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ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXXIX—NO. 18.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1927.

PRICE 6 CTS

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REVOCATION OF POWER OF ATTORNEY.

We Muttucumaru Sinniah and wife Nagamuttu of Chuliparam, presently of Sereuban do hereby revoke the power of attorney attested by the Magistrate of Sereuban and granted by us to Visalatchipillai widow of Muttucumaru of Chuliparam.

Sereuban, Sgd. M. Sinniah.
18th August, 1927. Sgd. விசலட்சுமி.
Mis. 1056.

NOTICE.

'Ancient Jaffna'

being a Research into the History of JAFFNA from very Early Times to the PORTUGUESE PERIOD BY

Mudir. C. Rasanayagam, C.C.S.
Can be had at the
Ramakrishna Mission Home,
Vannarponnai,
The Jaffna Apothecaries Co., Jaffna,
and from the Author
at Rs. 5/- per copy.

H. 59.

The Hindu Organ.



JAFNA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1927.

NORTHERN PROVINCE IN 1926.

III.

WE CANNOT AGREE WITH THE REPORT that there are signs of a revolution of feeling among the people against Temperance and that a good number of the villagers who recorded their votes at the polls did so with the idea that they were abolishing taverns and not the toddy. Toddy taverns were abolished whenever 60% of the poll tax paying people recorded their votes in favour of their abolition. In every area there was a small minority consisting of the tappers, renters and the hardened drunkards who have always opposed temperance work. Even among the educated classes a section of them while they did not openly oppose temperance work never sympathised with it nor did they ever extend their active support to promote it. The prospect of their being deprived of drink induced them to make common cause with the tappers and renters in opposing Prohibition. It is this artificial agitation set up by these people which is regarded by the Government Agent as the revolution of feeling against Temperance. A large percentage of toddy drinkers, too, supported temperance work not because they wanted to abolish the taverns and retain toddy but because they keenly felt the baseness and the evil of drink. They wanted to remove all temptations and opportunities for drink. The contention of some people that toddy is necessary for the labourer and that it serves him as a mid-day meal has been disposed of in these columns previously. Those who say this do not appreciate the pernicious effects of toddy drinking on the human system. Our Government can take a leaf from the Excise policy that is now being pursued in Madras where the prohibition movement is making steady progress. The Excise Minister, Mr. Arakia Swamy Mudaliyar, had in his speech recently delivered at Coimbatore foreshadowed his policy according to which he proposes to inaugurate complete Prohibition in 70 districts as an experimental measure. The area of any two districts in the Madras Presidency is nearly equal to that of Ceylon while their population exceeds that of Ceylon. The request for the introduction of Prohibition

in the Jaffna Peninsula and the adjacent islands is really a modest request. We cannot understand why Ceylon Government should hesitate to introduce Prohibition even in such a small area.

In the matter of the manufacture of salt a noteworthy event during the year is the reopening of the saltworks at Onivayatu. After the establishment of the saltworks at Elephant Pass the Onivayatu saltworks was closed and a large number of people were thrown out of work. Its re-opening will be a real boon to these people. The output of salt during the year at this saltworks, though considerably below the normal production, has shown improvement in quality.

Village Committee elections under the new Ordinance constituted the most notable event in the sphere of Local Self-Government. The extension to the people of the right to elect their own official Chairmen has created great enthusiasm and interest among them in Village Committee matters. Out of 33 Village Committees 23 have decided to have an official Chairmen, while the rest preferred to retain the Mudiagars as ex-officio Chairmen. We are glad to note in the Report that even during the short period of their existence the new Committees as a whole have shown commendable zeal in the performance of their duties and most of them have decided to increase the labour tax which contributes the largest portions of their revenue. The work of these Committees is greatly hampered by the meagreness of their funds. During the financial year grants of Rs. 2000/- and Rs. 2100/- were received from Government for the construction of wells, and other village works, respectively. But these grants were not adequate to meet the situation. The Government Agent rightly pleads for more liberal support out of public revenue to these Committees so as to raise their sense of responsibility and business ability. Certain defects in the Ordinance were pointed out. In our opinion the lack of a provision for a quorum is perhaps the greatest defect. It is very undesirable that the whole Committee should be called upon to sit in the exercise of its judicial functions. The present arrangement is open to grave abuse and may lead to miscarriage of justice.

Co-operation had made some progress during the year. 6 new Societies were registered thus making 34 in all. The Government loans made to 4 Societies amounted to Rs. 6000/. In the previous year Rs. 10500/- were lent to 6 Societies. From these figures it is evident that these Societies are becoming more and more independent of Government help and that the private deposits are on the increase. "Generally speaking," the Report says, "the people have taken up the co-operative movement and the only difficulty at present in satisfying the demand for new societies is the one of deciding on the area of operation. The general desire is for large areas, but the policy of the Department is to keep the areas as small as possible in order to get the improved efficiency, which results from the increased confidence in, and knowledge of, one another, which is the characteristic of small societies."

During the year certain important public works were carried out in the Jaffna District. The following is a list of them:—

- (1) The New hospitals at Chavakachcheri and Kilinochchi were finished.
- (2) A new jetty was built at Karakanturai.
- (3) Further work was done on the Point Pedro to Moranthankeni road extension.
- (4) Works proceeded as in previous years on the Karaiyer reclamation, and it is hoped to complete the work by 1928. The earth filling is being done by prison labour.
- (5) Satisfactory progress was made in the opening out of drainage channels throughout the peninsula on the vote allowed from the Rice Profit Fund. Some Rs. 25,000 still remains to be spent on further schemes to be approved by the Advisory Board. It is hoped to obtain a further vote for the work, as much will still remain to be done when all the money at present available is spent.
- (6) The old channels leading from the lagoon to the Chiviyatu salt pans, which had become badly silted up, were cleared to the proper levels. The Special Committee appointed has suggested the erection of a protective bund round these pans and the levelling of the banks of the pans themselves, and it is hoped that this work will shortly be carried out.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

WEATHER:—The Tamil month of (August) *Avani* has set in and even then the prospects of having any rain seem to be at a distance. The days are unbearably hot while the nights are very warm. There is a sudden fall in the blowing.

