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ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXXIX—NO. 79.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1928.

PRICE 6 CTS.

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Y. 62.

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H. 61.

The Bombay Correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes under date March 23:—
With reference to the recent reports in India and England that Mr. Gandhi is going to visit Europe may have reliable information that despite his disclaimer Mr. Gandhi may yet proceed to Europe, though on a mission entirely different from that on which he was reported to be going, namely the Vienna Youth Conference and as a sole adviser on nonviolence to the League at Geneva.

Attempts are being made to induce Mr. Gandhi to form one of the deputations of Indian leaders to wait on Lord Birkenhead, with a view to finding some way out of the present political impasse resulting from the Indian boycott of the Commission.

BOYCOTTERS' GESTURE.
The idea of the deputation was conceived during the last few weeks at Delhi, as a final gesture of good will, and honest intention on the part of the boycotters before the Commission begins its real work in October.

Some of the leaders believe that it might be possible to induce Lord Birkenhead, while the Commission is in England, to so modify the procedure of the inquiry as to enable them to co-operate without loss of prestige, or radical change of front. Pandit Motilal Nehru thought the deputation would be fruitless, but yielded to the opinion of others and agreed to persuade Mr. Gandhi to form one of the deputations, for which purpose he went to Ambedkar last Sunday.

What success he met with there, is not known. Mr. Gandhi had earlier informed him, and others who breathed the idea of the deputation to him, that he did not see any good in it, and that he was satisfied with whatever course the Swarajists adopted.

The idea of the deputation is still being canvassed, and some prominent leaders of the boycott believe it may materialise shortly after the Commission's departure from Bombay.

Jaffna Centres Summary.

SENIORS (BOYS).

| Underaged Honours. | Distinctions. |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Central | 2 |
| Hindu | 3 |
| St. Patrick's | 4 |
| Parameshwara | 1 |
| St. John's | 1 |
| M. Hindu | 1 |
| Hartley College | 3 |
| Jaffna College | 2 |

| Underaged Passes. | Distinctions. |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Jaffna Central | 3 |
| Hindu | 2 |
| Parameshwara | 2 |
| St. Patrick's | 2 |
| M. Hindu | 2 |
| Hartley | 2 |
| Jaffna College | 3 |
| Victoria College | 2 |

| Coveraged Passes. | Distinctions. |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Jaffna Central | 3 |
| Hindu | 14 |
| Parameshwara | 5 |
| St. John's | 10 |
| St. Patrick's | 7 |
| M. Hindu | 5 |
| Victoria | 6 |
| Kanterodai | 5 |
| Hartley | 11+(1) |
| Jaffna College | 12 |

| TOTAL. | |
|----------------|----|
| Hindu | 19 |
| M. Hindu | 8 |
| St. Patrick's | 13 |
| Hartley | 17 |
| Central | 8 |
| Jaffna College | 17 |
| Parameshwara | 8 |
| Victoria | 8 |
| St. John's | 11 |
| Kanterodai | 5 |

JUNIORS (BOYS).

| Honours. | Distinction. |
|----------------|--------------|
| Jaffna Central | 1 |
| Hindu | 1 |
| Parameshwara | 2 |
| St. Patrick's | 5 |
| M. Hindu | 2 |
| Hartley | 2 |
| Victoria | 1 |

| Underaged Passes. | Distinction. |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Hindu | 2 |
| Parameshwara | 1 |
| St. John's | 6 |
| St. Patrick's | 3 |
| M. Hindu | 1 |
| Hartley | 4 |
| Victoria | 1 |

| Coveraged Passes. | Distinction. |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Central | 7 |
| Hindu | 23 |
| Parameshwara | 14 |
| St. John's | 11 |
| St. Patrick's | 21 |
| M. Hindu | 11 |
| Hartley | 21 |
| Jaffna College | 5 |
| Victoria | 11 |

| TOTAL. | |
|----------------|----|
| Hindu | 26 |
| M. Hindu | 14 |
| J. Central | 7 |
| Victoria | 18 |
| Parameshwara | 17 |
| St. John's | 17 |
| St. Patrick's | 23 |
| Jaffna College | 5 |
| Hartley | 27 |

