked great hardship on a few members. The rule was that within fifty miles a member could travel by motor car and charge mileage. Above fifty miles if railway service was available he must travel by train. In every case a member was allowed to track his car to be brought to Colombo. He understood that his Hon. friend the member for Kandy had a car that lived just three miles beyond the fifty mile limit and was precluded from travelling by car to Colombo, which means that he had to cut his arrangements to the railway time table. If that restriction were removed it would act uniformly fair to all members. He did not think any member was irrational to start on a joy ride of two hundred miles to attend Council and charge mileage.

Noted Hindu Hours and Days.

DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 1927.
(FROM THE 15TH DAY OF THAI TO THE 17TH DAY OF MASI OF ADHYA)
Kaliyugam 5028.

KALAI KALAM.			
Monday	7 30	to 9 00	a. m.
Tuesday	9 00	" 10 30	"
Wednesday	10 30	" 12 00	noon.
Thursday	12 00	" 1 30	p. m.
Friday	1 30	" 3 00	"
Saturday	3 00	" 4 30	"
Sunday	4 30	" 6 00	"

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

February	
New Moon	2
Maha Sankranti	8
Tiruchendur, Travettiyur, Kerudavil Sri Subramaniam Kovil Festivals commence	8
Karthikai	9
Addani	9
Navami	10
Kannappa Nayanar Guru Pooja	11
Mathappirappu	12
Prathosam	14
Full Moon	16
Masi Maham	17
Meenayagam	19
Tiru Valuvanayanar Guru Pooja	"
Rameswaram, Tirukulan Festivals commence	22
Addani	24/25
Navami	25/26
Vannal Valdeswarar Festival commences	28

INDIAN & FOREIGN.

AMERICA'S NEW FAR EAST POLICY.—The long awaited statement of policy in regard to China was issued by Mr. F. G. Kellogg on Jan. 27. It substantially declares that the United States is ready to negotiate new treaties with China, so long as it is necessary, independently of the other Powers, but cannot abrogate the existing Treaties until new Treaties have been signed and ratified. The Senate is meanwhile holding the usual forces available in Chinese waters to protect American life and property or should the Chinese authorities fail to accord protection.

ANTI FOREIGN RIOTERS EXCLUDED.—General Hoyteghin, who is the Kuomintang Commander in Chief, at Fokien, is said to have arrested 200 alleged anti foreign rioters connected with the recent disturbances there, and executed ten.

AUSTRALIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.—The Acting Prime Minister of Australia, Dr. Earle Page, stated, after a special meeting of the Cabinet, that no request for assistance in China had been received from Great Britain.

EAST KENT BATTALION FOR INDIA.—It is officially announced that the 2nd Battalion of East Surreys will arrive at Gibraltar from Jersey early in February to relieve the 1st Battalion of East Kent, who are proceeding to India in the course of ordinary relief.

LATIN ALPHABET FOR TURKEY.—The Turkish Minister for Education is said to be visiting Rome in connection with the question of adopting the Latin alphabet for the Turkish language in Turkish schools. Certain specialists in Oriental languages residing in Rome have been asked to collaborate in the rather difficult task of revolutionizing the written characters of the Turkish language, and not only preparing text books, but transcribing the existing literature. Kemal Pasha is anxious to see the revolution carried through as rapidly as possible.

F. M. S. PLANTER'S TRAGIC DEATH.—The death occurred at the General Hospital, Singapore, on Friday last, under peculiarly tragic circumstances, of Mr. Herbert Huleatt James, Manager of Mount Oryll and Nibsdale Rubber Estates, Mersing. The deceased was admitted with fever, and during a sudden bout of delirium he jumped out of bed, knocked down the Indian attendant in his room, and leapt over the verandah outside before anyone could stop him. He fell two stories and sustained fatal injuries. His death will be mourned by the planting community throughout the country. Mr. James, who was 30 years of age, was the only son of Col. Herbert James, C.B., of the Manchester Regiment. —Straits Times, 17-1-27.

