

THE MORNING STAR.

Vol. 57.

Jaffna, Thursday 18th of Feb., 1897.

No. 4.

RIGHTEOUSNESS EXALTETH A NATION BUT SIN IS A REPROACH TO ANY PEOPLE.

THE CEYLON STEAMSHIP Co. Ltd.
The Company's Steamer "Lady Gordon" is appointed to sail from Jaffna for Colombo on the following date.
Via Pamban 26th February.
The Steamer "Lady Havelock" is appointed to sail from Jaffna for Colombo on the following dates.
Via Point Pedro 10th. March

The S. S. Lady Havelock which is appointed to sail from Colombo south-about on the 10th February with the Supreme Court party will sail for Colombo via Pamban after the close of the Supreme Court Sessions here.

W. MATHER & SON.
Agents.

THE JAFFNA COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.

OFFICE BANK HALL, SEA STREET, JAFFNA.
The company opens current accounts with sums of not less than Rs 100 and allows interest at 2% per annum on minimum monthly balances of Rs. 500, and upwards.
Fixed deposits received on the following terms:-
For 12 months interest at 6% per annum allowed
" 6 " " 3 " "
" 3 " " 3 " "

Approved bills discounted. Money advanced on pledges.

Remit tances made to and from Colombo, Colombo Bankers, National Bank of India Ltd. Cheques and foreign drafts and bills of exchange on the Colombo Banks cashed.

Inland and foreign goods imported on Commission.

Office hours from 10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
W. MATHER,
Managing Director.

FOR SALE.

GENTLEMEN'S LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
BOOTS AND SHOES
also Harness, Curry Combs, Brushes, Knee Caps, Driving whips, Spare reins, Bits, Horse cloths, Dubbing, Elemen's embrocation, &c.

WATERBURY WATCHES

The "Trump" Gentleman's size Rs. 8 00
Ladies' size " 12 00

ALL AT COLOMBO PRICES

at the Store department of
The Jaffna Commercial Corporation Ltd.

FOR SALE.

BRILLIANTS!! BRILLIANTS!!

Calicut Tiles—first quality.

Calicut Flooring bricks.

Wm. Mather & Son.

MARRIAGE

On the 8th February at Oodoville church by the Rev. S. Eliatamby, Mr. S. A. Paul Pillai, B. A., Vice-Principal, English High School, Point Pedro, to Miss Lucy Vallupillai of the Oodoville Female Boarding School.

DEATH.

On the 7th Feb. at Alway, Point Pedro, Susan, wife of Mr. A. M. Kanthiah.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary No. 819

Jurisdiction.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Chivakampillai wife of Vyrannatto Chupramaniam of Neervally Deceased Vyrannatto Chupramaniam of Neervally Petitioner

1. Visuvanathan Kanthapillai & wife Respondents.
2. Poothathipillai of Neervally Respondents.
In the Matter of the Petition of Vyrannatto Chupramaniam of Neervally praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased Chivakampillai wife of Vyrannatto Chupramaniam of Neervally coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the 19th day of January 1897 in the presence of Mr. Tambiah S. Cooke Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 19th day of January 1897 having been read it is declared that the Petitioner is the husband and next of kin

of the said intestate and as such is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 26th day of February 1897 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
Signed this 19th day of January 1897. H. H. CAMERON District Judge

FISCAL SALE.

Fiscal's Office
Batticaloa 21st January 1897.

No. 1190.
In the District Court of Batticaloa.
V. V. Vimalampy Mudaliyar Plaintiff

Mrs. Haragadas Sumanade Defendant.
Notice is given that on Saturday, the 27th February 1897 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold by Public Auction at the spot the following property of the defendant specially mortgaged and hypothecated in and by bond No. 3 dated 6th January 1892 and declared by judgment in the above case specially bound and executable for that judgment for the recovery of Rs. 750 and costs Rs. 132.82 and interest at 16% p. c. from 6th January 1892.

The paddy land called Vaikal Pattu at Valanithai Vattai in Karavagu Pattu bounded on the East by paddy field called Sellappattu Mullai Waigai and Mujan Chonaga Vayel, West by Numaady Elaviam and river, North by Vaikal Pattu Pothu and South by river and land of others. In extent 31 acres 3 roods and 34 perches together with the inlets, outlets and the appurtenances.
K. C. KADIYANAR, Deputy Fiscal.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary No. 433

Jurisdiction.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Aramukam Saravanamuttu of Meesalai Deceased Kanapattiar Ponnampalam of Meesalai Petitioner.