SENIORS (GIRLS).

| Underaged Passes | Coveraged Passes |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Holy Family Convent | 1 |
| Vembadi School | 1 (Distinctions) |
| Ramanathan College | 1 |
| Uduvil School | 3 |

JUNIORS (GIRLS)

| Honours | Distinctions |
|------------------|------------------|
| M. B. C. College | 2 (Distinctions) |

| Underaged passes | Coveraged passes |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Holy Family Convent (Distinctions) | 1 |
| Ramanathan College | 1 |
| M. B. C. College | 5 |

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the above Association was held at the Jaffna Central College, on Monday 26th of March 1928.

Mr. D. O. Anketell presided and there was a fair by large attendance of members.

The Secretary read a report of the transactions of the Association during the years 1920-27. He said that the Association was mainly engaged in promoting the interests of the proprietors and cultivators engaged in food production under the Karachchi Scheme and enumerated some of the concessions secured from Government. The building of a Hospital at Kilinochchi, the reduction of train fare to agricultural labourers, the extension of the local train service to Irani-madu, the reduction in the speed price of lands, the reduction of railway freights for the transport of straw and fodder, concessions in regard to water rate, a ticket office at Kilinochchi and a goods shed at Paranthan are some of the things that have been secured by the efforts of the Association. These facilities have made cultivation under the Karachchi Scheme more attractive.

The Association has not yet received a satisfactory reply from Government to its requests for pasture land, irrigation funds crossings over channels, long term loans to cultivators and land owners, and the supply of drinking water. An attempt to standardise the wages of labour was made in 1920 and in 1925, a schedule of rates was published to which land-owners were asked to conform.

The daily pay was fixed at 90 cents and the working hours to be from 8 to 9 hours according to the season.

In 1920 the Association arranged with Govt. for the continuance of the importation of cattle from India, via Kayts. It is still agitating for grazing grounds for Jaffna cattle.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

The election of Office-bearers and Committee for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

President:—Hon. Sir P. Ramanathan KT, K. O. M. G., Vice President:—Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy B. A., and Mr. D. O. Anketell (late of the Indian Civil Service), Secretary:—Mr. V. Muttukumar, M. A., Asst. Secretary:—Mr. Charles Stickney, Treasurer:—Mr. K. Velupillai (Manager, Jaffna Mutual Benefit Fund Ltd.) Members of the Committee:—Hon. Messrs S. R. J. Ratnam, and A. Canagaratnam, Messrs. E. Ramalingam, Planter, S. Sabapathipillai, Notary Public, S. K. Kandiahpillai, Merchant; S. K. Ariyanayagam, Retired Govt. Servant; F. M. S. O. Muttiah, Teacher; S. T. V. Sumanah, Manager, The Jaffna Food Products Co., Ltd.; O. Muttavelu, Retired Irrigation Officer; A. Manickam, Teacher; D. Cooke, Proctor, S. C.; and K. Vaitilingam, Planter.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed:—

(1) Proposed by Mr. C. Stickney & seconded by Mr. K. Velupillai.
"This Association urges on Government and the Legislative Council the immediate necessity of issuing orders postponing the recovery of water rate on lands under the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme for a further period of at least three years."

(2) Proposed by Mr. S. Sabapathipillai & seconded by Mr. K. Ariyanayagam.
"This Association urges on Government the immediate necessity of providing pasture lands for agricultural cattle on the farms under the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme."

(3) Proposed by Mr. E. Ramalingam and seconded by Mr. K. Velupillai.
"This Association urges on Government the introduction into Ceylon of the system prevailing in India of granting long term loans from Government to Agriculturalists for purposes of land improvement."