FIVE YEARS FOR A PARISIAN MURDERER.—A typical Montmartre crime of passion was described in a Paris Court when a rich mid-aged Spinald—Isidro Ramo—was charged with having murdered a girl named Lillette in a restaurant where they were dining. Ramo told the film to look out of a window, drew a revolver and fired several shots, killing her instantly. Ramo told the Court that Lillette's frivolous nature made him wildly jealous. He expressed deep regret and said he was made at the time. The jury found Ramo guilty in extenuating circumstances and he was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

PUNJABI TROOPS REACH HONG KONG.—The second contingent of Punjabis from Hong Kong, numbering 250, has arrived at Shanghai January 1, 29. They disembarked at noon and marched straight to the race-course without incident.

SMALL FOX IN ENGLAND AND WALES.—Five hundred and fifty eight cases of small-pox were reported in England and Wales last week, of which over half occurred in Durham. This total compares with 675 for the previous week. No deaths have been reported.

Proctors Judiciary Exclusion.

At last Thursday's meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. C. W. W. Kinnasara asked:—

In the appointment of members of the bar to judicial posts in the Island, has the Government decided to follow a policy of excluding proctors from such appointments and restricting them to advocates? If so, what is the reason for such decision?

The Attorney-General replied:—

There is no rule or settled policy excluding proctors from judicial posts, except in the case of Judges of the Supreme Court and the more important District Judgeships. But the superior legal training which an advocate receives is an important factor in his favour.

In view of the number of competent advocates available, it is not likely that any proctor will be selected for a permanent judicial post in the near future.

Continued.

Now there was no use of fighting against their action. Under the benign British rule freedom of religious worship was allowed to every man. In the words of a Supreme Court Judge, every man has a right to blow his nose in the public road. Let us now not go to fight with the Nalavahs. Let them do anything according to their wish—anything that was legal and right. Let us adopt Mahatma Gandhi's principle of non violence and passive resistance. Let them have no dealings with the Nalavahs who have embraced an alien faith for only a temporary gain.

ENTIRE BOYCOTTING OF THE NALAVAH.

Messrs. K. Vathibetgam and Sivaramboe spoke next. Their speeches were also in the same tone as the previous speaker. They exhorted the audience not only to adopt the principle of non violence and passive resistance, but also have nothing to do with the Nalavahs so that they would soon realise their mistake they have committed by embracing an alien faith.

After the Chairman's remarks the following resolutions were put to the house and were unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE MEETING.

1. That in the opinion of this public meeting the Hindu Nalavahs who deserted the village of Moolai in consequence of a criminal offence have now returned to the said village as Roman Catholics with the object of creating further troubles being backed by certain Roman Catholic Fathers of Jaffna, and that representation should be made to Government regarding the state of affairs at Moolai so that steps may be taken to ensure peace in the village.

2. That as these Nalavahs, who in spite of the conciliatory advice of the Police Magistrate of Mulligam and the leading residents of Moolai and other adjoining villages declined to return to Moolai peacefully, have now come and assumed a militant attitude, the residents of the village should have no dealings whatever with them.

3. That the residents should strictly observe non violence (Ahimsa).

4. That a committee consisting of the President, Secretary and 51 leading gentlemen from the villages of Velligamam West be appointed to give effect to the foregoing resolutions with power to add to their number.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the audience the meeting terminated at 7 p. m. with the singing of Thavaram.

A Secondary School Troop.

BY A SCHOOL-MASTER.

During my six years' experience as Scoutmaster of a Day Secondary School Troop, I have met schoolmasters who do not doubt the value of Scouting but are full of doubts about their ability to run school troops successfully. They usually argue in one of two ways, either that they are "too old" or that they are not "practical enough."

I am certainly middle aged, and no one could be less of a "handyman" than myself. Every term I am humbled in my own esteem by seeing recruits of tender years quickly learning their Knots, Morse Code and Ambulance, and passing me in the race towards Scouting proficiency. And yet I am Scoutmaster of a Troop which, in a district where many keen troops exist, holds the District Championship, and which has been described by a Commissioner as the most efficient Troop in a wide area with a population of a million.

