

The Hindu Organ.

"Arise! Awake! and stop not till the goal is reached."

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HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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H. 65.

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X. 62.

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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1928

JAFFNA AND PROHIBITION.

IF ANY EVIDENCE IS NECESSARY TO VINDICATE the attitude of the Jaffna Members in Council in the matter of prohibition, it is the reverses which the anti-prohibitionists have sustained at the local option polls in the more enlightened and popular centres. The Division of Tenmaradchi and the Jaffna Urban Area have been regarded by them as their stronghold. Ever since the closure of the toddy taverns a well-planned and well organised campaign has been set on foot for their opening in these two areas. The anti-prohibitionists marshalled all their forces and concentrated all their energies in this desperate venture. People have refused to accept their proffered sympathy and support, and their campaign has proved practically abortive. Re-opening of five out of the fifteen taverns represents the fruit of their long and laborious efforts extending for several months. The small success which they were able to score was obtained only in the most backward and the least enlightened areas. Even here, we are sure, they would have met the same fate as in other areas if the temperance workers had taken timely action and put forth a more vigorous propaganda.

Throughout this campaign it is not the consumers but the ex-renters who have made themselves more prominent. They are the ring-leaders. Nobody will contend that their interest in the taverns is either accidental or dictated by pure philanthropy or considerations of public welfare. It is likely that some of them will bid for the rent of the re-opened taverns.

The anti-prohibitionists will never own their defeat. Though defeated they will still argue. Their campaign is one of calumny and misrepresentation. In fact one of their ring-leaders had gone to the extent of challenging the authority of some of the Jaffna members who advocated prohibition. This challenge was even voiced in Council in the course of the prohibition debate by one of their dupes. Their subterfuge and hypocrisy have been now exposed at the very polls which they demanded. The population of all the areas where local option polls were held comes to nearly 60,000. Out of this 3,239 is the population of those areas where the five taverns have to be re-opened. Further they cannot be outdone in their tactics. To cover up their defeat and to save their skin in the eyes of those whom they have misled they had gone forth pretending boycott and lodging blatant and bombastic protests at every polling-booth where they failed. Still the prohibitionists argue that the majority of the people of Jaffna wants today.

It is the voice of this microscopic minority that has been regarded by our benevolent Government as the voice of the people of Jaffna. It is the representation of this section which has been given prominence in the columns of some of the Colombo papers as that of the people of Jaffna. It is by relying on their noisy agitation, the Hon. Mr. Balasingham proclaimed in the Council Chamber that the people of Jaffna have been thirsting for toddy and that nothing short of establishing a tavern under every palmyrah grove will satisfy this morbid taste.

It cannot now be doubted that the people of Jaffna stand for prohibition. No time-serving half measures will satisfy them. If referendum is necessary for its establishment let them boldly face it and take the steps necessary for its achievement. No one needs despair of men and money. We are sure both will be forthcoming if the leaders of the movement should call for public support.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

GOVT. CLERICAL EXAMINATION, 1928:— Entries for the forthcoming Government Clerical Examination close at 2 p. m. on June 5, 1928. Applications for forms of entry to be sent by post should reach the Education Office not later than the 31st instant.

MEDICAL:—Dr. V. Van Langenberg, Deputy Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, assumed duties on Wednesday last as Acting Director of Medical and Sanitary Services in place of Dr. J. F. E. Bridger, who left for England on long leave on Tuesday night.

—Dr. C. Sivarathnam has been appointed House Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Jaffna.

TO REMEDY DEFECTIVE EYE SIGHT:—The Director of Education in a recent circular requests Inspecting Officers to pay special attention to the matter of eye sight of school children and that they should do their best to get school authorities to remedy defects contributing to bad eye sight.

SCHOLASTIC:—Miss Kammar Mathiaparam, student at the Women's Christian College, Madras, has passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts of the Madras University.