1. Parupatty widow of Kantar of Meesalai Respondents
2. Mailar Valluppanam and wife
3. Nakamuttu of Alalai
4. Marukar Kanapathipillai and wife
5. Sivakanni of Meesalai
6. Tillayar Chinmaddy and wife
7. Sinnapillai alias Katpakam of do Respondents
This matter of the Petition of Kanapathiar Ponnampalam, of Meesalai praying for fresh grant of Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased Aramukam Saravanamuttu of Meesalai coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the 1st day of February 1897 in the presence of Mr. Tambiah S. Cooke Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 28th day of January 1897 having been read it is declared that the Petitioner is the next of kin of the said intestate and as such is entitled to have fresh Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 12th day of March 1897 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
Signed this 1st day of February 1897. H. H. Cameron, District Judge.

ORDER NISI.

In the District Court of Jaffna.

Testamentary No. 823

Jurisdiction.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Charavanai Paramu of Karadive East Deceased, Paramu Vichavar of Karadive East Petitioner.

1. Paramu Channamukam of Karadive East Respondents
2. Paramu Kantar of do
3. Paramu Kasinatar of do
4. Kasinatar Kasinatar of do
5. his wife Parupatty alias Pillai of do Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of Paramu Vichavar of Karadive East praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above named deceased Charavanai Paramu of Karadive East coming on for disposal before H. H. Cameron Esquire, District Judge, on the 5th day of February 1897 in the presence of Mr. T. G. Changanapillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 2nd day of February 1897 having been read it is declared that the Petitioner is the son and one of the heirs of the said intestate and as such is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 15th day of March 1897 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
Signed this 5th day of February 1897. H. H. Cameron District Judge.

Local & General.

Rain and Harvest. Reaping and threshing were briskly carried on last week, and on Saturday last the 14th inst. rain, the unwelcome visitor at this season, which continued to come down in showers for a few days more, upset all progress of the harvest. The inconvenience, loss and anxiety to the farmers have been much, and we are sorry that the mirth of the plentiful crop of the year has been

marred by the rain which came when it was not wanted.

The Supreme Court. The first Criminal Sessions for the year at Jaffna has been fixed to begin on the 20th inst. There are eight cases in the calendar for trial. The Chief Justice will preside and the staff of the Supreme Court consisting of Mr. G. Grenier, Registrar and the interpreters Messrs. Silva and Mutiah with the Crown Counsel Mr. N. E. Cooke are expected to arrive here by "S. S. Lady Havelock" on or before the 20th inst. The steamer is expected to leave Batticaloa on the 17th inst. with the Supreme Court party, and arriving at Trincomalle on the 18th inst. for which day the sessions at Trincomalle has been fixed, the steamer will start for Jaffna without much delay as it is reported that there are no cases for trial at Trincomalle.

Chankuvalle Robbery Case. Seven out of the nine accused of this well known robbery case have been committed to stand their trial before the ensuing Sessions of the Supreme Court. The public have eagerly watched with satisfaction the progress of the case in the Minor Court, and they await its result in the higher tribunal with anxiety.

"S. S. Lady Gordon" This Steamer which left our port with several passengers direct to Colombo, on the 11th inst. has been put under quarantine for ten days from the date of her arrival in Colombo. It appears that some passengers boarded the steamer at Pamban which is an infected locality at present. It is a pity that passengers from the port of Jaffna suffer, by the wrongful act committed elsewhere through the indiscretion of those who are penny wise and pound foolish.

The Wesleyan Missionaries. The Ministers of the synod at Batticaloa will depart on the 17th inst. and the Jaffna men will arrive here by the "S. S. Lady Havelock" on or about the 20th inst.

Govt. Agent. Mr. R. W. Ivers goes to England on leave and he has booked his passage in a steamer which leaves Colombo on the 13th of March next. We are not in a position at present to definitely say who his successor will be in Jaffna. The Colombo dailies, when speaking of changes in the Civil Service, report that Mr. Ellis, Govt. Agent S. P., will act for Mr. Dawson Govt. Agent W. P. while it is rumoured that Mr. Fisher Govt. Agent E. P. will act for Mr. Ivers who goes home on leave. Mr. Ivers it is rumoured will be permanently appointed Treasurer on the retirement of Mr. Saunders the present treasurer.