SCHOLASTIC SUCCESS:—Mr. R. S. Seneviratne, second son of Gale Mudaliyar, T. Karavilai, has passed the Intermediate Examination in Baccalaur of the London University.

RETURN OF KATARAGAMA PILGRIMS:—Both the night and daytravellers from Colombo are daily conveying back in numbers the pilgrims returning from Kataragama since Sunday last. It is said that the pilgrims are supplied with refreshments at the intermediate stations especially at Anuradhapura, where rice and curries is said to be served.

PERSONAL:—Mr. R. Therapitillay, Senior Assistant, Victoria Institution, Kona Lumpur, who is now visiting places of historical importance in the North-western, North-central and Central provinces, will return to Jaffna this week and will leave for the F. M. S. on Monday, the 22nd inst. During his tour he had been visiting various educational institutions with a view to note the lines on which they are run in these provinces. —Our

CASES AGAINST UNIVERSITY COLLEGE STUDENTS:—The three cases in which students of the Ceylon University College figures as accused, were mentioned on the 16th inst. before the Acting Colombo Police Magistrate. As already stated the cases arose out of the rowdy scenes in which some of the undergraduates of the Ceylon University College took part in the First on the night of August 6th, after the "freshmen's" treat held at a Pettah hotel. On the application of the Prosecutor for the accused the Magistrate fixed further hearing for the 22nd inst. on which day the counter case against the Police Officers will be heard.

A PATHETIC CASE OF SUICIDE:—A young woman of 23 years of age was found hanging with a cloth tied round her neck from the roof of her husband's house at Vannarponnai East adjoining Chesty Street. B. G. School in the early hours of last Tuesday morning. It is said that the deceased was sleeping on the previous night with her infant child at her father's house but on the morning in question she was found hanging at the house of her husband who is an Indian musician. A post mortem and a coroner's inquiry were held when a verdict of suicide was returned.

SERIOUS TRAIN COLLISION AT GAMPALA:—The train collision reported in our last issue proved rather serious in that nine persons were injured. It is said that the Guard of the passenger train which was just leaving Gampala station happened to look behind him and to his horror saw the powerful headlights of a train rushing towards him. He immediately jumped off the moving train and ran towards the incoming train waving his red light. It was about 30 or 40 yards from the passenger train when the Driver of the other train caught sight of the danger signal and applied the vacuum brake but was unable to avoid a collision. Otherwise the catastrophe would have been very serious. A full official inquiry is being held.

NEW GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL:—His Excellency Sir Herbert Stanley, K. C. M. G., and Lady Stanley are expected to arrive by the s.s. "Naldora" on Saturday, August 20th at 6 a.m. and will leave the ship at 8.30 a.m. with Lady Stanley and his staff. On arrival at the Melbourne Jetty His Excellency will inspect a Guard of Honour furnished by the Ceylon Planters' Rifle Corps. On leaving the Customs premises His Excellency will drive to Queen's House where His Excellency will inspect a Guard of Honour furnished by the Ceylon Light Infantry. His Excellency will remain at Queen's House for about a quarter of an hour after which he will drive to the Legislative Council Chamber by Queen's Street, inspecting on his arrival a Guard of Honour furnished by the Ceylon Light Infantry. The following procedure will be observed in the Council Chamber:—(1) The Colonial Secretary will read the Commission appointing Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor. (2) The Oaths of Office will be administered to His Excellency by the Hon. the Chief Justice. (3) The Proclamation will be read by the Colonial Secretary. (4) The Hon. Sir P. Ramaswami will then address His Excellency on behalf of the Legislative Council. (5) Addresses will then be presented.

Notice to Correspondent

K. C. B.—Please write to the G. M. R.

MATRIMONIAL.

COOMARASWAMY-VIJAYALAKSHMI.

Invitations are out and the marriage will take place at No. 2, Vallala Street, Purana Welikam, Madras on Monday, August 22nd (5.7 a.m.) of Mr. S. V. Coomaraswamy, son of the late Mr. S. Valupillai of the F. W. D., F. M. S., and Miss. Vijayalakshmi Ammal, daughter of Mr. T. A. Rajaratnam Pillai of Madras and a niece of Mr. T. A. Thiruvalluvar Pillai, Headmaster, Telipallai Mahajana School.

"Ancient Jaffna."

A HISTORICAL RESEARCH

(A REVIEW BY MR. V. COOMARASWAMY B.A. PROCTOR, B.C., TELUPPILAI.)
Continued from our issue of July 25.
MADAPPALLI.

My location of the place from which the Madappalli also migrated to Jaffna receives confirmation and support from other sources as well.

The river Kistna derives its name from the black colour of its waters. *Mool* (மூல்) means the same thing as *Krishna* (கருணா) (black river). *Poolemy* calls the region watered by the Kistna river as *Meeda* and the port at the mouth of the Kistna is even today known as *Meel* or *Madulipattam*. Formerly it was thought that *Madulipattam* was the port visited by Marco Polo. After the discovery of the *Madappalli* inscriptions ranging between 1244 A.D. to 1390 A.D. the better opinion of scholars is that this obscure village *Madappalli* was a port of great importance during the middle ages, that the river Kistna had diverted its course and that the port visited by Marco Polo is not *Madulipattam* the modern *Meel* but *Madappalli* differently spelt as *Murpili*, *Murli* and *Muthili* in the various editions of Marco Polo all of which indicate the gradual process by which *Madappalli* was transformed into *Madappali*.