SCHOOLBOY DISCUSSION DEVELOPS INTO BLOWS:—Before Mr. J. Light Police Magistrate of Kays, the Kays Police charged a schoolboy named Sivaguru Nadarajah of Karainagar West, with having fractured the skull of another schoolboy, named Chelliah Segarajasingam, of the same locality, by throwing a stone on his forehead. It appears that both the boys were students of two different colleges and were close neighbours. They had a spirited discussion over the subject of each other's influence in the district and eventually came to blows. The accused threw a stone which struck the other on the forehead. The accused pleaded guilty and was bound over to be of good behaviour for six months in Rs. 100, and he was also ordered to pay Rs. 15 as compensation to the complainant.

MUSLIM HAJJI FESTIVAL:—It is hereby notified for general information that Wednesday, May 30th, 1928, being the day of the Muslim Hajji Festival, will be observed as a Public and Bank holiday. —(Press Communiqué).

H. E. THE GOVERNOR VISITS HEALTH UNIT, KURUNEGALA:—H. E. The Governor and Lady Stanley attended by Capt. L. Holbeche, Aide-Camp and accompanied by Mr. T. A. Hodson, Government Agent, North Western Province visited the Health Unit Offices at Kurunegala on the 22nd May. They were received by Drs. A. M. Samarasinghe, M. O. H., Health Unit, and S. C. Thirarajah, M. O. H., Kurunegala District, and were taken round the Office where the Officers were introduced to His Excellency. His Excellency in expressing his appreciation of the work done by Drs. A. M. Samarasinghe, and S. C. Thirarajah and their staff said that any money spent by the Health Unit on preventive measures was money well spent. —Cor.

Y. M. H. A. SITTANKERNEY:—Under the auspices of the Sittankerney Young Men's Hindu Association a meeting was held on the 21st instant at the Hindu English Institute Hall, with Mr. M. Kandiah in the chair, commencing at about 6.30 p. m. After the Chairman's opening remarks, Mr. K. Nagalingam, Medical Student, Singapore, delivered an interesting and instructive lecture, on "The Ideals of Education". Then followed an enthusiastic and social lecture by Mr. V. Sithamparanathan (of the Kawang House) Sittankerney, basing on "Our Needs". After which Mr. M. Kanthaganey, Hospital Asst. of Kelantan delivered an interesting lecture on "The way to Morality". Tamil Viduan Arumugampillai of Sittankerney, Mr. M. Mylvaganam, Head Master, Hindu English Institute, and some students offered remarks on the subjects. The meeting came to a close at about 9.15 p. m., with the singing of The Varam. —Cor.

KARAINAGAR HINDU ENGLISH SCHOOL:—The Annual Sports meet of the School will be held on Sunday, the 3rd of June, at 2.30 p. m. At 5 o'clock there will be a Volley-ball match between the past and present students.

JAFFNA MUTUAL BENEFIT FUND:—Mr. M. Thamotharampillai has been appointed Manager of the Jaffna Mutual Benefit Fund Ltd., in place of Mr. K. Velupillai whose services are discontinued from the middle part of this month. We congratulate Mr. Thamotharampillai on his appointment and wish that under his management the Fund will prosper well and rise to a first rate banking and business concern in Jaffna having branches in other parts of Ceylon and in distant Malaya.

Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College

MARCH EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following are the results of the Final Examination held on March 1928, with an Indian Board of Examiners, for the Title of "Ayurveda Vidvan," and Licentiate in Indigenous Medicine, and those of the other examinations. Of those who appeared seven got through the Final Examinations.

FINAL.

J. S. Bastiampillai, (1st Class). R. E. W. Jeshorathnam, Y. M. Christopher and P. Sina-durai, (2nd Class). K. Appakutty, S. Sina-durai and S. Sambasivam, (Pass).

2ND PROFESSIONAL.

RASA SASTRAM, (MINERALOGY)
V. Subramaniam, S. Ratnasabapathy, M. O. Tambou, K. Tambithurai, S. Thomas and K. Ponniah, (Pass).

CHIKITSA, (MEDICINE).