IDEALS OF SCOUTING.

It may sound a paradox but it is a fact that my Troop would not be as efficient as it is if I were a more capable Scoutmaster. Knowing myself I know that if I were an expert at knot tying, bandaging and signalling, should run my Troop as a schoolmaster, conscientiously moulding it according to my ideals of what a Scout Troop should be. But the special feature of my Troop is that the Scouts run themselves, and if the Troop is successful it is because they have made it so.

Most secondary schools nowadays are animated by a fine spirit of corporate activity. Many, in order to arouse keenness in games, are conducted on the House System, points being scored for different kinds of sports, and I regard it as essential that in such schools Scouting, where it exists, should be recognised in competitions. Many boys who do not distinguish themselves in the regular games will gladly serve their houses as Scouts, and I have known not a few who, but for Scouting, would have quite missed that development of character and self respect which follow on success in pursuits recognised as laudable in the little school community.

Proud though I am of the smoothness with which my Troop now runs, it must not be thought that I have not had much to learn from experience. One lesson learnt is that each boy must understand that he is free to leave the Troop at any time, without having to face my disapproval, and every member of my Troop knows that I shall not be annoyed even if he comes to me and says that he does not find enough in Scouting to interest him. Moreover, a boy is encouraged to drop for a time when there is pressure of examinations. This may seem a dangerous policy, but in practice it means that Scouts rarely leave, and boys who have resigned for a period come back later. I enforce only one general rule, that a Scout must attend the weekly evening meeting unless he can give a reason for absence (and I allow a wide latitude to these reasons).

Another arrangement which I have found it wise to make is that House matches in cricket and football, and even practice games should claim precedence over any Scouting engagement. The result is that no boy who likes to play is deterred from entering the Troop; and this is of immense advantage because no opening is left for the sneer that Scouts are "no good at games."

DUTIES OF A SCOUTMASTER

My first duty as a Scoutmaster is to look at the game of Scouting from the boy's point of view and he is indeed a poor schoolmaster who cannot do this; my second is to help the boy to play this game by organising it for him. I give much attention to arranging classes and competitions, providing a good Scout library, planning "exercises," and generally keeping my finger on the pulse of the machine. I choose my ten Patrol Leaders with the greatest care, because on them I mainly rely to instruct the rest. Each Patrol Leader may teach anything he wishes, if he is following a definite scheme and keeps a log book. Having no clear conviction about what he ought to teach I am fortunately reminded in this respect, and readily prove that it is wisest to leave him a free choice.

My evening meeting during term last an hour and three quarters. For forty minutes the Patrol Leaders take charge in different rooms; after this we meet for ten minutes if I have to make announcements or speak of the Saturday afternoon game (from which a Scout may absent himself without giving me a reason); there follows another period of forty minutes when classes are held for all kinds of tests, according to the demand. Here I have valuable help from a colleague, from Old Boys who, after leaving the troop and school, have formed a Rover Troop and from King's Scouts in the Troop. My three Assistant Scoutmasters and all Old Boys, and one of them spends this second part of the meeting in passing Scouts for tenderfoot and second-class tests, a uniform standard of examination being thus attained. This part of the meeting over, we assemble for a third time for a short sing song or game. The Troop is then dismissed, but the Patrol Leaders remain another half hour for a Court of Honour, or a Study Circle conducted by an Assistant Scoutmaster. If I wish, I can spend at least an hour and a half un-interrupted in the Staff Room while over sixty Scouts are busily engaged about School building.

The work is well worth doing. I see in my Troop boys who are happy in a mode of self-expression congenial to them; boys developing qualities of leadership and resource; Old Boys carrying out their motto of "Service" by assisting troops less fortunately placed than ourselves. The last development pleases me most of all, as I have come to think that it is the chief argument in favour of introducing Scouting into a Secondary school that the boys grow up with an ideal of social service. —"The Scoutmaster."