(4) Proposed by Mr. S. K. Ariyanayagam and seconded by Mr. A. Manickam.
"This Association confirms the resolution passed at a conference of the farmers under the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme, held on Sept. 1st 1927 (copy already sent to Government Agents, N. F.) requesting Government to issue orders that the construction of Irrigation Roads, and crossings over channels leading to the farms should not be left to the discretion of the Irrigation Department but that it should be left to be decided by the Government Agent in consultation with the farmers affected & the Irrigation Authorities."

(5) Proposed by Mr. S. K. Kandiahpillai and seconded by Mr. A. Manickam.
"This Association requests the Government Agent to make arrangements for establishing a weekly market at Paranthan (near the Railway Station)."

(6) Proposed by Mr. Charles Stickney and seconded by Mr. E. Ramalingam.
"This Association is of opinion that a Sub-post office at Paranthan is very necessary for serving the farms situated near it, and suggests that when a Sub post Office is opened arrangements be made for the delivery of letters to the farms."

(7) Proposed by Mr. S. Sabapathipillai and seconded by Mr. C. Muttiah.
Continued up.

INDIAN & FOREIGN.

LOAN OF TWO CRORES FOR A BANK.—According to the "Englishman", Calcutta, the Imperial Bank of India borrowed over 2 crores of rupees from the currency department by re-discount on inland trade bills thereby increasing the total amount of the emergency currency from 7 crores to 9 crores.

MISER'S DEATH BY HIS BOARD.—The Police at Leeds a few days back burst upon the door of a house and found Henry Morton, aged fifty five, a Corporation labourer, sitting dead in a chair. Two tin boxes, filled with Treasury notes amounting to more than 4500, were found in the house. Pass books for two banks were also discovered. Morton always posed as a poor man, and lived on the most frugal fare. Neighbours helped to clean his home, and no one realised that he possessed means. The windows in the house were kept closely shuttered, and he frequently delivered homilies to girls about the folly of spending money on "fine clothes."

AMERICA'S DEATH RATE.—The "First White Book of Prohibition" has been issued by the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition, and Public Morals. This states that the annual death rate throughout the United States has shown a remarkable decrease since prohibition. "In no year since Federal prohibition came into effect," the book declares, "has the death rate been as high as the lowest annual rate for any year before prohibition."

GERMAN SECRET 'PLANE BUILDING PROGRAM.'—The "Daily Mail" reports that Germany is building secretly a sea plane capable of carrying 8 crew and 60 passengers for Transatlantic service. This would be the first of the many larger planes. This sea plane will be fitted with 12 engines and 12 propeller, developing 6000 horse power. The wing span will be 168 feet and the whole machine will weigh 44 tons and will be equipped with a wireless plant, dining saloon and sleeping berth. Service is to be maintained between Berlin and New York.

EAST INDIES AIR ROUTE.—The first step in the air route to the East Indies is likely to be confined to the Dutch transporting mails by air from Amsterdam to Marseilles and also from Sabang (Malaya) to Sourabaya (Java), thus saving six days. It is understood that the Dutch are anxious to co-operate with Britain for air carriage over the whole route, especially in view of the difficulties attached to flying over foreign countries. It is believed that India is anxious to connect the Karachchi-Rangoon sector. It has been suggested that Britain or Australia should link up from Singapore onward.

All Ceylon Summary.

| SENIOR BOYS. | |
|--|-------------|
| Passed with Honours | 69 |
| Satisfied the Examiners (under 16) | 66 |
| " " " (above 16) | 204 |
| Failed " " (under 16) | 136 |
| " " " (above 16) | 571 |
| Entered for part of the Examination only | 18 |
| Absent | 237 |
| Rejected for resorting to unfair means | 1 |
| Total | 1352 |

| SENIOR GIRLS. | |
|--|------------|
| Passed with Honours | 6 |
| Satisfied the Examiners (under 16) | 23 |
| " " " (above 16) | 26 |
| Failed " " (under 16) | 36 |
| " " " (above 16) | 47 |
| Entered for part of the Examination only | 0 |
| Absent | 20 |
| Total | 158 |