V. Subramaniam and S. Ratnasabapathy, (2nd Class). M. O. Tambou, K. Tambithurai and S. Thomas, (Pass).

SARASERA SASTRAM, (ANATOMY.)

V. Subramaniam, (2nd Class). S. Ratnasabapathy, K. Tambithurai, M. O. Tambou and S. Thomas, (Pass).

ROGAYAGNAM, (PATHOLOGY)

V. Subramaniam, (2nd Class). S. Ratnasabapathy, (Pass).

1ST PROFESSIONAL.

DRAVYAGNAM, (MATERIA MEDICA)
S. K. Selvathurai, (1st Class). V. Ponniah and P. Tambirajah, (2nd Class). M. Somasundram, (Pass).

ABOGAYAGNAM, (HYGIENE).

S. K. Selvathurai, M. Somasundram and P. Tambirajah, (Pass).

SARASERA SASTRAM, (ANATOMY).

S. K. Selvathurai, M. Somasundram and P. Tambirajah, (Pass).

DEEP SEAS ARE BLUE

Deep sea is blue because it reflects the blue rays of light. When it is green it is not so deep, and it is the reflection of the yellow sand or pebbles at the bottom which makes it of this colour.

FIRST BLOTTER

Blotting paper was an accidental discovery. An "employee" at a paper mill forgot the sizing, and his employer, after the paper had been condemned, happened to use a piece to make a note on. He saw that the ink was absorbed, and realized its possibilities as an ink-drier instead of the usual sand.

(Continued.)

JUDICIAL:—Mr. K. Kanagasabai, Crown Prosecutor, is to act as Additional District Judge and Additional Police Magistrate, Jaffna, from the 30th instant until further orders, during the absence of Mr. M. A. Arulanandan.

ALLEGATION AGAINST SOME JAFFNA COUNCILLORS:—As we go to press we received the correspondence that passed between the Hon. Mr. Rajaratnam and Mudaliyar O. Rameswaram of the Jaffna Kaobheri or Council Members and closure of Taverns. The Mudaliyar contradicts the report that appeared in the "Ceylon Morning Leader" of the 21st instant. The full correspondence will appear in our next issue.

COLONY'S TRADE STATISTICS:—According to the report of the Principal Collector of Customs the total trade of the Colony, excluding specie and ships stores, in the year 1927 amounted to Rs. 854,399,439. This figure is smaller by Rs. 67,274,116 than the figure for 1926, but is larger than that for any other year in the history of the Colony. The total imports amounted to Rs. 406,663,779, an increase of Rs. 11,419,538 over the figure for 1926. The total exports amounted to Rs. 447,735,640. This figure is Rs. 55,526,849 less than that for 1926 and Rs. 44,753,656 less than that for 1925. Thus the imports of the Colony have shown an increase and the exports a decrease, but exports still exceed the total imports the difference being Rs. 41,071,861.

A MALAYALI GIRL'S RASH ACT:—A Malayali girl of 18 years of age, named T. P. Jaakali, daughter of a former Raja of Nilambur, committed suicide in the night. The story was told that she went out of the house in the darkness of the night, made her own funeral pyre, poured kerosene oil on the firewood, set fire to it and burnt herself in the self-immolation unaided by any one. She is said to have left a letter behind just before her immolation addressed to her parents explaining the circumstances which forced her to commit the rash act.

INTRODUCTION OF A NEW COOLING SYSTEM. —A new system of cooling public buildings and private premises in India is reported to be introduced. This system, which is already in operation in large industrial buildings in India displacing the use of fans and punkas, has yet to be brought within reach of the ordinary house-owner. The system consists in drawing air from a room and passing it through a chamber into which hundreds of small nozzles are each spraying a cloud of cold water. In passing through these sprays the air is cleaned and cooled. The air is then delivered to the room through metal ducts in the roof and fall to lower levels and passes over the occupants as gently that there is no sense of draught.

Students' Literary Union

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

The Students' Literary Union of Cholliparam, Tholuparam, Moolai and Panangam held its 3rd Anniversary on Saturday, the 19th instant at 5.30 p. m. in the Panangam Hindu Vernacular School Hall.