Pontology also helps us a little further in the identification of the place. *Madappalli* is a compound of *Moto* and *Palli*. *Moto* or *Mudra* is the Tangu equivalent of the Tamil (*மதுரை*) and *Palli* means a Jain temple. *Madappalli* had its name from being situated in a region where there were three Jain shrines of some celebrity. What these three shrines were is unnecessary for our present purpose to discover; though materials are not wanting to fix them with a fair degree of certainty. This view of the origin of the name of the place is confirmed by the fact that when *Apoanatha Raddi* renewed the protection charter of *Ganapathy* a century later in 1358 A.D. this very port is called *Mukkulum* which means 3 temples of "*தேவகுலம் தெய்வம் பச்சையம்*" in *Manimiskalai* canto 26 line 72 where "*Kulam*," "*Thetti*" (same as *chettiya*) and "*Palli*" are used to denote places of religious worship of the Hindus, Buddhists and Jains respectively (of "*தேவகுலம்*"—the shadow of a temple in *Avarakkavay*). This Raddi Inscription (602 Ep. Rep. of 1909) states that the renewal charter was signed by the minister of Raddi in the town of *Mukkulum* (*Madappalli*). This name *Mukkulum* was a transitional stage leading to a further transformation in the name (as in the case of *Modo* K. Linga or *Mukalinga* into *Trikalinga*) when *Bashmishira* had triumphed completely and ousted Jainism and Buddhism; and the region of the kingdom of which *Madappalli* was the chief port came to be known as *Trilingana* or *Telingana*—that is the land where there were three famous Lingas or *Siva* shrines. So that the kingdom of *Muthilli* or *Madappalli* of the time of Marco Polo of which *Kakathiya Ganapathi*, his daughter *Rudramba*, and her grandson *Pradabardra*, were rulers, is the *Telingana* of the Mohammedan historians. I am not sure whether the *Kaling* kingdom ever comprised the region of the Kistna river or that there was any village by the name of *Madappalli* or any district by the name of *Nathavadi* in Orissa or the *Kalinga* country, to justify the conclusion of the Mudaliar that the *Madappallis* are emigrants from the *Kalinga* country.

Further the inscriptions in Ep. Ind. Vol. VI (no. V) pp. 153-159 quoted to justify the shifting of *Madappalli* to Orissa support my contention that *Bapalala* is the *Nathavadi* of the inscription. *Rudradeva Raja* son of *Badda Raja* of the first inscription is the brother in law of *Kakathiya Ganapathi*; Bayyana of the second inscription is a niece of *Kakathiya Ganapathi* being the daughter of *Rudra Dava* (of the 1st inscription) by *Malala* *Madaveli* (sister to *Ganapathi*). It must be remembered that this *Kakathiya Ganapathi* is the grantor of the protection charter of *Madappalli*; and *Ganapathi* is said to have consolidated his kingdom by the marriage alliance of his sister to the chief of *Nathavadi*. It may therefore be safely concluded that *Madappalli* port where *Ganapathi* granted his charter is the same as *Madappalli* in *Nathavadi* of the inscriptions quoted by the Author of "*Ancient Jaffna*" and that *Ganapathi* became Master of this port and extended the *Kakathiya* kingdom of *Wangal* to the seas by his alliance with the *Nathavadi* chiefs.

To sum up—*Madappallis* of Jaffna were neither Brahmins nor chamberlains of the Royal household; nor were they conferred this title by *Bapilli* for the first time by being appointed chiefs of villages. They were named from their original place for migration *Madappalli* which is not in the *Kalinga* country but in *Telingana*; described by *Marco Polo* as the kingdom of *Muthilli* or called after *Madappalli* the chief port of the middle ages near the mouth of the river *Kistna* which has diverted its course further north and the original significance of the word *Madappalli* is the region of three shrines. But by adopting this theory that the *Madappallis* are emigrants from India (whether from *Kalinga* or *Telingana*) the author of "*Ancient Jaffna*" has considerably weakened his theory about the *Arya* via that the *Arya* had a local origin in Jaffna. Of this more anon.

Continued.

Ancient Painting in Ceylon.

BY MR. MANINDRA BRUEHAN SUPTA,
of
Ananda College, Colombo.

Whether in architecture, in sculpture or in painting, Ceylon has contributed wonderful things. Whether in classical literature or in classical art, we find examples which are landmarks in human creation, for all time.

In ancient Ceylon we find such examples, which are a blessing to their type and will always remain a source of joy to all art lovers. The ancient art of Ceylon, as of other countries, grew with religion. The Buddhist king thought it to be a highly meritorious act to build temples and decorate their walls, and even the very ceiling with paintings depicting Buddhist legends.

In ancient communal life the artists and craftsmen had their respective places in the social order. They were given rent free land, and they had to work without wages, when summoned by the king. The people had no struggle for existence as they have now, and had sufficient to live, so they could make their surroundings beautiful. They took the utmost care to beautify even the insignificant articles of daily use.

In this article I should like to give a brief sketch of the temple paintings of Ceylon. I would divide them into three periods.

First.—The fresco painting of Sigiriya, which belongs to the 7th century A. D.

Second.—The fresco painting of Damula Mahapaya, at Pollonnaruwa, which belongs to the 12th century.

Third.—The wall painting in various temples, from the 18th century down to modern times.

It should be noted that the painting of the last period is mentioned merely as wall painting and not as fresco painting. This might need some explanation. Fresco painting is quite different from the ordinary wall painting. It is exemplified best by the Ajanta and Bagh Frescoes. It is a species of wall painting employing a certain process by which the painting is made permanent. First a back ground is prepared on the wall with a special kind of plaster. This plaster has the quality of drawing in the colour, so that it does not disappear easily, though exposed to sun and rain for centuries. Dr. Ananda Kumara has discussed the technique of frescoes fully in his book on the art of Ceylon.

The wall painting is an ordinary kind of painting done on the bare wall without any previous preparation. The colour is mixed with gum, so that it may stick to the wall. In Ceylon, generally stucco (gum prepared from boiled lime) is used as the medium.

Now let us come to Sigiriya. The name Sigiriya or Sinhagiri perhaps has relation to the celestial figure of a lion, the shape of which we cannot make out now, as it has all but perished. Only a portion of the large paw of the beast, which still exists bears witness to the existence of such a figure indicating the relation to the name of the rock.

Raja Kasappa, who killed his father Dhatusena cruelly, built a palace fortress on the summit of the rock to evade the vengeance of his brother. He ruled the neighbouring provinces for 18 years from that rock fortress. But at last he had to meet his brother's army. We are told in the ancient chronicle that the two armies met with a shock as of the sea. When Kasappa found that victory was impossible, he cut his throat to escape from an ignominious death from his enemy's hand. Sigiriya is encircled in a veil of mystery.