| JUNIOR BOYS. | |
|--|-------------|
| Passed with Honours | 60 |
| Satisfied the Examiners (under 16) | 113 |
| " " " (above 16) | 350 |
| Failed " " (under 16) | 72 |
| " " " (above 16) | 411 |
| Entered for part of the Examination only | 3 |
| Absent | 228 |
| Total | 1237 |

| JUNIOR GIRLS. | |
|--|------------|
| Passed with Honours | 4 |
| Satisfied the Examiners (under 16) | 40 |
| " " " (above 16) | 44 |
| Failed " " (under 16) | 22 |
| " " " (above 16) | 45 |
| Entered for part of the Examination only | 0 |
| Absent | 14 |
| Total | 169 |

Continued.
"This Association is of opinion that the Communal Channel System is unworkable under the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme and should be abandoned and that Government should construct and maintain these channels which are long and expensive."

(8) Proposed by Mr. V. Muttukumar and seconded by Mr. E. Ramalingam.

"This Association considers that for the encouragement and extension of the Karachchi Irrigation Scheme, it is very desirable, at any rate till the scheme is properly developed, that its control in the matter of grant of land, location of crossings over channels, the planning of agricultural roads and bridges, and the construction of channels, whether at Government expense or that of the farmers should vest in the Government Agent and his Advisory Committee, the Irrigation Department dealing with the technical portion of these works only."

The Secretary was asked to embody in his letters to Government the arguments brought forward in support of the different resolutions. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Efficacy of Fasting.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":
The reader is familiar with the letters of a Polish professor from which I have published extracts from time to time in these columns. In one of his letters referring to my facts he writes:

"According to my experience, if the bowels are kept perfectly clean by enemas, it is quite easy to fast 15 days, not very much more difficult than to fast 10 days. But this refers to me, and I have a normal weight of 80 kilograms, which in fasting goes down to 70. Your case is different as if I look at your picture, I have the impression that you ought not to fast over 7 days."

"In fasting I take no food whatever, but plenty of distilled water—2.3 litres every day with a little fresh lemon juice if necessary. I take my weight of the naked body every day and the loss is usually 1 kg or a little more than one English pound a day. I have taken these facts since 1907 every year four to seven times, I mean every year 40 to 60 days of fasting, divided into periods of 3, 7, 10 or 15 days according to indications of the general state and subjective need. Fasting is at certain times a need for me, and then every food is unpleasant. So I have within the last 20 years experience of over 100 fasting periods of different lengths—the shortest 3 days, the longest 16 days. My weight now, after more than 3 months without fasting, is 80 kilograms and I long to take a long fast..... I fast generally before undertaking a long lecturing tour. The intensity of work is not lessened by fasting, rather increased. Now I feel exhausted, tired, sleepy, because I have been traveling more than 100 days and could not fast..... As I have no leisure for bodily exercise, I am liable to have too much weight whenever I do not fast. Very likely this deficiency of bodily exercise and also insufficient mastication account for excess of weight. By nature and habitance I am not a spare eater. It needed a long training to reduce the amount of food taken and even now, at the age of 65 it happens that I eat too much if the food pleases me..... By clearing the bowels, I understand, introducing through the rectum water, of which only a part is absorbed by the kidney, while the greater part after a short time is expelled by the rectum. The water flows from an irrigator at about 100 centimetres height. I take this enema with the naked body in a warm bath. I should not think it advisable to drink so much water. I introduce into the bowels first 1 litre water and after having got rid of it, several times in succession 2 litres and then 3—4 litres until the water is transparent, clear..... The effects of fasting are not only increased bodily activity, but also spiritual enlightenment, if we fast for a purpose, in order to obtain a result. Whenever I have a moral or intellectual difficulty, I fast. If I have a struggle against an adversary, I fast. Once I had a difficulty with a printer who delayed my work in order to print other more profitable things. By fasting I succeeded in changing his mind. I have found fasting and prayer efficacious in most difficulties with men and things."