The School Hall and the pathway leading to the gate were tastefully decorated and presented a festive appearance. A little after 5 o'clock the Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy arrived and was taken in procession to the accompaniment of Oriental music to the Hall where he was accommodated on the dais. Others accommodated along with him were Gate Mudaliyar Naganathan, Messrs. M. S. Eliathamby, Advocate; M. S. Rasaratnam, Advocate; J. V. Chelliah M. A.; V. Veerasingham, B. A.; and Singaravadivel from S. India.

With the singing of Thevaram and Welcome Songs, the meeting began. Next followed the Secretary's report, which showed that a keen interest was being evinced by the members in the activities of the Association. 18 meetings have been held during the year and subjects of general importance have been discussed. The Report ended with an appeal for funds to the public to start a Reading-room and a Library.

Mr. Duraiswamy addressed the House for over half an hour. He exhorted the members to lead a God-fearing life ever keeping before them the idea of reverence to God, and service to all. He also referred to the set back the prohibitionist movement had recently by the successful pollings held recently at two places for the re-opening of taverns. He expressed in very strong terms his disapproval of the attitude of Government in this matter.

Mr. Veerasingham followed with a stirring address on "Nation Building" and urged upon students to cultivate fearlessness and to ever show a readiness to be spent in the service of the country.

Mr. Chelliah who spoke on "Young Men and their responsibilities" referred to the great possibilities that awaited the young men of the future. He also deplored the cruel necessity of having to speak in English to an audience of Tamils, and pointed out that it was the duty of young men to create a modern literature in Tamil and to import into the country some of the good methods of education that are in vogue in the West.

Then followed three other addresses in Tamil. Mr. Eliathamby held the audience in a roar of laughter from beginning to end. Mr. Rasaratnam made an appeal for a national and cultural revival. Students must reverently study the doings of their great ancestors, and this cannot be better done than by a careful study of the Tamil epic "Peria Puranam." Mr. Singaravadivel of S. India who is on a visit to Jaffna also spoke and attributed the decadent condition of India and Ceylon to the wholesale imitation we have made of the West. Mudaliyar Naganathan offered remarks.

Mr. K. Sittambalam, the President of the Association, and Mr. K. Thillaiambalam proposed hearty votes of thanks to the speakers and the Chairman respectively, which were carried with acclamation by the House.—Cor.

E. S. L. C. Examination.

MARCH, 1928, RESULTS.

The following are among the successful candidates in the English School-leaving Certificate Examination held in March, 1928:—

SECOND DIVISION

Jaffna Centre

Hindu English School, Kanakasankar:—C. Karunabpillai, S. Kurukrupamoorthy, S. Nagarathnam, S. Sivarambo and M. Vayavapillai.

Hindu Boys' English School, Karainagar:—N. Kanagasundaram, O. Nadarajah, S. Nalliah, P. Navaratnam, A. Shanmugam and S. Velupillai.

Private study:—K. Kandiah.

Manipal Centre

English School, Kanakadai:—T. Candiah, E. Ponniamoorthy, N. Rajaratnam and K. C. Thirarajah.

Hindu College, Manipal:—S. Arulanpalam and S. Nagarathnam.

Victoria College, Jaffna:—B. Kathirithamby.

Point Pedro Centre

Boys' English School, Palaly:—S. Chelveludurai, O. Gurunathan, N. Kanadasamy, M. Ruliah, K. Sivapragam, P. Subramaniam, K. Thirarajasingam and S. Vadarathan.

Private study:—T. Chidambarampillai.

Colombo Centre

Hindu Boys' English School, Trincomalee:—S. Sivaprasadam.

The Rawavilarnne Prize of Rs. 50 in cash awarded by Dr. U. A. Hewavirtne to the best candidate under 19 years of age, has been won by B. O. Jayawats, Candidate No. 179 of Ananda College, Colombo.

Wife (tearfully): "You've broken the promise you gave me."

Husband (absentmindedly): "Never mind, my dear, don't cry. I'll make you another!"