The top of the rock is quite flat. The foundation of the ancient buildings can still be seen there. There are two granite thrones, from which the king used to grant audience. When the king was ruling there, it must have been a very busy place. Now all is silent. The royal pomp and dignity are over for ever. But all around, in the lovely variegated colours of nature, in the sweet notes of numerous kinds of birds, which abound there, Nature's festal is going on incessantly.

Sigiriya rises abruptly 800 feet from a mass of jungle. What a lovely sight appears before one's eyes, when one stands on the top of the rock and looks around! Sigiriya, like a monarch is looking over the lonely plain, which extends up to the horizon in waves of green fertility.

Kalidasa has immortalised Himalaya, the god-sent mountain, in his famous play Kumarsambhavam. It has been a subject of many a poet and artist in Japan. Is there no bard to sing the glory of Sigiriya, the charm of which one can never forget, if one gets a glance of it even for once.

I had in the morning the first glimpse of it from the rock of Dambulla. It was majestic—a blue shadow rising over the horizon. It seemed as if it were sitting in meditation.

In the evening I was sitting in the verandah of the rest house, which is half a mile away from the foot of the rock. Sigiriya, naked except for two trees on the top, was standing against the pure blue of the sky. Its granite stones interspersed with green moss, was flushed with the sunset glow. The reddish glow on the granite changed into orange, the orange into purple, and the purple into blue and finally all the colours were lost in a dark shadow. It was a sight of dying glory.

As gradually evening deepened into night, the thin curve of the moon rose in the sky, lighting the blue background with silver. Then the silhouette of Sigiriya stood out against the silver background. —(Modern Review.)

(To be continued.)

Continued.

This view of the origin of the Madappallis also explains satisfactorily their constant struggle with the Velamas for supremacy during the Portuguese and Dutch times. There was also another clan the Vannias whose origin I have traced to be outside the limits of the Tamilakam. Two villages named Raja Vanniya Pattu and Kumara Vanniya Pattu in the Trincomalee District of the Puntalam District show that the tribal origin of the Vannias and subdivision of the Vannias was similar to those of the Madappallis. The Vellala Madappallis and Vannias may by way of analogy be said to constitute the Anglo Jute Saxon elements of the Jaffna Tamil community and the several ramifications and subdivisions of caste in Jaffna may in fact be ultimately found to be derived from these three main tribes or their dependants in source and origin.

(To be continued.)

Saiva Siddhanta Sangam.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

The following are extracts from the report of the Malayan Saiva Siddhanta Sangam for the year ending 31st December, 1926 read at Kuala Lumpur on the occasion of the Second Anniversary Celebration.

The number of members on the register on 31st December was 154, as against 92 on 31st December, 1925, thus showing an increase of 62 members. The Committee met six times during the year. Mr. A. Srinadarasa, Hon. Treasurer, resigned his office on August 20th and Mr. S. Karthigesu, was elected instead.

Religious discourses were held on several occasions for men and regular classes were held for ladies twice a week during the first half of the year for teaching Pariparamam and Dava-pararamam. The Committee wish to place on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mrs. W. G. Jaya Lakshmi Ammal of Madras who was in charge of both these classes. We wish also to take this opportunity of expressing our sympathy with her at the loss she sustained by the demise of her husband, Mr. W. G. Govindaraj Madalar. Several lectures were delivered in the Sangam premises and in Santol.

THE DANCE OF SIVA

2000 copies of "The Dance of Siva", a paper by Dr. A. Viswesalingam were printed and circulated throughout Malaya, Ceylon and Siam. Out of the proceeds from the sale of these copies orders have been placed to bring about a Tamil translation of this work for the benefit of the great majority of our religiousists. 2000 copies of Granamitham குளமீதம் on "சுவாமி" and "பரமசுரீய சுவாமி" காலம் "பரமசுரீய" edited by the late Sri Sri Vidya Babapathy Navalar were also printed and circulated in Malaya, South India and Ceylon for the benefit of members and others. This invaluable work should be read and digested by every Hindu and its teachings adopted in his every day life. In this, special attention is drawn to the "Siva Viruses" in avoiding Panchamahapathagam (five evils) and to practice non-injury to living beings by observing the first and foremost of Saiva principles viz. "சொல்லாமல்" "புகாது" "குறாமல்".

Mr. C. V. Jaubertingampally of Mysore, Madras, who is an ardent Saiva worker, presented to the Sangam Library two hundred and fifty copies of "சுவாமி சரிதிரம்" which was edited and published by him including a copy of Sivajanusandhiyar, translated in English by Mr. J. M. N. Srinivasan, B.A., B.L., of Madras. He also rendered valuable service in getting the booklets "Granamitham" through the press in Madras. The thanks of the Sangam are due to this Saiva gentleman of note for his unselfish work in the cause of Saiva Siddhantam.

The thanks of the Sangam are also due to the Editor, "Hindu Organ", Jaffna, for his kindness in giving publicity to letters etc. sent by the Sangam from time to time.

RAMANATHAN LIBRARY.

This Central Library which was opened at the 1st Anniversary now consists of 150 volumes in Tamil Literature and Siddhanta Philosophy and Religion.

At the last Annual General Meeting it was decided to broaden the constitution of the Sangam and to facilitate our fellow religiousists throughout Malaya to derive the benefits of its activities. Accordingly the name of the Sangam was altered to its present title.

PROPOSED SIVAN TEMPLE.

Besides, the need of a temple in the name of Parama Sivan—the all Highest—is a long felt one. It is not to the credit of the Saivites in this land that there is not a single temple dedicated to Sri Nanda Raj in the Malay States.

The Committee having taken into consideration all the above have come to the conclusion that a plot of land of about three to five acres in extent should be acquired within easy reach of this Federal Capital to house the Sivan Temple, the Sangam offices and head quarters.

INCORPORATION OF THE SANGAM.

With this object in view the Committee have thought it necessary to incorporate the Sangam under the Companies' Enactment. The rules will be submitted to the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary to Government, F. M. S., and on his granting the necessary permission they will be submitted to the Registrar of Companies for incorporation.

At the last Annual General Meeting it was also decided to publish a quarterly magazine and to engage the services of a Saiva Gurukul. The Committee find that with a view to establishing the Sangam these items should stand over for the present.