New Proctors. Of those candidates who passed the final examination for Proctors we notice the names of Deivanayagam, Sanatharaja, Sivapirakasam, and Casipillai who are Jaffna Tamils. A six months apprenticeship on Colombo will entitle them to do work in all the District Courts of the Island.

H. H. Cameron Esq. has been appointed to act as Govt. Agent in addition to his own duties as District Judge from 8th March until 10th April when he will act as D. J. of Kandiy.

The Oodoville Seminary. The examination for admission of a new class took place yesterday. Nearly sixty candidates were present of whom 26 were received. The Government Examination is to take place on the 25th inst. The next term is to begin April 17th. For some time past, English has been taught an hour a day to most of the pupils. As the desire for English is growing stronger, arrangements are being made for giving it more attention in the coming year, and providing also for those who wish to study entirely in English.

Dr. Strong Meddiker. We are very glad to hear that he has been put in the list of pensionable appointments and that he is now entitled to the increase at 10 per cent.

The Jaffna Railway. The Commissioners of the Northern Railway Extension have made their final report which was published on the 3rd inst. The report is not adverse to the wishes of the people, and they have once for all decided the high desirability of the said extension but, unanimously and confidently recommend that it should be in the form of a light broad gauge line from Kurugala to Amradhapura, and a 2 feet 6 inch gauge line from Amradhapura onwards. Now that the report has proved favourable we are confident, judging from the spirit of the reply of His Excellency the Governor given in the Pandat at the esplanade, that prompt action will be taken to carry out the intentions of the Govt. and that in the near future, Jaffna will hear the whistle of the iron horse.

R W Rajayah, the eldest son of Mr. L. C. Williams B. A., Asst. Inspector of Schools, Tanjore, we are glad to know, passed the Madras Matriculation Examination very creditably and was placed on the 1st class.

A Medical Student. We are glad to hear that Mr. N. Senevasan a medical student, a youth of Jaffna who has now been sometime in the Ceylon Medical College rendered much valuable service to Government during the late Cholera Epidemic in Colombo and contemplates prosecuting his studies. We wish him all success, and hope that he will prove a successful practitioner. Com

The Provident Association. A correspondent writes objecting to a proposed rule of this society by which a person cut off from a church cannot continue to be a member. We think he mistakes cutting off for suspending. Naturally if it is only for Christians one ceasing to be a member of a church ceases to be eligible for the Association. But he adds "it may be well to pass an amendment so that a certain percent of non-Christian members may be admitted, say a non-Christian husband of a Christian wife, or a father of Christian children, a non-Christian brother of a Christian sister" etc.

[சங்கியை, ச]

டக்டர் ஸ்திரோங் அரசர்கோன்முதலியார். -
S. Strong Mdr.—தேசாதிபதியவர்கள் யாழ்ப்பாண
பந்தபோது கூடிவந்த வைத்தியக்குலஸுவர் சேர் மலிக்

[illegible]

இங்ஙனம், சத்த

THE JAFFNA RAILWAY.

The Railway Commission has at last reported on the vexed question of the Gauge. They gave last year full estimates as to cost, traffic etc, and now they recommend a light broad gauge to Anuradhapura, and a narrow gauge of 2½ ft. from there to Jaffna.

We are thankful for so much, for it now looks as if the construction of the Railway might be sanctioned without delay. Almost everyone agrees on the importance of having a railway, and most will admit that a considerable part of it will not pay its way for sometime to come. This being the case the question was how far the Colony would be justified in running into debt for the railway. The amount approved by the Commission is a little under 8½ million rupees.