I publish this as being of use to the reader who is interested in such researches. The physical and moral value of fasting is being more and more recognised day by day. A vast number of diseases can be more surely treated by judicious fasting than by all sorts of nostrums including the dreadful injections—dreadful not because of the pain they cause but because of the injurious by-products which often result from their use. More mischief than we are aware of is done by the drug treatment. But not many cases of harm done by fasting can be cited. Increased vitality is almost the universal experience of those that have fasted. For real rest for body and mind is possible only during fasting. Suspension of daily work is hardly rest without the rest that the overtaxed and overworked digestive apparatus needs in a multitude of cases. The moral effect of fasting, while it is considerable, is not so easily demonstrable. For moral results there has to be perfect co-operation from the mind. And there is danger of self-deception. I know many instances in which fasting undertaken for moral results has been overdone. To a limited extent it is a most valuable agent if the person fasting knows what he is doing. There was considerable force in the warning given by the Prophet against his disciples copying his fasting over and above the semi-fasts of Ramzan. "My Maker sends me food enough when I fast, not so to you," said the Prophet. Of what use is a spiritual fast when the split bankers more after food, the longer the body is starved?

Hindu New Year Holidays.

The Office and the Printing Works of the "Hindu Organ" will be closed from Thursday noon, 12th to Monday, 23rd April, 1928, (both days inclusive) on account of the Hindu New Year Holidays. Consequently there will be no issue of the "Hindu Organ" on 16th, 19th and 23rd April, 1928.

The Genius of S. Ramanujan.

"HIS COLLECTED PAPERS."

(Review by a Professor of Mathematics.)

This volume forms an appropriate memorial to one of the most remarkable mathematicians of recent times. It is welcome to those who have been looking forward to a collected edition of Ramanujan's papers, and the editors and publishers are to be congratulated on the excellent manner in which they have accomplished their work. The publication has been made possible by the munificence of the University of Madras, the Royal Society of London and Trinity College, Cambridge, each of which bodies has contributed a share towards the expenses of printing. The appearance of the collected papers of Ramanujan is particularly welcome to India as one of the most encouraging signs of the revival, after a lapse of centuries, of intellectual activity in the domain of the exact sciences. The pursuit of knowledge for its own sake has not been a new thing in this country, and though the largest share of such activity had been devoted to religion and philosophy as being the bedrocks of human welfare, yet less profound subjects like mathematics and astronomy were not without their votaries. The name of Ramanujan takes us back to Brahmagupta, Bhaskara and Aryabhata, who, in their own day made important contributions to mathematical science. The appearance of a genius in any field of thought is always a difficult thing to explain, and especially it is so in the case of Ramanujan, who without the aid of the orthodox systems of instruction, shines forth with unique originality and power. The emergence of such phenomenal genius, though occasional, tempts one to believe that the theory of the persistence of a general racial memory is not altogether without foundation.

The present volume contains almost everything published by Ramanujan, but his two notebooks have not yet been fully analysed and published. With regard to this the editors say in the preface: "There is still a large mass of unpublished material. None of the contents of Ramanujan's notebooks had been printed unless incorporated in the later papers, except that one chapter, on generalised hypergeometric series, was analysed by Hardy in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. This chapter is sufficient to show that, while the note books are naturally unequal in quality, they contain much which should certainly be published. It would be a very formidable task to work through them systematically, select particular passages, and edit these with adequate comment, and it is impossible to print the note-books as they stand without further monetary assistance. The singular quality of Ramanujan's work, and the romance which surrounds his career, encourage us to hope that this volume may enjoy sufficient success to make possible the publication of another." A special obligation rests, in this matter, on lovers of mathematics and on educational institutions in India to see that the hope expressed by the editors does not go in vain. Ramanujan's Collected Papers cannot fail to be a source of inspiration to youthful aspirants to the field of mathematical research.