In response to an appeal for a Permanent Fund to help to acquire permanent premises etc., a few of our countrymen in Kuala Lumpur have subscribed liberally to the extent of about \$3000 and collections are made in instalments. The Committee hope the Incoming Committee will pursue this matter more actively.

ALL EMBRACING TRANSCENDENTAL RELIGION. In conclusion the Committee would commend the incorporation of the Sangam under the Companies' Enactment and also the acquisition of that plot of land which our friend Mr. M. Kumaram, has very kindly offered to obtain for us for the purpose of erecting the Sivan Temple and Sangam premises. We pray that with the incorporation put through solid work of far reaching benefits will be possible to be begun for the welfare of all concerned.

Since the formation of this Sangam for the first time in this country the Saivite people have been awakened to an appreciation of their India and responsibilities of their religion in the midst of varying tendencies and distractions. Where in the world can be found an all embracing and transcendental religion that can satisfy all tendencies as is found in Saiva Siddhanta?

That our fellow Saivites who count some thousands in this country will enrol themselves as members and further the objects of the Sangam by organizing it on broad lines to the benefit of all and thus fit themselves to reach the feet of Him—The Divine at Taillat—is the prayer of the Committee who have struggled hard to keep things going with very slender means and against great odds. It is the duty of every Saivite to know his religion and, therefore, himself and thus help to preserve the pristine glory of Valluvas Saiva Siddhantam which is the spiritual root of all great thinkers and seers.

Letter To The Editor.

CEYLON STUDENTS' HOSTEL

To The Editor, "Hindu Organ".

Sir,

The question of the Ceylon Students' Hostel in London has attracted the attention of the public for some time, and diverse views have been expressed especially in connection with the appointment of the Warden. Not a little surprise was caused by the view expressed by one of your contemporaries.

I shall first briefly state what the students here have expressed in the way of expression of views and of action on this matter. The Association of Ceylon Students in Great Britain and Ireland (for such is the full name of the parent Association) submitted to the Ceylon Government a memorandum through the Colonial Secretary, when he was here last; and in it, it was definitely stated that

(1) the site of the hostel should be as central as possible,

(2) the Warden should be a Ceylonese,

(3) the house should take the form of a hostel with resident accommodation for about 20 and not a mere club house.

Mr. Fletcher advised the committee of the Association not to divulge the matter to the Press till definite action was taken by the Government, and since Mr. Fletcher had evinced great interest, amounting to personal interest, in the matter, the Association naturally kept the matter sub rosa, confident of its wishes being accepted by the Government. Mr. Fletcher also said that on his return to Ceylon, he would cable to the Association of progress.

So far Mr. Fletcher has not directly communicated with the Association even after our reminder by cable. We believe that the various references made to Mr. Fletcher's memorandum in the Ceylon Press are to the Association's, and not to any other. With regard to the residential nature of the house, Mr. Fletcher was not with the Association; it was not to be a mere club house. I shall therefore not enlarge upon it, nor will I on the site of the hostel, since lately even Mr. Fletcher has expressed his desire through responsible sources to abide by the wish of the Association on this item. It is only on the choice of the Warden that the chief difficulty now arises. The Association has in no equivocal terms expressed both through the Memorandum and personally to Mr. Fletcher that the Warden should be a Ceylonese; and at a meeting of the Association some weeks ago, when a member said that the Association shall boycott the hostel, if a Non-Ceylonese be appointed, there was unanimous support, as evidenced by the deafening thumping on the floor.

This decision of the Association is certainly not due to a pseudo nationalism, but is based on experience and observation. With regard to the carrying out of the decision on the capacity for judgment of the students, as expressed by one of your contemporaries, our sincere sympathies are with them in their prayer for an eternal life so that they may ever brood over our destinies and pronounce their arm chair judgment on every act of ours. A few facts are better than page long theorising. If I am right, the first attempt at providing the Indian Students with a hostel originated from Dr. Basant, and it was run by one Mrs. Whyte, who may be said to possess more of an Indian heart than an Anglo-Saxon. But in spite of the excessive kindness and benevolence shown by the management, for sheer want of support from the students, it had to be closed. I am quite sure that if an Indian Warden was appointed, a larger number of students would have availed themselves of the hospitality and made it more paying. This truth is again exemplified in the Indian Government establishment at 21, Cromwell Road. Till 1923 the warden was an Englishman, and in passing I beg to dissociate myself from those of my countrymen, both young and old, who continue to say that too much of the official element is present there. Perhaps it was then, but certainly not now. I have myself been present at meetings there, when extreme forms of political opinion were expressed by students with ease, and without being censured; and on the selection of sympathetic English wardens, the authorities are to be congratulated. One of them, though never been to India, was so much possessed by his love for India, that he worked as an honorary warden, but unfortunately this last only 6 months, since he was snatched away to the front where he was killed. The fact I want to emphasise is, that in spite of all care and love bestowed upon the students, the average number of residents till 1923 was only 18; but after the appointment of Mr. Bannierjee, the number has shot up to 20 and not only is it more popular now among students than before, but it is also more paying. The Y. M. C. A. hostel at 112 Gower Street, and that in Edinburgh are managed by Indian Secretaries, which alone account for their popularity even among Non-Christians (an overwhelming majority of their members are non-Christians).

The above facts clearly indicate to us that (1) An Indian or Ceylonese Warden can manage the hostel efficiently and satisfactorily. In passing I might mention that the first warden of the Indian hostel was a Ceylonese, Mr. Williams.

Continued up.

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M 55.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6431.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Gnanatheepam wife of Sinnathamby of Kuala Lipis

Deceased.

Sabapathy Theophilus of Jaffna

Petitioner.

vs.

1. Sabapathy Sinnathamby of Araly East
2. Mahawari daughter of Sinnathamby of Do
3. Rissanthemany daughter of Sinnathamby of Do and
4. Arumugam Chellappa Pillai of Do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse, Esquire, District Judge, on August 1, 1927, in the presence of Mr. M. Vythilingam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful brother of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before the August 31, 1927, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

August 1, 1927.
O. 1802.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.

Continued.

(2) Where English Wardens have failed to give satisfaction to the students, Indians have succeeded.