As we understand the recommendation it is to build 71 miles of the same breadth as the existing railways of the Island but not so heavily metalled and cheaper in other ways. This will cost about Rs. 56,000 per mile. This is ½ feet in width. From Anuradhapura northwards they recommend a railway of less than half this width, only 2½ ft, costing Rs. 35,000 per mile, and this too laid on the Central Road. This style of road seems to be copied from the Darjeeling Railway, but it is almost a toy-railway. The South India railway is about 2½ ft., and they are there able to run nearly 15 miles per hour, but the Darjeeling trains make only 8 miles, while the broad gauge in Ceylon runs at a rate of nearly 19 miles including stoppages. Probably the Jaffna road might secure 10 or 11 miles. This would require over 24 hours continuous riding to reach Colombo. It seems also a great mistake to lay the track on the existing road. There must be always more or less of local traffic on the road. One can imagine the effect on a pair of oxen when a steam engine with its rush and roar, comes alongside within two or three feet, and perhaps the screech of the steam whistle adds to the terror. It will be a mercy if the cart is only upset in the ditch and not run into by the engine. In America it is considered very objectionable to have a railway run any distance alongside of a highway, even 50 or 100 feet off. The advocates seem to ignore altogether the local traffic, but this is expected to develop very rapidly. They also leave out of account the large amount of traffic between Jaffna and India, which will not be benefited by this plan. A railway is bound to come soon to Pamban, and if a branch from Jaffna to a convenient point between Mannar and Anuradhapura were made, it would give Jaffna a double benefit. The tonnage of vessels coming to Jaffna ports from India in '95 was 50,000. The imports to Jaffna from over the sea, which must be largely from India, were 3½ million rupees. The present plan ignores altogether the Indian connection. A metre railway coming up the coast from Colombo as far as there is a dense population, and then swerving a little to Anuradhapura and from there turning toward Mannar slightly so as to meet the Indian railway, and then coming on to Elephant Pass and Jaffna, would be regarded 10 years hence as the wisest to have been made, we are sure. Such a road could probably be built for Rs. 40,000 a mile. Its whole length would be but little if any more than the proposed route to Colombo. It would need but little to connect with India. And more than all there would be no break of gauge anywhere. The first cost would be more, but on the seacoast it would be productive from the first, which is more than can be said of the proposed plan. And in the end the outlay would be very much less.

On the other hand, as it is, when the Indian metre railway comes, a branch will be needed to connect it with this, and there will be two breaks of gauge, or places where all goods must be unloaded and loaded again. If however the Indian road should go down the coast, a branch must be made across to meet it, and there would be one break of gauge. But there would be two long lines unproductive through a good part of their length.

However we were glad to have a Railway on almost any terms, and we regard even a toy railway as better than none. And it seems pretty certain that we could not expect any other for sometime to come.

THE COPEX TRAINING INSTITUTION.

Sir,

I notice with pleasure that this Institution still continues to maintain its position as one of the leading educational institutions established for training up school masters and other workers in the different missions in the Peninsula. The school has enjoyed the superintendence of seven Managers, chief among whom was the late lamented Rev. E. M. Griffith under whose care and management it had developed greatly in strength and efficiency. Its late Manager, the Rev. J. I. Pickford has left for England or leave. In his stead Rev. Mr. Horsely is expected to come shortly. The school is carried on by Mr. S. T. Thambapillai assisted by two others, Messrs. Manickam and Sathasivam, all of whom are graduates of the same Institution. The result of the last Government Examination, I am pleased to learn, is especially good. Its annual prize distribution came off yesterday evening under the presidency of the Rev. J. Carter of St. John's College.

The competition in athletic sports being over, the School room was crowded to its utmost capacity with friends, graduates and well-wishers of the Institution. Among those present were the following: The Revs. T. S. Smith, Champion, Messrs. Daniel and Williams and the Misses Smith, Lamb, Jackson, Case, Sani and Henney. The proceedings commenced exactly at 6-30 p. m. As the first item of the heavy programme, a lively Tamil song composed for the occasion was sung to the accompaniment of fiddle and drum. This was followed by Scripture reading and prayer. Then followed English recitations and singing in competition. After the competitions were over a most interesting and argumentative dialogue was invented by Mr. Thambapillai, took place between two youngsters each of whom acted his part in the most agreeable manner. In the course of the dialogue there were peals of laughter in the room. A short essay was then read by one who was a graduate. The Chairman then called upon Miss Smith to distribute the prizes to the several successful students.