The book opens with two notices on Ramanujan's life, the first by Messrs. R. Ramachandra Rao and P. V. Seshu Aiyar, and the second by Prof. Hardy. In the first, the authors describe with much vividness and sympathy his early life, including the period he spent in elementary and secondary schools, and the early manifestation of his mathematical genius. While still at school, Ramanujan's unaided discovery of some of the famous theorems of mathematical analysis was only a prelude to the striking original contributions he made at a later date. It was during his stay at school that he came across Carr's Synopsis of Mathematics, which appears to have given a direction to Ramanujan's activities. The period from 1903 (when he passed the matriculation examination) to 1919 was an uneventful one, and the fact that he was able to tide over this decade was largely due to the generosity of several of Ramanujan's friends, who clearly relating his extra ordinary originality helped him to devote himself to his mathematical studies. Now, in 1923, Ramanujan entered into correspondence with Prof. Hardy, and how this finally led to Ramanujan proceeding to England, are described in much detail in a series of letters, which are quoted in the two notices and which form very fascinating reading. Messrs. Ramachandra Rao and Seshu Aiyar close their notes with an account of Ramanujan's personality, the most marked feature of which was his unaffected simplicity, which endeared him to all, who had the privilege of knowing him. All the honours that were showered on him, including his election to a Fellowship of the Royal Society, did not affect his natural simplicity.

The second notice in the book is by Prof. Hardy. It starts with a short sketch of Ramanujan's early life and proceeds to an account of Prof. Hardy's first acquaintance with Ramanujan, and then to an estimate of his mathematical work. Prof. Hardy gives extensive quotations from letters which Ramanujan wrote to him before sailing for England. These letters include a collection of a large number of mathematical formulae involving infinite series, integrals, continued fractions and also results in the theory of numbers. These give a clear indication of the peculiarity of Ramanujan's mathematical thought, which had an individuality all its own. His familiarity with elliptic functions which was to play an important part in his mature researches was already in evidence in this collection of formulae; and his bold conjectures regarding the dominant terms in some of the asymptotic formulae in the analytic theory of numbers are really wonderful. To quote Prof. Hardy, "it is sufficiently marvellous that he should have any dream of problems such as these, problems which it has taken the finest mathematicians in Europe a hundred years to solve, and of which the solution is incomplete to this present day." While Ramanujan's inspiration led him on to these astonishing results, his methods of proof did not keep pace; and in speaking of this, Prof. Hardy remarks: "The limits of his knowledge were as starting as the problems themselves. Here was a man who could work out modular equations and whose mastery of continued fractions was, on the formal side at any rate, beyond that of any mathematician in the world, who had found

for himself the functional equation of the Zeta function, and the dominant terms of many of the most famous problems in the analytic theory of numbers; and he had never heard of a doubly periodic function or of Cauchy's theorem, and had indeed, but the vaguest idea of what a function of a complex variable was. His ideas as to what constituted a mathematical proof were of the most shadowy description. All his results, new or old, right or wrong, had been arrived at by a process of mingled argument, intuition, and induction, of which he was entirely unable to give any coherent account." These were the drawbacks under which Ramanujan laboured when he went to England. At Cambridge, under the genial influence of Prof. Hardy he acquired in a couple of years a fair knowledge of the theory of functions and the analytic theory of numbers, and his writings began to take distinctly fruitful directions. By his devoted care in helping Ramanujan to unfold his genius, Prof. Hardy has rendered a signal service to the cause of mathematics, and in particular to its development in India.