The Spinning Wheel.

If you want National Regeneration, if you want to have National Education, if you want to identify yourself with the masses if you want to utilise your odd moments, then you cannot but take to the simple thing, "Spinning Wheel."

M K G

SHORTHAND

(in three months)

RAPID POSTAL TUITION!

Shorthand is useful to all who know English. Though it is more useful to Typists and Reporters, others also will get many occasions when they will find a knowledge of the subject to be of immense benefit. To the average clerk, a fair speed in it will mean promotion.

You can study from where you are and in your spare hours.

We do everything by post and we have successfully coached students in every part of the Island. Write for particulars. It costs you nothing.

THE CENTRAL ACCOUNTANCY.

(POSTAL TUITION DEPT.)

VICTORIA BUILDINGS,

First Cross Street,

COLOMBO

H 53

Malayan Charity League.

EFFORTS OF NORTH CEYLON.

CASH PRIZES IN JAFFNA FARM SCHOOL

The Annual General Meeting of the above League was held on Sunday the 26th December, 1926 in the Ceylon Association Hall, Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S. The meeting was presided by the second anniversary. The weather was perhaps the wettest that had been experienced in the country for many years. There had been heavy rain for three or four days previous, the town had been flooded by the overflow of the Kinta River and communication had been temporarily cut off. Another flood was threatening on Sunday itself, but in spite of all that, there was a fairly good attendance.

WHY RIDICULE TIME OLD CUSTOMS?

After dinner was served to the members and guests in regular Tamil fashion, a discussion was held, the subjects discussed being—(1) Jaffna and her needs, (2) The Ceylon Tamils in Malaya and their needs, (3) The neglected Products and Industries of Jaffna. In the absence of Mr. V. Gnanarajam, the President, Mr. S. Rajaratnam, the Vice President occupied the chair. The chief speakers were Mr. P. E. Navarathnam, Teacher, Mr. A. Mylvaganam of the Clerical Service, Mr. O. Thambiah, Postmaster, Mr. A. Rajah of the Medical Dept. and Mr. Kalathaiyalva of the Postal Dept. The first speaker divided the needs of Jaffna into three groups, namely, simplicity of life, an incentive for agriculture and a reform in the present form of education. Messrs. Mylvaganam and Thambiah supported him and Mr. Kalathaiyalva in addition said that people should spread out and live in less congested areas instead of dividing and subdividing the same piece of land in the town or village and thus inflating the price of land. Mr. Rajah supporting all that was said, appealed to all the Ceylon Tamils in Malaya to have confidence in, and support the movement of the League so that an amount of money sufficient for the undertaking of some useful work might be soon realised. All the speakers most strongly condemned the tendency there is in Jaffna to ridicule old native life which was not only economical but also healthy and rational.

CULTIVATION OF INDIGENOUS PRODUCTS.

In the second matter it was generally agreed that our men should turn their attention to independent business rather than to billets on monthly salaries, and we should gain by coming in contact with the other races in Malaya, and following some of their profitable examples. On the third subject, the opinion of the speakers and that of the meeting was that in some respects at least domestic life should be put back two or three decades, and that people should save the products of the paddy palm from waste and should grow such articles as yams, tapioca and small grains in such large quantities that these products would supplement the rice grown in the district so that there might be no need to depend on imported food of any kind. The cottage industry of basket-making should be developed so that it may be made a marketable article in Malaya and such other countries. The Chairman expressed his pleasure at the fact that the speakers seemed to fully understand the objects of the League, and very earnestly appealed to all present to join the League and become regular subscribers in order to assist the development of agriculture and industry among our people both in Jaffna and Malaya.

At the conclusion of the conference tea was served and after that the annual general meeting was held. The minutes of the previous general meeting were read and confirmed. The report and the balance sheet were next dealt with and were adopted. The latter showed a credit balance of \$255.65 (dollars two hundred and fifty five and cents fifty-five). The revised rules were next adopted, and a resolution to remove the headquarters of the League from Taiping to Ipoh, the latter being a more central place was approved.