Perfect Valet (awakening master in the middle of the night): "I regret to say, my lord, that the house is on fire."

Master (sleepily): "Nonsense, Perkins! We're insured against fire!"

Teacher: "Why are your sums always done in this old fashioned way? Look at the sums that Johnny Smith brings to school."

Boy: "Well, he's got a father—I've only got a grandfather."

INDIAN & FOREIGN.

ELVEN MURDERS AT A STREET:—A death of eleven, mostly children, is attributed to a young village lad of Farragona in Madrid, who decoyed a party of children to a spot outside the village and shot them with a rifle killing seven and injuring six others. He hid the bodies under a haystack. He later encountered another child. He shot him dead and concealed his body in a copse. He then ran to a garden and shot and wounded a woman and girl whom he subsequently battered to death with the axe. The boy is apparently still at large.

ACTING GOVERNOR OF HONG KONG:—H. E. Sir Cecil Clementi, Governor of Hongkong, is reported to have gone home on leave on May 9th evening. The Hon Mr. W. T. Southern, Colonial Secretary, is administering the Government of the Colony during his absence. Sir Cecil returns to Hongkong in January.

CEYLON EX SERVICE MEN'S DINNER:—Sir West Ridgeway will preside at the Ceylon ex-Service men's dinner on June 23rd, owing to the unavoidable absence of Sir William Manning.

FUTURE OF MUMTAZ BEGUM:—The "Evening Standard" of Calcutta has the following sensational news: Mumtaz Begum, the former dancing girl of Indore, following the scattering of her latest romance hopes to return to the shelter of the ex-Maharaja's palace. The statements that Mumtaz hopes to return to the safety of princely haven of Indore are based on the fact that she boasted in the Bombay High Court that in the palace she was treated better than the Maharani. The sensational possibilities of such an event are being discussed from all angles. It is even stated that Mumtaz will try to win her way back to the heart of her former lover the ex-Maharaja, whose abdication she brought about.

PUNJAB LION'S REPLY TO MAYO:—Lala Lajpat Rai's much waited for book "Unhappy India" has made its appearance after all. The book is as large in volume as Mrs. Mayo's "Mother India." The book is written in a simple, forceful and sober style, and is calculated to be the most effective reply hitherto given to Mrs. Mayo's book "Mother India" by any Indian.—"A. B. Patrika."

WORLD'S HIGHEST BOOK BINDER:—Dr. Rosenbach is the world's highest book binder. He has been visiting London annually for 12 years and is estimated to have spent considerably more than £2,000,000 during that period.

ANGLO-PERSIAN AIRLINE AGREEMENT:—The Persian Government is prepared to enter into negotiations with the Imperial Airways Ltd., regarding the question of admitting to fly over the Persian Territory on prolonging to India the existing air service.

FLYING FASHIONS:—One of this year's Persian fashions is to be wooden hats for women.

MUSLIMS EMBRACING HINDUISM:—At a Suddhi ceremony in Samaspur near Aligarh, 130 Muslims embraced Hinduism.

RUSSO-ARABIAN TREATY:—It is reported that King Amanullah will sign a commercial treaty with Soviet Russia.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS R. O. CHAIRMAN:—Mr. Sen Gupta has been elected as Reception Committee Chairman of the next Indian National Congress.

LABOURERS STRIKE IN CALCUTTA:—About 15,000 labourers in twenty-two jute presses in Calcutta have gone on strike on the question of wages.

SALUTE TO DIEPLOIE HANDSHAKE:—The Fascists are taking steps to stop the existing handshake in Italy and boys are all taught to salute in the Fascist fashion.

THE MARRIAGE OF A RULING PRINCE:—The marriage of the Maharaja of Tripura with Maharajkumari of Balarampur in Oudh has been set off. Nearly five lakhs of rupees is likely to be given as dowry.

CHINO-JAPANESE CASUALTIES:—The Japanese Council General declares that the Japanese have buried 1,010 corpses of Chinese soldiers since May 3, and it is believed that the Chinese themselves have buried a thousand more.

