

# The Hindu Organ.

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THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS

HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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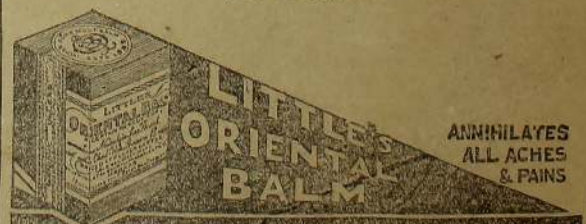
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DEFECTS IN THE VILLAGE COMMUNITIES' ORDINANCE.

ORDINANCE No. 9 of 1921 which amended and consolidated the laws relating to Village Communities in the Island contains the important provision by which the right of electing the Chairman of the Village Committee was conferred on the people.

The inhabitants of this village at a public meeting duly convened under this Ordinance decided to have an elected Chairman and elected twenty members to serve on the Committee.

Further it follows from this order that no proceedings of any Village Committee will be valid unless it be transacted in the presence of all the members of the Committee.

Further the Village Committees have to perform two important functions viz. administrative and judicial functions. It is desirable that in the exercise of its administrative function all the members should be invited and if the number constituting the quorum be present the Committee should be authorised to transact its business.

In this instance the respondent who was elected Chairman of the Committee and whose election was confirmed by the Government Agent has been ordered to pay costs of the application.

It is unfair to make a gentleman who has come forward to perform patriotic service to his village liable to pay expenses and the cost of application if which he was in no way responsible.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE MANIPAL HINDU COLLEGE.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above College certain changes had been effected in the personnel of the office-bearers of the Board.

EXCISE DEPT. AND UNOFFICIAL CO-OPERATION.—The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Estabrook, who has been the Acting Governor deploring the apathy and the lack of co-operation on the part of the unofficial public in putting down illicit traffic of intoxicating liquor in Jaffna.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

KEYS HOSPITAL AND THE ISLANDS.—It is understood that an opinion has been expressed consequent to the recent visit and inspection of the Director of Public Works of the Keys Hospital, the proposed Causeways, and of the Harbour that if the Hospital were to serve the needs of the seven Islands, the construction of the Pargudatu—Velanai Causeway should be undertaken without delay.

KEYS—KARAINAGAR FERRY SERVICE.—It is understood that a petition has been sent to the Governor by the inhabitants of Keys praying that provision be made for establishing a motor ferry between Karainagar and Keys in place of the present hand-propelled one.

SCHOLASTIC.—Mr. E. K. Obandara Chandany, brother of Mr. E. K. Sivasubramaniam Iyer, B.A., L.T., Head Master, Hindu English School, Kankesanurai, has been admitted to the degree of Master of Arts of the Madras University.

PERSONAL.—Mr. N. Cathiravelu, Post Master, Kegalle, is under orders to proceed to Jaffna as Deputy Postmaster and Supervising Officer. He will be proceeding to his new station shortly.

LECTURE ON "MALAYA".—At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Malakam English School Literary Association, Mr. N. Kumarasingham delivered an interesting lecture on "Malaya" in the School Hall on Thursday the 22nd instant.

Saiva Students' Conference.

Sunday the 25th inst. should be considered a red letter day for the Saiva student population in Jaffna as it was on this day that the students assembled in a body to hear instructive and inspiring addresses on religious topics.

V. C.'S APPRECIATION OF THE LATE MR. C. CANDIAR.—At a Village Committee meeting held on the 18th inst. at the Chankkai V. C. Court-house, the following vote of condolence on the death of Mr. C. Candiari, Member V. C., was passed by all present at the meeting.

ENCOURAGING CO-OPERATION AT VALIKAMAM.—On Friday, the 16th instant three new Co-operative Societies, were started at Pandateruppu, Mathagal North and East with a capital of Rs. 12,000, 16,000 and 16,000 respectively.