In a review such as this, which has largely to be non-technical, it would be difficult to describe to any great extent the contents of Ramanujan's mathematical papers. But some indications of the subject matter of the more important of the papers may be given. The paper on "Modular Equations and Approximations to π " contains a series of remarkable algebraic approximations to π , the ratio of the circumference to the diameter of a circle. Several of Ramanujan's results had been anticipated by Hamite and Kronecker, but apart from these, Ramanujan gives many new formulae. Prof. Hardy gives an interesting historical account of the subject matter of this paper in Appendix I, which contains also several other important notes on Ramanujan's papers likely to be of great use to future investigators. The paper on "Highly Composite Numbers" is the first long memoir that Ramanujan published on the theory of numbers, and it is a very characteristic piece of work. The idea of highly composite numbers—numbers, which, in some ways, may be regarded as the exact opposite of primes—is entirely new, and the skill with which Ramanujan investigates their properties by purely elementary methods is very remarkable. This paper and his later papers on partitions give an idea of his love of numbers for their own sake, a quality which evoked the remark (quoted by Prof. Hardy) that "every positive integer was one of his personal friends." Ramanujan's work on highly composite numbers stands somewhat apart from the main current of research in the analytic theory of numbers; but there is one place where it is likely to be of capital importance. The idea of superior highly composite numbers, which he introduces in the latter part of the paper, has a close relation to the determination of the maximum order of the number of divisors of a number, and this relation in its turn depends on the hypothesis of Riemann concerning the zeros of the Zeta function. The next papers to which attention may be called are those entitled "On Certain Arithmetical Functions," "On Certain Trigonometrical Sums and their Applications in the Theory of Numbers" and a few short notes on partitions and modular relations. These constitute Ramanujan's masterpieces, and contain the fullest expression of those characteristics, which were peculiarly his. The richness and elegance of the formulae in these papers and the high manipulative skill he displays are something unequal in contemporary mathematical writings. The tribute which Prof. Hardy pays to these qualities is worth quoting: "It was his insight into algebraical formulae, transformations of infinite series and so forth that was most amazing. On this side most certainly I was never met his equal, and I can compare him only with Euler or Jacobi. He worked far more than the majority of modern mathematicians, by induction from numerical examples; all of his congruence properties of partitions, for example, were discovered in this way. But with his memory, his patience and his power of calculation, he combined a power of generalisation, a feeling for form, and a capacity for rapid modification of his hypotheses that were often really startling and made him, in his own peculiar field, without a rival in his day."

The first thirty papers in the book are due to Ramanujan alone, and the last seven papers were written by him in collaboration with Hardy. These latter contain very interesting contributions to the theory of numbers. The paper entitled "Asymptotic formulae for the distribution of integers of various types" deals with a class of numbers of which the highly composite numbers form a sub class; and the paper on "The normal number of prime factors of a number n " is concerned with the question of the normal degree of compositeness of a number. The most important of these joint papers by Hardy and Ramanujan is, without doubt, the one on "Asymptotic formulae in combinatory Analysis." Besides the astonishing accuracy of the approximations to one of the most complicated of arithmetic functions, the paper contains ideas, which later, in the hands of Hardy and Littlewood developed into a far-reaching method, and led them to their epoch making researches on Waring's and Goldbach's problems.

In bringing to a close this short account of the mathematical papers in the book, a few words may be said regarding the influence of Ramanujan's writings. In connection with his papers on modular functions and partitions some interesting work has been done by Rogers, Darling, Mordell and MacMahon. His paper "On certain Arithmetical Functions" has raised a number of important problems; while some of the conjectures that Ramanujan makes in this paper have been proved by Mordell, there are still a large number of problems awaiting further research. One of the classes of trigonometrical sums, which Ramanujan considers in his paper, entitled "On certain Trigonometrical sums and their applications in the theory of Numbers" has played an important part in the researches of Hardy and Littlewood on Goldbach's problem; and it is not unlikely that the other trigonometrical sums will also prove useful in future investigations. In connection with the quaternary forms $ax^2+by^2+cz^2+du^2$, which Ramanujan studies in one of his papers, a series of contributions have been recently made by Dickson and Kloosterman. These and other indications show the stimulating effect of Ramanujan's work, and it is safe to say that, as years pass, its importance will be further revealed, and as its strangeness wears off, much of it will get woven into the main fabric of mathematics.