The prizes consisted of books, cash, woollens and stationery. As usual prizes were presented to the graduates for Scripture knowledge and general school work. Special prizes were then given to students for good conduct, gymnastics, handwriting, bookbinding, gardening and for passing all the subjects in Government examination. The whole audience had their eyes on one boy named Mail-vaganam who carried off many prizes. This pleasant function being finished the Chairman in a short lucid speech expressed his thankfulness to Mr. Thambapillai and his assistants for the interest they took in the proceedings and in particular to Mr. Thambapillai for having invented such an interesting and elaborate dialogue the nature of which he said, he was able to make out even if he does not know Tamil from the pleasant smiles of those assembled.

He further spoke highly of the Institution stating that the school is one of the many means adopted by our paternal mission to set free the people of various districts from the thralldom of ignorance and superstition, and at the same time that its chief end and aim is to train up school masters and other workers in the mission. The Revs. T. S. Smith and Champion gave their congratulations to the Institution with valued remarks to the students the former in course of his address spoke highly of the school masters who have gone through this Institution for their honesty, intelligence and moral qualifications. The proceedings were brought to a close with Benediction by the Chairman. Great credit is due to Mr. S. T. Thambapillai and his assistants for the kind and respectable manner in which they entertained the audience. Also sincere thanks are due to Miss Case and Messrs. A. M. Cliffram, Mootatamby and S. Thambapillai graduates of the same Institution for the prizes given by them for text-book and for passing all subjects in the Government examination. Wishing the Institution every success and prosperity.

A well wisher.

Jaffna, 9th February 1897.

To the Editor of the "Morning Star"

Sir,

I enclose herewith an extract of a speech made by Swami Vivekananda at Madras, reported in "The Hindu" of the 6th inst., and request that you will kindly assign a corner to it in your journal and publish it for the information of his admirers.

"Local customs are infinite and contradictory; which to obey and which not to obey? The Brahmin in Southern India, for instance, would shrink in terror at the sight of another Brahmin eating a bit of meat; a Brahmin in the North, thinks it almost glorious and holy thing to do—he kills goats by the hundred in sacrifice."

"There was a time in this very India when without eating beef no Brahmin could remain a Brahmin—you read in Vedas how when a great Sannyassi or king or a great man, comes into the house, they kill the goat and the bullock. We were an agricultural race and killing the best bulls meant annihilation of the race. Therefore it was stopped, and the voice was raised against the killing of cows. Soon we find that what we consider the most horrible customs 'sometimes existed.'"

A. Christian.

FOREIGN NOTES.

—Dr. Nansen, the Arctic Explorer, gave a lecture to an audience of ten thousand people in London and the Prince of Wales presented him with the special gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society.

—The situation in Crete is alarming. The Christian quarter at Canea has been burnt by the Mussalmans. A general rising all over the island is feared. Greece is demanding the annexation of Crete. And the insurgents also have issued a proclamation declaring for union with Greece.

Greece has sent warships to aid the insurgents, but the Powers have decided to prevent their interference.

—A commercial convention between France and Abyssinia has been ratified. It recognises the independence of king Menelik.

The Egyptian Government has accepted a loan from the British for the cost of the Sudan Expedition. France and Russia object to this and are excited at statements made in the House of Commons regarding Egypt.

The Niger expedition. The force sent to inflict punishment for the massacre at Benin on the river Niger, West Africa, captured Bida, after a hard day's fighting it being defended by 30,000 Foulahs. The enemy lost heavily, and one white officer was killed.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The Blind Reading. The former method of teaching the blind to read was by having raised letters on thick paper, which the reader could easily distinguish by feeling with the tips of his fingers. The Braille system uses six dots which being arranged in different ways indicate the letters. It is said that in India there are 160 languages and dialects, which use some 10,000 different characters. But Mr. Knowles of London Mission, Travancore, has been studying the matter, and he is able to

express all these by 64 different combinations of the six dots. The plan is so simple that a blind person can learn to read in two months, and the blind can teach the blind. There are schools for the blind on this system in Palamcottah, South India. Tamil books of this kind were prepared two or three years ago. Mr. Knowles has now come to Ceylon, and is preparing Sinhalese books at the Wesleyan Mission Press in Colombo. Mr. L. Garwood, who was for thirty years Inspector of schools in Madras Presidency, and translator to Government in several languages, has given much time to the matter and has prepared books in several Indian languages. He is coming next week to see the books through the press. In India there are about 600,000 blind. In Ceylon there are 5,636 blind of whom 26 are also deaf. It would be very interesting if some one could take up the instruction of these, like that of Helen Keller in America, who can neither see nor hear and yet has learned to talk and understand others and is now nearly prepared for College. But this is a difficult process, where the help for the blind only is very simple and with little effort and expense may prove a great blessing to the thousands who are in "darkness both bodily and spiritually."