INTERDICTION OF A TEACHER.—The same Gazette note that B. S. Gunaratnam, Un-certificated Teacher, Alapitiddy Mixed School which is under the management of Mr. J. K. Chandanagum has been interdicted from teaching in any Government or Assisted School for six months for falsifying the Attendance Register.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN GOVT. SCHOOLS.—The following amendment to the code of Regulations for Government Schools is published in last Friday's Gazette:—In clause 29 (4) after the word 'cases' insert 'on the palm of the hand'.

VACANCIES IN THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—About four vacancies are expected to arise shortly in the Customs Clerical Service. These posts will be filled in accordance with the regulations published in the last Gazette.

JAFNA U. D. C.—The Hon. Mr. A. Chandraratnam, member for Ward No. 4 of the Urban District Council, Jaffna, having sent in his resignation, which will take effect from January next, a by-election will be held on Saturday, November 5, 1927, of a member to represent that electoral division.

LIST OF JURORS AND ASSESSORS.—The same Gazette publishes the list of persons in the Jaffna District qualified to serve as Jurors and Assessors (English and Tamil-speaking) for the year July, 1927 to June, 1928.

INCORPORATED COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.—At a meeting of the Council of Legal Education held on Wednesday, September 7, 1927, rule 35 and 41 were amended to read as follows:—Rule 35. No student shall be admitted to such examination unless he has passed his first examination and until two years shall have elapsed from the first day of the month in which he was admitted as a student and unless he has produced a certificate or certificate from the Lecturers that he has attended a course of lectures on each of the subjects prescribed, provided that the Council may, for sufficient cause, dispense with such certificate or certificate.

Dravidian Civilisation.

By Mr. R. D. BANERJI. (Continued from our last issue)

II. DRAVIDIAN BURIAL CUSTOMS OF THE IRON AGE. The country which is now known as "Dravida" i.e., in which Tamil dialect obtains is only a small part of the area in which languages and dialects of Dravidian origin are spoken.

The Indo Aryans generally practised complete cremation. Prof. J. L. Myers says "Somewhat more however, he located here for the purposes of the Tropic people westward, over the middle basin of the Danube, and for the prevalence of cremation among the Aryan speaking invaders of India, and therefore probably among the other folk also on the northern grasslands."

In the districts of the Madras Presidency where the Tamil language and its dialects are exclusively spoken we find a method of disposal of the dead, which is foreign to the forms prescribed in the Indo-Aryan textbooks.

- 1. Complete interment in:— (a) stone chambers (stia) (b) terra cotta coffins or chests (Larakes) (c) in large funeral jars. 2. Incomplete burial or interment of some bones only, without cremation, in:— (a) pyramidal receptacles (b) pointed-end urns and (c) flat or round-bottomed vessels.

These burials are not to be found in isolated cases only, but in great cemeteries and collections, indicating without doubt that this was the generally adopted method of disposal of the dead of the ancient inhabitants of this part of the country.

The generally accepted notion in European countries about the origin of Megalithic monuments is that they are Neolithic, but the case is quite different in India, at least in Southern India. In many cases the Megalithic tombs or monuments in the centre of stone circles have yielded well preserved implements of iron.

In the Chingleput district systematic exploration of the prehistoric necropolis areas began late in the last century, though they were well known to people who take any interest in them from the days of Ferguson. The earliest records of exploration in the Chingleput district is to be found in a detailed report by Mr. A. Shea.

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Letters To The Editor.

IS IT AN INTENTIONAL MIS NOMER?

To the Editor, "Hindu Organ"
Sir,
While perusing the First Volume of the Ordinances on Thevasvanti I came across the rather offensive term Pagan used frequently in the Ordinances in lieu of the term Hindu.

DOES THIS STAND TO REASON?

To The Editor, "The Hindu Organ."
Sir,
It is indeed a matter of great surprise to find that when Sir Hugh Clifford, the late Governor of Ceylon left for F. M. S. he took with him a horse which he liked best.

GANDHIJI AND HIS VISIT TO CEYLON.

To the Editor, "Hindu Organ."
Sir,
Great souls that enlighten the world and dispel the clouds of superstition, prejudices and animosity which hang over mankind, are not accidentally born.