A NEW BOOK ON INDIAN AFFAIRS:—Sir Walter Roper Lawrence in a book called "The India We Served" outlines a new scheme for Indian Home Rule and approves of the suggestion that a Prince of the Royal House should be appointed Prince Regent in India while the Governor General in Council should remain the official head of the Government of India.

RACING ROUND THE WORLD:—Of the two Japanese who were racing round the world in opposite directions, Mr. Araki has completed the journey in 33 days, 16 hours and 22 minutes and has won a prize of £700.

VALUE OF LAUGHTER:—Dr. James J. Walsh, a noted New York physician, thinks laughter is the best exercise. It produces mechanical stimulation on virtually every organ in the chest and abdomen by mechanical movements of the diaphragm. But perhaps too much can be said for laughter. Natural laughter is a free and happy expression. A forced laugh is sad. The most irritating people in the world are those who are always smiling. And Dr. Fishbein, editor of American Medical Journal, calls our attention to the fact that although man may be the only animal that laughs, the same stimulation of the diaphragm comes from the moaning of a cow and the braying of a donkey.—"M. Herald"

How Mussolini Lives

SEVERE DISCIPLINE ON HIMSELF.

Like all great men, Mussolini imposes a severe discipline upon himself as he exists from others. There are no dinner parties, no week ends and very few public dinners for Mussolini. He drinks no intoxicants of any kind; he does not smoke; he abstains even from coffee.

At luncheon, which is the only meal of any size that he takes during the day, he eats but little of every dish. He takes a very light evening meal, and, when duties permit aims at sleeping eight hours every night making it a rule to leave Government reception or other evening engagements.

At seven in the morning he takes an hour's exercise on horseback, or fences with the sabre, before coming to his office. After lunch, he generally plays the violin for an hour. But the whole of the rest of the day up to nine o'clock at night, Mussolini is to be found at his desk, with an anteroom full of people waiting to see him on every conceivable variety of subject.—"A. B. Patrika"

An Ex-Maharaja In France.

GORGEOUS HOME FOR AMERICAN BRIDE.

The newspapers give remarkable details of the splendours of the Chateau D'Onnebont, near St. Germain en Lay, the French home of the ex-Maharaja of Indore, who has gone into residence there with his American wife.

It is stated that £300,000 have been spent on the house where hundreds of workmen have been employed for the past year. The staff consists of thirty gardeners, and seventy domestics, including thirty French waiters.

The private apartments of the ex-Maharaja's wife are gorgeously fitted with fountains, silk hangings, and beautiful ornaments. The Chateau commands a lovely view of Paris.

The ex-Maharaja is also said to have showered jewellery on his bride during his short stay in Paris.

According to the "Petit Parisien" the ex-Maharaja and his wife will shortly proceed to America where the Maharani intends to carry out a crusade to gain converts to Hinduism.—"Englishman"

'Plain Living & High Thinking'

A PUBLIC LECTURE.

A Lecture on "Plain living and high thinking" was delivered by Mr. Krishnar of the Signal and Telegraph Engineer's Office, at the Railway Institute, Kuala Lumpur, on Wednesday, 9th May, 1938.

Mr. Krishnar in the course of his lecture said that "Plain living and high thinking" is not uncommon to us Easterners. In fact we were once the soul emblems of this great ideal. But by and by after the introduction of the Western civilization into our land we learnt unnecessary luxuries and have not only brought home a high standard of living but also we are declining physically and mentally.

It is high time that we revive our ancient culture and so once again prove our worth to the world at large. What is the way for it all?

To start with, in whatever position in life we may be, we should determine to live on simple food, attire simple dress and lessen as many wants as we possibly could.

We could very well do away with Tea and Coffee which not only devour our money for themselves but also make us to spend money on tired milk, sugar and other condiments. It may not be possible with all to do away with this particular intruder, "The Tea Drinking Habit" owing to their position in life, but there may be some other things as the costly Tie and Bow which people of this kind could avoid. Expensive exercises as football and cricket can be replaced by honest farming and if circumstances bar one from honest farming he may choose a brisk exercise, say a running in the open air.