Denominations in U. S. A. Recent returns give the following figures of the different denominations in the United States of America. We give only the principal bodies. There are 44 denominations, among which many have several divisions making in all 148 bodies. This is a very liberal classification including Catholics, Jews, Chinese, Theosophists, etc. It will be seen that the Catholics compose nearly one third of the whole. But if we leave out Jews, Spiritualists, Theosophists, and the like, who altogether are only a comparatively small number, the Protestant Christians are two to one of the Catholics. The increase of the latter is largely due to immigration and natural growth of families, as it can be shown that the Catholics lose many more than they gain by change of faith. The increase of the Presbyterians seems very small, but this is due to changes in one of the smaller branches. There were nearly 65,000, new members received in one of twelve the Presbyterian bodies.

	Numbers	Increase in '95.
Catholics	8,287,048	272,137
Methodists	5,658,289	168,776
Baptists	4,133,857	85,318
Presbyterians	1,461,616	1,847
Lutherans	1,420,905	30,130
Danians	1,003,472	80,009
Episcopal	645,566	19,276
Congregationalists	622,557	20,000
Salvationists	40,000	6,500
Theosophists	3,000	500
Jews	139,500	
Chinese, temples	47	
32 Others	1,994,546	59,340
Totals	25,424,333	743,333

The Congregationalists stand eighth on the list, but it should be remembered that most of the Baptists are congregationalists except in the one point of baptism, and the disciples are practically the same. Therefore the Congregationalists really head the list of Protestants. The differences between these leading Protestant denominations are chiefly in matters of organization. They all recognize each other as brethren. Even the differences of the smaller bodies are for the most part trifling. It is quite instructive in view of the extravagant claims made by some Theosophists, to see that they have only 3000 members in 122 groups, or less than 25 to a company. We may say they are nowhere.

The present population of the country is about 70 millions so these 25 millions of adult Christians are more than one in three, and their children are more than as many more. Taking only the Protestants we have 17 millions church members, which is about one in four of the population, and including their children more than half of the whole. This is great progress, for 100 years ago only one in fifteen was a Protestant member and the increase in the century has been 50 per cent. The gain in one year now is more than the whole number then.

Indian Writing. Dr. Bühler has just published a book on this subject which gives the results of the latest discoveries and studies. He concludes that all the Indian alphabets come from the Brahmi, which was introduced by traders from Mesopotamia about 800 B.C. It was originally written from right to left like other Semitic languages, but was gradually developed and changed through several centuries. The Tamil is thought to be a form introduced from the northern branch of this Brahmi about the fourth or fifth century A.D. The numerals probably had the same source. The earliest example of decimal figures dates 539 A.D. The Indians used hitch bark in the time of Alexander, 4th century B.C. But palm leaves were used further south. The oldest specimen of palm leaf is from the 6th century A.D.

The Aerodrome. Prof. Langley of Washington, U.S.A. has again successfully tried his air-ship, or "aerodrome." It is about 15 feet long and 14 feet across the wings or aero-planes, which are of silk and fixed. It is moved by two screw propellers, one on each side, and its motive power is a small gasoline steam engine of about one horsepower. The machine, which is only a model, weighs 80 lbs. The broad planes being at a slight angle cause it to rise in the air when the screws are working rapidly, when they slow up or stop it floats gently down. We already have the word *аэродромъ*, which that meaning, and it is not very likely that the other is a corruption of this. The termination *дромъ* is a common formative of nouns, as in *аэропланъ*, *аэроциклъ*, *аэрографъ* etc. and especially of feminine nouns, as *аэрометръ*, *аэрометръ* etc. We might correct the etymology given before for the other name of the *аэродромъ*. In Malayalam it is *പുറത്തു*, or that which devours a plant. Therefore *പുറത്തു*, would be that which pierces a plant.

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