Commission on the Constitution

SUGGESTIONS FROM THE SOUTH

Mr. A. P. D. Abeysuriya of "Greenlands", Makara has submitted certain suggestions for the revision of the constitution of Ceylon to the Secretary of the Commission on the Constitution.

That the lines of revision of the constitution should in no way deviate from the fundamental principles underlying the Order in Council already promulgated but that only certain alterations in the practical details be made.

That the electorates be widely enlarged with a most liberal franchise i.e., instead of cutting up a province into districts, let there be several members for each province, say 12 members for each electoral province.

That all electors of the different provincial electorates comprising of various communities be merged purely on a territorial basis giving each elector the right to vote for 1/3rd of the members of his province.

As a tentative measure for an extra safeguard in favour of the minorities, that communal qualifications be preserved in respect of one member for each community in each province i.e. out of the general provincial electorates let one member of the European community, one of the Burgher, one of the Indian and one of the Sinhalese be elected in addition to as many irrespective of the community.

That out of the 12 members for each province let six be elected from the six different communities and other six without the label of any community. But each elector to vote generally for 1/3 of the members (not polling all the votes on one).

The present policy of air tight compartments for each community is palpably obnoxious to the path of unity and progress towards the realisation of the goal of self-government within the Empire.

News from British Malaya.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)
Kuala Lumpur Sept. 15.
A NEW LAWYER.—Mr. V. A. Hariobandra of Neevry, Jaffna (Priest Supreme Court and Notary Public, Ceylon, and Solicitor, England) was admitted and enrolled an Advocate and Solicitor, F. M. S. on the 9th inst. before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Harry Gompertz, on the motion of Mr. David Freeman and consented to by the Hon'ble Mr. Bailey as Agent of the Bar Committee.

News From Nawalapitiya.

Y. M. H. A. MEETING.—At the weekly meeting of the Young Men's Hindu Association held at the Kathiresan School Hall, on Sunday the 15th instant, under the Chairmanship of Mr. K. G. Sambandam the question of inviting Mahatma Gandhi to Nawalapitiya when he pays a visit to Ceylon was considered and it was decided to call a public meeting at a later date before taking any further action on the matter.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S VISIT.—Pursuant to a notice a public meeting was held at the Kathiresan School Hall, on Wednesday the 21st instant, at 6 p.m., to invite Mahatma Gandhi to Nawalapitiya. A large and representative gathering was present. It was unanimously decided to invite Mahatma Gandhi to Nawalapitiya when he visits the Central Province and to accord him a cordial welcome.

INDIAN & FOREIGN

A LEAGUE RESEARCH LIBRARY.—The League Council has decided on principle to accept Rockefeller's (Junior) offer of \$2,000,000 to establish a League Research Library.

BEER AND LIQUOR PROHIBITION.—The Darbar Sahib of Bagasara has issued orders prohibiting the sale of beer and liquors, country or foreign, in his territory. Spikar has already been prohibited.

KING ALFONSO AND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.—On the occasion of the Fourth Anniversary of the Dictatorship, King Alfonso has signed a decree at San Sebastian convening the National Assembly on 10th October.

ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—His Excellency Viscount Goschen, Governor of Madras, has been pleased to give a donation of Rs. 500 for the Indian Industrial Exhibition to be held in connection with the Indian National Congress, Madras, 1927.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE VEIL.—A number of Moslem women of Damascus, influenced by the Turkish movement are said to have decided to appear unveiled in public and presented a memorandum to the Syrian Government stating their intentions and demanding protection against fanatical attacks.

THE OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—Z. to Age of Constantine, who has just celebrated his 146th birthday, is the oldest man in the world. He has been married ten times and his present wife is just 30 years his junior.

A LAWYER DAUGHTER.—Mr. BaByn, a lawyer who commanded large practice in the District Court of Myingyan, Rangoon, is said to have been recently charged under the Habitual Offenders Restriction Act. During the trial, it transpired that he was the directing genius of a gang of decoits and an habitual receiver of stolen property.