Finally, I give an incident which may throw some light to account for the partiality of the students to a warden of their kind and kin. Last year an Indian student took some poison in his attempt to commit suicide in the hostel. He was immediately removed to a hospital, where he was put in one of the casualty waiting rooms. It took some hours before the doctor would attend to him. (English efficiency also seems to suffer the same human side, that Ceylonese efficiency did in the 'D'gby incident). The two Secretaries took turns to be with the patient during this long interval. We ask Mr. Fletcher if Mr. Ome would have waited so long with the students in that same way, though our impression of Mr. Ome as a man is good, and our estimation of him high especially since a person of the stamp of Mr. Fletcher has recommended him.

To those who are afraid that we would become too nationalistic I would say that the Warden shall make it a point to have at least 2 English resident students, as the Secretaries at the Indian hostel try to do.

Ceylon can provide many to choose our warden from. People of the type of Mr. Williams, Mr. Kularatne, and Mr. J. L. O. Rodrigo are not wanting. Mr. Williams is a Bachelor of Education, I believe, of Edinburgh, and was the first warden of the Indian Y. M. C. A. hostel. He is also a B. D. Mr. Kularatne's experience as organizer and educationalist is well known. It is wrong to oppose the first named because he is a staunch Christian or the second because he is a staunch Buddhist. Neither of them will carry their religious activities into the hostel. Incidentally I might mention for the information of the 'Daily News' Wayfarer that I haven't had the privilege of being under Mr. Kularatne, since my Alma Mater are Hindu College and Royal College. Mr. J. L. O. Rodrigo's ability, capacity and poise are only too well known. Others of the calibre of these three could be found. Perhaps an objection may be raised that the Finance Committee has decided on Mr. Ome. What about the decisions of the Executive on the memorandum submitted by Mr. Wijeyakoon in January 1926? When the latter could be reversed, why not the former. In the light of the above mentioned reason? His Excellency Sir Herbert has promised to his full support. We don't despair.

London.

July 7th, 1927.

Yours etc.

T. NALLANATHAN.

Progress of Mysore Industries.

WORK OF ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

THE PRINCIPAL ACHIEVEMENTS.

The Mysore plateau covers an area of 27,000 square miles and has a population of nearly 6 millions and is endowed with rich mineral wealth and huge industrial possibilities. It has been one of the earliest among the Indian States to recognise the need for a systematic development of its agricultural department on modern lines with a view that recent scientific advances may be readily applicable to local requirements. His Highness Sri Krishnarajendra Wodeyar, Bahadur, C. S. I., the covered and beloved sovereign has always evinced a keen interest in the material and moral welfare of his people and inaugurated in the year 1911 the Economic Conference. Reviewing rapidly the economic inefficiency of the people, the several possible remedies suggested to remedy the same, His Highness emphasised the urgent need for a body like the Economic Conference where the non-officials and officials could work together in committees and arrive at necessary conclusions to enable a rapid development of the economic prosperity of the country. This Conference has since quite a yeoman service in awakening the interest of the people and during the last 15 years of its existence has been responsible for initiating quite a large number of useful schemes. It has been now made a permanent body with a recognised status in its constitution.

The essential statistics published in the State from time to time reveal that Mysore at the time when this Conference was organised contained 90 per cent. of its population depending upon the land for a living. Barring the Kelar Gold Fields and one or two established mills there were no industrial concerns worthy of being mentioned. The total amount of mechanical power consumed did not exceed 1000 horse power in all. One of the earliest steps taken by the Economic Conference was to appoint a Special Officer to investigate into the conditions of Mysore with special reference to the industrial possibilities. The Special Officer Mr. (now Sir) Alfred Chatterton toured round the State and laid down before the Government certain lines of policy to be adopted. As one of the results of his advice the Department of Industries and Commerce was constituted in Mysore in the year 1911. An ambitious programme was laid out. The policy of the Government in the way of promotion of industries was also defined and laid out.

The Government expressed its willingness to undertake the pioneering of industries by the State if the preliminary investigations conducted with a view to test the financial prospects of the industry should indicate that *prima facie* the industry can be established with success in Mysore or if the industry was such as would help the utilisation and development of the natural resources of the State or likely to increase the wealth and well-being of the people.

The Director of Industries and Commerce was directed to submit in consultation with the Industries and Commerce Committee, proposals, before the close of January of each year as to the schemes for which funds are likely to be required during the ensuing financial year the amounts required from the State for grants in aid to industries.

The following industries were referred to by the Director of Industries and Commerce as capable of being immediately started by the Government:

1. Sandalwood oil distillation.
2. Wood distillation.
3. Cotton seed oil extraction and refining.
4. The manufacture of paper pulp.
5. The establishment of a silk filature.

STATE HELP.

Of these, the results of the experimental work undertaken in connection with Sandalwood distillation in the Institute of Sciences has led to the establishment of two large sandalwood oil factories which have an annual output worth about 28 lakhs of rupees.

The wood distillation plant has been established in connection with the Mysore Iron works which concern the first of the kind in India, engaged in the manufacture of charcoal pig iron. The Mysore Iron Works has an output of nearly 18,000 tons of pig iron per annum and is now engaged with a pipe foundry with a capacity of 20 tons per day. This is one of the very few concerns in India which is entirely managed by Indians without its efficiency being impaired in the least.

The manufacture of paper pulp out of bamboo has been investigated in detail and the scheme is now under consideration as to how best work can be started.

The Government have started an experimental filature at Mysore and the results have been so encouraging that private enterprise has stepped forward to take up the further development of the filature industry.

The Government have always been sympathetic towards industrial development and have been quite willing to give all facilities for the promotion of the industrial welfare of the State. With a view to provide adequate facilities the Bank of Mysore Ltd. with an authorised capital of Rs. 20,00,000 was started in the year 1918. It has today a deposit of Rs. 1,83,40,000 and does ten actions of over Rs. 3 crores per annum.

The State has recognised that no industrial progress could be achieved unless it has facilities for the training of the young men. We have a liberal scheme of industrial education in all its stages—elementary, secondary and higher—and one is linked to the other. Adequate scholarships have been given to young men trained both in and outside India and on their return are being employed largely in industrial concerns started in the State.