Continued up.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6703.
In the Matter of the estate of the late Nallapillai wife of Thommaspillai Samuel of Chuthumalai
Deceased.
Kuddiyar Muttutambay of Chuthumalai Petitioner.
Vs.
1. Thommaspillai Samuel of Chuthumalai
2. Kuddiyar Nallathambay of do
3. Kuddiyar Sinnathambay of do
4. Kuddiyar Williams of do, presently of Kuala-Lumpur in F. M. S.
5. Kuddiyar Kanagasabai of Chuthumalai Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Kuddiyar Muttutambay of Chuthumalai praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Nallapillai wife of Thommaspillai Samuel coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge on March 9, 1928 in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated March 2, 1928 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is a brother and 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 Respondents or any other person shall, on or before April 26, 1928 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.
March 21, 1928,
O. 1435.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6709.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Ambalavanar Santhirasegarampillai of Thavaday
Deceased.
1. Kanthar Sivaprakasam and his wife, Yohammah, both of Thavaday Petitioners.
Vs.
Sailammah widow of Ambalavanar Santhirasegarampillai of Thavaday Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Kanthar Sivaprakasam and his wife Yohammah, both of Thavaday, the above-named Petitioners praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Ambalavanar Santhirasegarampillai of Thavaday coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on March 8, 1928 in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundram Proctor on the part of the Petitioners and the affidavits of the 1st Petitioner dated March 7, 1928 having been read, it is declared that the 2nd Petitioner is the sole heiress and lawful daughter of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to the 2nd Petitioner unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before April 26, 1928 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.
21st March 1928,
O. 1436.

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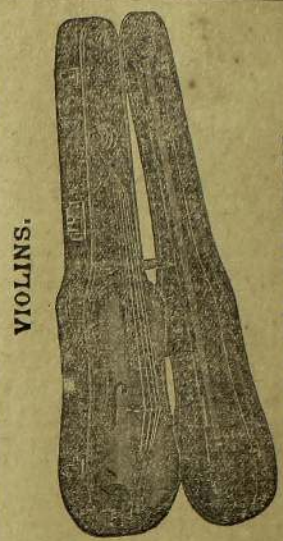
Continued.

In concluding his estimate of Ramanujan's mathematical work, Prof. Hardy writes: "It is often said that it is much more difficult now for a mathematician to be original than it was in the great days when the foundations of modern analysis were laid; and no doubt in a measure it is true. Ramanujan's work the kind of standard by which it should be judged, and the influence which it is likely to have on the mathematics of the future. It has not the simplicity and the inevitableness of the very greatest work; it would be greater if it were less strange. One gift it has which no one can deny, profound and inevitable originality." "The simplicity and the inevitableness of the very greatest work" are vouchsafed only to the achievements of a few. The names of Abel, Cauchy, Riemann, Weierstrass are suggested in connection with these disconcerting qualities. The subjects to which they directed their efforts are still being pursued with zeal, and each additional structure that is raised on the foundations they laid reveals more and more the grandeur of the original conceptions. About the homage that is due to such mathematicians, there are never two opinions. But those who, in their own field, show originality and skill in creating new forms, and by their work add grace and beauty to the general design, have no less a claim on our admiration; and among the most original and the most dexterous of these, there can be no doubt that Ramanujan has an abiding place.—"Hindu".

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6711.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Achchinnattu widow of Kathirithambay Vythilingam of Ponnalakkadduvan
Deceased.
Vythilingam Thambayrajah of Ponnalakkadduvan presently of Thavaday Petitioner.

1. Vythilingam Kandiah of Ponnalakkadduvan
2. Vythilingam Ponnampalam of do Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of Vythilingam Thambayrajah of Ponnalakkadduvan presently of Thavaday praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, Achchinnattu widow of Kathirithambay Vythilingam coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on March 13, 1928, in the presence of Mr. P. K. Somasundram Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated March 13, 1928, 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 Respondents or any other person shall on or before April 26, 1928, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.
J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.
March 22, 1928,
O. 1437.

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