QUEEN EDUCATES ORPHAN CHILD.—Mrs. Evelyn Tempier, widow of the Assistant Surveyor of Forests in Ceylon, who is now in England, with her 6 children, was the hostess of the Prince of Wales in Tricomali four years ago when the Prince was returning from Australia. It is reported that His Royal Highness having heard of her misfortune, his Secretary got into touch with her family. Subsequently he wrote saying that the Queen would give her presentation of the place in the Royal Infant Orphanage at Wandsworth to Mrs. Tempier's daughter.

SWADESHI.
There is much waste over reforms. There is none in Swadeshi. Every yard of yarn spun is so much labour well spent and so much wealth added to the national treasury.
M. K. G.

OBITUARY.

MRS. M. VAITIALINGAM.
We regret to record the sad and untimely death of Mrs. M. Vaitialingam, beloved wife of Mr. M. Vaitialingam, Post Master, Ulu Yam, F. M. S., which took place at MacLeod Hospital, Ipoh, at 5 p.m., on Friday the 16th instant. The corpse was removed to her residence at Chulipuram where the cremation took place according to Hindu rites.

Auction Sale OF Pawned Jewels.

Under instructions from A. Alphonsus, Licensed Pawn Broker of Saartz Lane, Chundykaly, I will sell by Public Auction at the Pawn Broker's Office, pledges from 6/5/26 to 1/10/26 pawned and not redeemed on the due dates on Saturday, the 8th October, 1927, commencing at 9 a.m. For particulars please apply to the undersigned.
"Jethupathy Vasa" J. A. Sethupathy, 20-9-27, Auctioneer. Mis. 1068.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE COCOANUT LAND.
Situated at Madduville South close to the cart road. Fully planted with coconuts and other fruit trees and mostly in bearing. Ten acres in extent. Two miles from Chavakachcheri Railway Station.
Apply to:— S. SOMASUNDERAM, Madduville South, Chavakachcheri. Mis. 1069.

Notice.

"The Asiatic Home"
The "Asiatic Home" 88-4, facing Tank Road Railway Station, two storeyed building and most delightfully situated with commodious rooms upstairs suitable for boarders and lodgers. Separate bath rooms and lavatories in each storey with all sanitary conveniences. Meals provided suitable to all tastes. Passengers are met at Tank Road Railway Station and on the Steamers. Luggage taken charge of and called or shipped as desired. All possible assistance rendered to passengers, etc. Passages booked to any port. Applications should reach in reasonably good time with an advance of 10% balance payable on delivery.
CHARGES MODERATE
Solicit the patronage of the Asiatics.
For full particulars apply to:— THE ASIATIC HOME "THE ASIATIC HOME" 86-4, Tank Road, SINGAPORE. Q. 90.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6327.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sinnappillai wife of K. Kanapphippilai of Mathagal Deceased.
Kanapphippilai Veluppillai of Mathagal Testator.
Va.
1. Kanapphippilai Tharmalingam
2. Kathiravaram Kanapphippilai both of Mathagal Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Sinnappillai wife of K. Kanapphippilai of Mathagal coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on August 23, 1927 in the presence of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated August 23, 1927, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is one of the sons 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 October 4, 1927 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge, September 1, 1927, O. 1840.

Dravidian Civilisation

Continued from page 2.

Numerous prehistoric remains were observed at the foot of a low range of hills in the southern part of the Chingleput district...

Numerous cromlechs and dolmens were discovered in the North and South Arcot districts. But systematic exploration for prehistoric antiquities does not appear to have been undertaken in these areas before 1916.

In January 1916 Mr. F. J. Richards, I.C.S. (Retd) excavated three stone cists at Oligottur in the North Arcot District in which he found large and small pottery, iron weapons and implements and fragments of human bones.

Further south, in the maritime districts of Madras and Tinnevely, prehistoric neolithic remains were discovered in large numbers. In 1858 R. Caldwell described a burial jar at Dalampatti in the Madras district covered with a large stone which contained bones and a miniature neolithic pottery and referred to a similar discovery by a cousin Mr. Thomas at Araval in the same district.