The Government have formed liberal rules for the financing of small industrial enterprises by way of loans and have also freely spread the services of their expert officers.

The system of takkasi loan rules for the grant of loans for the purchase of machinery has been very popular and they have advanced from time to time nearly 10 lakhs of rupees for the promotion of various industrial enterprises in the State. There are 41 small concerns which have a total invested capital of over 75 lakhs among them and they have been largely benefited by the above scheme of loans.

Trade and industries are closely allied subjects and mention is made below of the important directions in which trade in raw materials and manufactured articles of the State have developed.

MINERALS.

Among minerals besides gold, the most important are chrome and manganese in the supply of which Mysore takes a leading part throughout the world. Chrome is extracted chiefly from mines in the Tumkur and Hassan Districts, manganese in Sanganahalli District, and iron mines are to be found elsewhere in the State. Iron ore of very good quality has been discovered in various parts of the State but no definite agreements are found in the Sanganahalli Hills. A factory has recently been started at Channarayana for the manufacture of iron and steel. From 15 to 20 thousand tons of pig iron with charcoal produced by the destructive distillation of wood. The asbestos of lime and the wood also manufactured are of good quality for which there is a steady and growing demand for foreign markets. There are good deposits of kaolin, magnesite and asbestos in which new industries are now being developed. Sand suitable for glass manufacture is also available. There are many varieties of building stones, chiefly granites which range from the ordinary to the most exquisite types. The palace at Mysore is built entirely from Mysore stones and gives an idea of the great variety and wealth of such material in the State. Difficulties of transport stand in the way of any large trade being built up in them. The State is also rich in cochen and alumina and efforts are being made to develop an industry in paints and dyes. The geological department in Mysore has made a comprehensive survey of the mineral resources in the State and published through valuable information on the subject. A complete collection of minerals of commercial value has been made and a map showing the distribution has been printed. The total exports from the State during the last year has been valued at Rs. 20 lakhs.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

The textile industries afford, next to agriculture, employment to the largest number of people. In regard to textile industries, the State commands an unusually favourable position. Silk, cotton and wool are all produced in abundance within the State. The annual production of raw silk is estimated at one million pounds valued at one and a half crores of rupees. The quantity of cotton produced annually is about 60,000 bales of 400 lbs. each a large proportion of which yields a higher staple than the bulk of Indian cotton. Sheep breeding is carried on on a large scale in Mysore and it is also the centre of the trade in sheep skin in southern India. Wool is thus locally available. The Mysore State has therefore provided occupation from time immemorial for a large number of weavers who have obtained an extraordinary measure of skill in weaving finer cottons and costly silk fibres. At the bulk of the weavers in Mysore are engaged in the manufacture either of coarse or high counts they have been able to withstand the competition of the mills, the number of which has been increasing steadily in recent years. The total value of the cotton goods produced in the State by the hand loom weavers is estimated at about two crores of rupees of which woolen and silk goods respectively account for about 18,07 and 74.64 lakhs of rupees. Carpet making has been an important industry in Mysore from time immemorial and some of the specimens produced are of extraordinary beauty and finish. Bangalore due to its central situation has been a centre for the piece goods market and the total quantity of manufactured cloth exported during the year 1924-25 is valued at Rs. 15 lakhs. There are in the State four large cotton mills, three of which are also weaving mills while the fourth is a purely spinning mill. There are at present 126,740 spindles and 1,600 looms at work. There are in addition 8 woolen mills with 155 looms and 240 gins and 6 cotton presses.

SILK.

Mulberry can be grown in nearly all parts of the State and the climate is also suitable for the silk worm which is of a polyvoltine species. The silk worm rears are able to take about 6 to 8 crops per annum. The actual area under mulberry cultivation is about 60,000 acres but the scope for expansion is almost unlimited. The cocoons are now reeled in cottages with the help of very primitive appliances. Considerable attention has been devoted by the Government to the improvement of silk industry by providing facilities for the supply of disease free seed, by carrying on experiments on a large scale for the improvement of silk worm and by the introduction of up-to-date methods of reeling. The total quantity of cocoons now produced is about fifteen million pounds annually. The silk reeled is utilized altogether locally or in the adjacent parts of the Madras Presidency. When reeled by machinery used in the modern filatures, its quality is found to be equal to that of the best Canton silk and it is expected that Mysore will shortly be able to take an important place among the suppliers of European markets. Silk waste is also exported in a large quantities to Italy where it is converted into spun silk. The total quantity of silk waste exported during the last year ending December 1925 has been valued at Rs. 7 lakhs of rupees.

FIBRES.

Bisal hemp thrives in the State and plantations there are being started. Hemp made out of sisal hemp which is grown as a green manure is chiefly used for making bags and sacks. There are many forest fibres of commercial value which are not utilized on account of the difficulties of extraction. The possibilities of the State in yielding valuable fibres have been hardly touched.

OIL SEEDS.

Among other commercial crops produced in the State, the most important are oilseeds, coffee, sugar cane and tobacco. Except linseed which is grown in small patches, all other oilseeds produced in India such as groundnut, gingelly, flaxseed, castor, rapeseed, etc. are grown in abundance in the State. Oilseeds are being raised as a subsidiary crop; correct statistics of actual area under cultivation are not available but the total quantity of oilseeds produced annually is estimated at about 80,000 tons. About 5 to 10 per cent of the oilseeds produced locally is used in the extraction of oil in the village mills known as ghansas, but oil crushing machinery of the Anderson Oil Expeller type has been largely introduced in the State and has given considerable impetus to the export of oil and cake. There are at present 28 of these oil expellers at work and are capable of producing per day 84 tons of oil. Coconut is also produced on a large scale the oil in all parts of the State except in the regions of heavy rainfall being well suited to it, but it is grown only in small blocks intermixed with other crops. The total value of coconuts annually produced is estimated at about

50 lakhs of rupees. With a view to stimulate the cultivation of this crop, large areas of land have been made available by Government from land consisting of dala priyas and these reserved for grazing of Government cattle. Very little of the coconuts are being consumed for the extraction of coconut milk which is being acquired for edible purposes for which it has acquired a high reputation and is much in demand in the markets all over India. There are many trees such as Horeg, Jira, Darga which yield valuable oils and there are others when the oil is not extracted on account of the difficulties in decanting. These latter resources are sufficiently extensive to form the nucleus of important industries in the hands of competent enterprise.