GENERAL ELECTION FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The election of office bearers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President: Mr. S. Rajaratnam; Vice President: Mr. P. E. Navarathnam; Hon. Secretary: Mr. A. V. Ponniah; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. S. Thillaiammal; Members of Committee: Messrs. B. Kandiah, N. K. Valluvaran, A. Rajah, C. Thambiah, J. P. Aiyathurai, Y. gopillay, and K. Annamgum. The Hon. Auditors elected were Messrs. M. Nagarathnam and T. Chiniah. The Chairman announced that he would bring before the Committee the proposals to offer three cash prizes to students in the Jaffna Farm School, ordering of a large quantity of Jaffna made baskets, mats, and fans for introduction into Malaya, an attempt to make an experiment as to whether or not the paddy fruit juice could be preserved into jam, and the advisability of appointing a committee of visitors to the chief farming centres in order to obtain recommendations for prizes to the most enthusiastic farmers. —Ipoh Cor.

EASY TERMS!

NOTICE.

Correspondences relative to Advertisements and Subscriptions should be addressed to the Manager and not to the Editor.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager. Money Orders and Postal Orders should be made payable at the Vannarponne Post Office.

Letters, Newspapers and Books for Review intended for the Tamil Editor of the "Hindu Organ" should be addressed to the Editor "Ithuv Sathanam".

MANAGER.

NOTICE.

DRAFTS on Colombo Banks can be cashed in my office either at Grand Bazaar, Jaffna or at Tondamanar at any day between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m.

S. VEERAGATHIPILLAI.

H. 50

Ceylon University College.

OPEN ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION, 1927.

Applications to appear for this examination which begins on April 1, 1927, must reach the Principal not later than March 8, 1927.

Applications from candidates who appeared for the Cambridge Senior Examination in December 1926, with a view to securing exemption from the London Matriculation Examination will be accepted provisionally.

Copies of the regulations and syllabuses of the examination may be obtained on application to the Registrar, University College.

Colombo,
26th January, 1927,
G. 721.

R. MARRS,
Principal,
University College.

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. 43.

S. VEERAGATHIPILLAI

Kashmir Fruits and Nuts.

11 lbs. fresh thin-skin Walnuts, desert Apples or Hazelnuts, Rs. 5.8. 11 lbs. fresh thin-skin Almonds, stoneless, sweet Apples, Figs, Raisins, or Currants, Rs. 13. 5½ lbs. tin Pure Honey, Rs. 8, use Saffron per tin, Rs. 8. Postage included.

DAR BROS., SRINAGAR, KASHMIR.

Q 77.

Just A Minute!

Would Twenty to Thirty Dollars A Week Satisfy You?

\$ 20 TO \$ 30 WEEKLY for persons seeking spare time Employment.

Apply with Sh. 4/- Postal Order to:

S. S. Velu,

KUALA PILAH.

Q 79.

F. M. S.

FOR TAMIL HOUSEHOLDS

ESPECIALLY IN CEYLON & MALAYA

TO SAVE TIME, LABOUR AND WASTE

Finest Chilli and Specially mixed and Coriander Powder, ground soft from purest products.

Ready for immediate use by dissolving the required quantity—no grinding
1½ packet 11as.

Finest Bath Specially ground soft from Powder. the purest soap (soap nut)
Ready for instant use. 1½ packet 7as.

Postage extra. 5as. per lb. Ceylon and Rs. 1-4, per 3½ lbs. for Malaya. Cash with Order. Larger quantities packed to order.

EASTERN HOME STORES

4, ELDAMS RD. CATERPILLAR P. O. MADRAS,
Q. 76

Printed and published by M. Sabaratnasinghe for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Jaffna Saira Paripalana Sabha, at their Press, the Saira Prakasa Press, Vannarponne.