The most important discovery at this place was the finding of a skull and a number of bones in a semi-globular vessel. The discoveries in the Tinnevely district are the richest. In 1876 Bishop Caldwell wrote an interesting account of certain discoveries made by him at Kayal or Kall at the mouth of the Tamraparni river in the Anaimalai for the 12th August. One of the cists at Kayal in the bed of a small tank Dr. Caldwell discovered a massive burial jar covered feet in circumference which contained the bones of a man with a perfect skull. Writing to the Indian Antiquary in 1877 Dr. Caldwell records the discovery at Jaffi near Karikal of a skull and the outline of a complete skeleton inside one of these monolithic jars.

Epoch making discoveries were made by Mr. A. Rea in the excavation of the vast prehistoric cemetery at Adithanallur in the Tinnevely district close to the mouth of the Tamraparni river. In some of these monolithic regular pits were excavated in beds of loose quartz in rows and very large funeral jars were placed in them. The objects yielded by these burial sites, are finely made pottery of various kinds in great number; iron implements and weapons; vessels and personal ornaments in bronze; a few gold ornaments; a few stone beads; bones; and some household stone implements used for grinding curry or sandalwood. Traces of cloth and wood preserved by rust or oxidation in contact with metals are found.

The prehistoric cemetery at Adithanallur consisted entirely of jar burials. All of these jars are pointed at the bottom and therefore incapable of stable equilibrium. Some, only of the jars, contained complete skeletons. Generally only a selection of the bones of a skeleton were interred. The position of the bones in cases of complete inhumation showed that "the body had been set inside in a reclining or sitting position."

Continued up.

A Lesson for Car-owners

PENALTY FOR DRIVER'S NEGLIGENCE.

A case of considerable interest to motorists was terminated in the High Court to day. Mr. G. Sogdury, a Greek, was directed by Mr. Justice T. Jayachandran J. 45,000 damages to the widow and four children of a Parsi mill labourer who was run over and killed while the driver employed by Mr. Sogdury was driving the car.

The Judge, taking into consideration the probable duration of a life as 65 years, held that Rs. 45,000 would be reasonable and just compensation, and passed a decree accordingly.

Mr. Sogdury appealed, and Mr. Justice Balkwell, on being informed that the parties had agreed to a settlement by consent—the appellant having agreed to make an ex gratia payment of Rs. 10,000 in cash, to be dealt with according to the court's wishes—passed orders giving Rs. 8,000 to the widow, Rs. 6,000 to the four children and Rs. 1,000 for the out of pocket expenses of the solicitors.

The Chief Justice observed that the appellant had done a very handsome deed by giving Rs. 10,000 and commended the legal advisers of both parties for having given up their costs in the suit, which must have been substantial. —(Associated Press).

Continued.

The examination of these cemeteries in the Tinnevely district prove that—

- I. they belong to the Iron Age
II. that the use of Copper for the manufacture of weapons had become obsolete
III. that they were not the burial places of any primitive or aboriginal tribes but contained the normal remains of a highly civilized and cultured people who possessed a distinctively developed artistic instinct
IV. that they contained the graves of all classes of people, from the highest nobles, who used golden diadems to the poor commoner and
V. that the people who used such burial customs were a dolichocephalic race but were not possessed of platyrrhinous noses.

Such remains are by no means uncommon in the inland districts of Salem and Coimbatore. In 1876 the Rev. Maurice Phillips wrote an account in which he referred to cromlechs which contained small urns, iron implements and small pieces of bones; cists in which were found large jars containing iron implements and ornaments and small terra cotta pots with large human bones but the position of the bones indicated that the complete body of the deceased was interred. Two unburied jars were all well known in this district to Walhouse even in 1876.