Essential oils: The State is also rich in raw materials such as sandalwood, cardamom, cinnamon leaf, veliver, rosin and lemon grass from which valuable essential oils can be prepared and there are three large factories two of which owned by Government are engaged in the distillation of sandalwood oil and the other a private factory for making essential oils from cardamom, kaf, patchouli and sandalwood. Sandalwood is a monopoly of the State which commands nearly three-fourths of the entire production in the whole world. The annual output of sandalwood is estimated at 2,000 tons and the value of the oil extracted ranges from Rs. 125,000 to 2,00,000 annually, according to the quantity put on the market.

Allyed Industries: Industries with oil as the basis are in an infant state. There is a Government factory for the manufacture of toilet and washing soaps and several small private factories which combine themselves to the manufacture of washing soaps and a small factory for the manufacture of candles has been recently established.

JAGGERY, SUGAR AND COFFEES.

The total area under sugarcane cultivation is about 50,000 acres. Very little sugarcane is produced, sugarcane being converted mostly into jaggery. The climate is ideally suited for growing sugarcane. Both the classes of cane grown and the methods of cultivation in vogue have been improved. The State Agricultural Department has done a great deal in the improvement of sugarcane cultivation by introducing new varieties of cane and improved methods of cultivation and by popularising the use of oil cake and chemical manures. Sugarcane is now grown in very small blocks by individual peasants and there is great difficulty owing to this cause, in organising the industry on a factory basis. New reservoirs are being constructed where it is intended to provide suitable facilities for the establishment of sugar factories.

Coffee is one of the most important commercial crops in the State. It is grown in the elevated hills of the Kodur and Hassan Districts. Its quality is equal to the best Arabian coffee. The area exceeds 180,000 acres and the annual output is estimated at 10 to 13 thousand tons valued at nearly a million pounds. The bulk of this coffee is exported to Europe through Mangalore being sent dressed with the husk to meet the requirements of the English consumers and as pound coffee to Continental buyers. Cardamom is also grown largely in the State, some of which is wild. Tea has also been tried and found to thrive well.

Other commercial crop: Though large quantities of tobacco are grown, yet due to imperfect curing and want of selection of proper varieties, very little of it is used in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, the latter of which is an important industry in the State. There is little foreign trade in areas which is a valuable garden crop in the regions bordering on the Western Ghats. Of fruits, mangoes and oranges are produced on large scale. Though there is a great scope for the cultivation of fruits, yet the industry has not received sufficient attention. A fruit canning and preserving factory has been established.

Hides and skins and tanning materials. Owing to the abundance of tanning materials such as Tangadi bark and Myrobolans, the State has always been one of the principal markets for hides and skins for foreign countries. The hides and skins are half tanned. A tannery has been established for the manufacture of chrome tanned leather. The total value of hides and skins exported from the State annually amounts to, on an average, about 60 lakhs of rupees.

FOREST TIMBERS.

The Mysore forests contain very superior varieties of timber, the best known of which are rose and teakwood. There are however, nearly 184 varieties of wood in Mysore forests of which nearly 45 contain hard wood, suitable for various manufacturing purposes. A complete collection of these woods has now been made and their commercial possibilities demonstrated. The quality of many of the Mysore woods and their suitability for the various purposes requiring a high standard of quality, have now been successfully proved. There are many soft woods suitable for the manufacture of matches and Government have granted valuable concessions to a private firm to start a match factory. The Mysore Match Manufacturing Company have since erected their machine at Shimoga having obtained an up-to-date plant from Germany. The skill of the Mysore carpenter combined with the excellence of the material afford great scope for the manufacture of high class furniture for which there should be a large demand in foreign countries. There is a Government factory and also a private factory which specialise in the manufacture of such furniture.

Both bamboos and grasses suited for the manufacture of paper and paper pulp are found in abundance. But the industry has not as yet attracted capital. There is a large supply of myrobolans and other tanning materials, such as veliver, oil seeds and cardamom.

Sandalwood and their carving: The abundance of sandalwood which yields itself readily to the carving of ivory suited both for inland work and carving and of the hollow wood (with thin inner shell) which is a fine larger polish and can be easily turned, has given rise to the three most important artistic industries in the State, viz., sandalwood carving, ivory carving and inland work and lacquer work. These industries have been greatly nurtured and developed by the help given by the Department of Industries to a large number of designers, a better tools and create a larger market by opening a sales depot. These articles have now reached a high standard of excellence and are expected to have a large home and foreign market. Mysore has always been famous for its stone carving. Though confined in the past mostly to architecture in temples, of which there are some exquisite specimens in the famous temples at Halebidu, Belur, Somanathapur and other places, the art has again been reawakened and many extraordinary specimens can be seen in the Mysore Palace.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6505.

Class I.

In the matter of the estate of the late Nageswaram wife of Muttusamy of Sandhippuy.

Nagarath Vyttilingam of Sandhippuy Petitioner.

1. Kamedabipal wife of Vyttilingam of Sandhippuy
2. Arunagum Muttusamy of Subbanaidai Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on July 2, 1927, in the presence of Mr. C. Maragathasami Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated July 19, 1927 having been read, it is ordered that the Petitioner is one of the heirs of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before the 25th day of August 1927, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.

July 26, 1927.
O. 1800.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6350.

In the matter of the estate of the late Kartigesu Rangasabai of Neenai North

Kangasabai Subramaniam of Kodigam Petitioner.

1. Kangasabai Kumaraswamy
2. Muthumalai daughter of Kangasabai
3. Kangasabai Panoswamy
4. Kangasabai Kanagarathnam
5. Ponnammal widow of Kangasabai Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on March 8, 1927, in the presence of Mr. V. B. Karthigayam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated January 18, 1927 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is one of the heirs of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before April 6, 1927, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

March 19, 1927.
G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.

Time extended to 30th August 1927.
G. W. W.
O. 1801.

Printed and published by M. S. Rasaratnam, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Jaffna Malay Panchayat Sabai, at their Press, the Siva Press, Jaffna.