On the western coast of the Peninsula stone cists and burial jars are equally well known. Bishop Caldwell referred to the existence of huge jar-burials in the Malabar coast from the southern extremity of Travancore to the northernmost limit of the Malabar district. As early as 1869 Dr. J. Oudem, then President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, compared the stone cists of Malabar with the cists and dolmens of Coorg and Mysore. In 1876 Mr. Walhouse referred to some dolmens, "called Topokis, at Onnampal on the Bayyur river, seven miles from Calicut." In 1910 Mr. Rea described some prehistoric remains at Kandyampal, near Mangalam railway station in the Coimbatore district. Here the burials were placed at the centre of stone circles and consisted of the jar type. In 1911 Mr. A. H. Longhurst, Mr. Rea's successor, visited a rock cut tomb in the same district in which were found a number of smaller urns of two types:—(a) the flat-bottomed (b) and the type with four legs, so common all over Southern India. They contained red earth, ashes and minute fragments of bones.

We have now exhausted the Tamil speaking districts. We shall now see that such burial customs were not confined to the Tamil-speaking district; but extended northwards on both sides, into the Tuluva speaking districts in the centre of the Peninsula and the eastern coast as well as the Canarese districts of Mysore and Coorg. The earliest known discoveries in the Telugu speaking districts of the Andhra country were recorded in 1872, in the first volume of the Indian Antiquary. In the residence in the Palnad adjoining the Eastern Ghats, near Kerpunthi, Mr. Boswell, like all earlier writers of the type of Ferguson, paid more attention to construction and structural remains than to the cultural side of his discoveries.

The credit of the earliest systematic exploration of prehistoric cemeteries in the Telugu speaking country belongs to two contemporary scholars, Messrs. A. H. Longhurst and G. Hulim Yarasi, Esq. Longhurst's account of the excavations at Gajjalakonda shows that about two miles from the Railway Station, there is large prehistoric cemetery in an open plain. Originally most of the tombs in this cemetery were enclosed within stone circles and in the centre there were stone cists covered with slabs of bonellias. The cists were rectangular chambers of finely dressed stones. One of the large tombs opened by Mr. Longhurst at this place contained two layers of burials. In the lower layer were four different tombs the contents of which were crushed by the superincumbent slabs. Only fragments of bone and pottery were found. In the upper layer there were six different tombs with dressed stone partitions between each, containing bones and pottery. No skulls or pelvic bones and jewellery, beads or iron weapons and implements were found. The age of these tombs can be determined from the dressing of the slabs for which iron tools must have been used. The excavator observes that "None of the bones appeared calcined, but rather that they had been dried and bleached in the sun before being put into the tomb."

Continued up.

NOTICE.

Tenders will be received by the Chairman, Tender Board, Office of the Controller of Revenue, Colombo, not later than midday on Tuesday, October 11, 1927 for the following services:—

SERVICE A

To supply 12,000 cubic yards of firewood (more or less) from Marikali Forest area at a place close to the 197 mile post, Northern Railway Line.

SERVICE B

To supply 3000 cubic yards of firewood (more or less) from Kalam Forest area at a place close to the 161 mile post, Northern Railway Line.

For further particulars vide notice appearing in Government Gazette No. 7,606 of September 16, 1927.

Office of the Conservator of Forests, Kandy, September 20, 1927. G. 810. J. D. SARGENT, Conservator of Forests.

NOTICE.

It having been resolved by the Committee of the Jaffna Rural Education District that an accurate census of children of the school going age should be immediately taken applications for the performance of this work as School Attendance Reporters will be received by the Chairman until Monday the 10th October next.

Applicants must have passed the Cambridge Senior School Leaving Examination and must possess a fair knowledge of the Tamil language. The salary for the post is Rs. 40.00 with a bicycle allowance of Rs. 15.00 per month. The duties of the post are (1) to enquire of every parent residing in a village and prepare a list of the children of the school going age in each village (boys 8 to 14 and girls 8 to 10) within the circuits of each sub-officer, and the name of the father or guardian of each child, (2) to prepare a list of the names of the children who are attending school and who are not attending school, (3) and to carry out other instructions of the Chairman. G. 811

Continued.

Another tomb opened at the same place was more interesting. The excavator found a bathtub shaped Larnax containing large human bones. There was no cover to the Larnax and it had no legs as are to be found in the majority of the Larnaxes from Perumbair and other places. It was supported on ring-shaped stands, which were quite square. Under a small cairn Mr. Longhurst found two pyxide terra cotta sarcophagi with lids, covered together by a large slab of stone. "Mr. Longhurst observes about these burials at Gajjalakonda that "The nature of the pottery and the construction of the tombs show that they were a highly civilized race of people and no mere wandering jungle tribe."

Mr. G. Hulim Yarasi's discoveries were made at Madia Ap and Nalpur in the Nalgonda district. A. Knight he opened a stone cist which contained three skulls placed on sides of a large pottery jar. In 1855 Meadows Taylor also found complete skeletons or instruments of skeletons of bones with skulls along with pottery in tombs in the Channarayana district of the Nizam's dominions. In 1877 Mr. William King described certain cist-burials in the northern part of the Nizam's dominions. In Mysore and Coorg the search for prehistoric antiquities, especially neolithic remains, have never been thorough. Cist graves exist at Konor and Anole in the Badami Taluka of the Bijapur District. A stone cist, containing bones and pottery, was found at Gokak, near the well-known falls in the Belgaum district. In 1876 Captain R. G. Cole found cists at Margal near Bangalore which contained fragments of bones and iron objects. In the same year Captain J. S. Mackenzie found a stone arrow or spear head, iron implements and weapons, bones and a brittle substance like charcoal at Fraserspet in the Kaveri. The most important discoveries were made by Colonel B. K. Branfill for Sandevandy cemetery 23 miles west of Bangalore. Here were found cist-burials in one with a piece of flat copper jar near the pavement also of one cist with minute pieces of obsidian beads of grain and small pieces of bones in a second and in another a complete skeleton. "Fine indications of a human skeleton having been buried lying on the right side along the south side of the chamber, with the head to the east, and facing towards the north. The figure must have been in a bent posture."

Branfill also described certain Larnaxes discovered in cists at Aneguttanallur near Telukalai on the Madras-Bangalore section of the M. & S.M. railway, precisely of the same kind discovered in Chingleput, Arcot, Kurnool and other districts of the Tamil country.

To the west of Mysore prehistoric cemeteries are to be found in Coorg. These on the Malabar hill are of a different type. Here the tools of the cists are arranged being constructed of two or more slabs resting against each other. In these cists were discovered funeral urns with three or four legs and a number of miniature pottery. Similar urns and remains were discovered at other places of Coorg and some of the funeral urns still exist unopened in the Indian Museum at Calcutta. Nothing is known about their find-spots.

To summarize: Southern India, i.e. the country to the south of the Vindhya and the river Narada shows the wide spread existence of a Non-Aryan burial custom in which the body was not burnt even partly; the body was buried either in full in stone cists. Only in one or two very rare instances do we hear of stone implements such as flint axes or knives or arrow heads being found in these tombs but in no case copper, or bronze weapons have been discovered. Copper or bronze is used in certain cases as ornaments or as ware, e.g. the vase and plates found at Adithanallur. In the majority of cases iron implements and weapons are found inside the coffin or jar or outside them but inside the tomb.

—'Modern Review.'

Notice.

TENDERS are hereby invited for transporting 9,000 ewe of salt from the General Store, Karwar, to the Salt Store, Mangalore. The successful tenderer will be required to transport 4,000 ewe, on or about the first week in December, 1927, and the balance on my subsequent order.

All tenders should be in duplicate and sealed under one cover, and should be addressed to (a) the Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna (original), (b) the Hon. the Controller of Revenue, Colombo (duplicate).

Tenders should be marked "Tender for Transporting Salt Mangalore" in the left hand top corner of the envelopes, and should reach the Office of the Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna, and the Hon. the Controller of Revenue no later than midday on Friday, October 14, 1927.

The tenders are to be made upon forms which will be applied upon application at the Jaffna Kachecheri, upon deposit of Rs. 50, and no tender will be considered unless it is on the recognized form. Alterations must be initialed, otherwise the tenders may be treated as informal and rejected.

Full particulars may be obtained at this Office.

The Kachecheri, L. A. NORTHROP, Jaffna, Sept. 7, 1927. for Government Agent, G. 818.

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.

NOTICE.

The problem of House Building is solved and made easier.

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Q. 87.

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