I cannot say what and what would suit individual cases, but it is the duty of the individuals concerned to think over their mode of living and to cut short their unnecessary items in life. We Tamils have cultivated the habit of spending a good lot of money on wedding ceremonies and jewels. These should be minimised. Examples in this case should be set by the rich and the so-called high castes of the land for the rest to follow.

Our sisters are found in the most awkward position today. Their hair cropped, their gowns halved only extending till the knee. All these must be improved and this is the duty of the parents.

When plain living is found in man high thinking is present by itself. "Plain living and high thinking" are each themselves separate elements which by the Divine touch were made into an inseparable compound.

There are some who lead luxurious living and pretend to be religious leaders. The world today is revolting their folly and is rejecting them. It is high time that we Tamils too discard these luxurious parasites and put ourselves on a firm footing.

—K. Lumpur Co. 21 5 38.

Mahatma's Autobiography.

AN EXPERIMENT IN SHANTINIKETAN. This is another instalment of Gandhi's Autobiography taken from "Young India". From Rajkot I proceeded to Shantiniketan. The tea-bus and students over whom I was with affection. The reception was a beautiful combination of simplicity, art and love. It was here I met Kakasabhab Kalkar for the first time.

I did not know then why Kalkar was called 'Kakasabhab'. But I learnt later on that Sjt. Kaskarao Deshpande, who was a contemporary and a close friend of mine in England, and who had conducted a school in the Baroda State called 'Ganganath Vidyalaya', had given the teachers family names with a view to investing the Vidyalaya with a family atmosphere. Sjt. Kalkar who was a teacher there came to be called 'Kaka' (lit. paternal uncle). Phadke was called 'Mama' (lit. maternal uncle) and Harhar Sharma received the name 'Anna' (lit. brother). Others also got similar names. Anandand (Swami) as Kaka's friend and Patwardhan (Spps) as Mama's friend later joined the family, and all in course of time became my co-workers one after another. Sjt. Deshpande himself used to be called 'Sahab'. When the Vidyalaya had to be dissolved, the family also broke up, but they never gave up their spiritual relationship or their assumed names.

Kakasabhab went out to gain experience of different institutions, and at the time I went to Shantiniketan he happened to be there. Chintaman Shastri, belonging to the same fraternity, was there also. Both helped there in teaching Sanskrit.

The Phoenix family had been assigned separate quarters at Shantiniketan. Mahatma Gandhi was at their head and he had made it his business to see that all the rules of the Phoenix Ashram should be scrupulously observed. I saw that by dint of his love, knowledge and perseverance he had made his fragrance felt in the whole of Shantiniketan.

Andrews was there, and also Pearson. Amongst the Bengali teachers we came in fairly close contact with were Jagadannandababu, Nepalbabu, Santoshbabu, Khilimohanbabu, Naginbabu, Sharanbabu and Kalibabu.

OBJECT-LESSON IN SELF-HELP.

As is my wont, I quickly mixed with the teachers and students, and engaged them in a discussion on self-help. I put it to the teachers that if they and the boys dispensed with the services of paid cooks and cooked their food themselves, it would enable the teachers to control the kitchen from the point of view of the boys physical and moral health, and it would afford to the students an object lesson in self-help. One or two of them were inclined to shake their heads. Some of them strongly approved of the proposal. They boys welcomed it, if only because of their instinctive taste for novelty. So we launched the experiment. When I invited the Post to express his opinion, he said that he did not mind it provided the teachers were favourable. To the boys he said, 'The experiment contains the key to Swaraj'.

Pearson began to wear away his body in making the experiment a success. He threw himself into it with zest. A batch was formed to cut vegetables, another to clean the grain, and so on. Naginbabu and others undertook to see to the sanitary cleaning of the kitchen and its surroundings. It was a delight to me to see them working spade in hand.

But it was too much to expect the hundred and twenty-five boys with their teachers to take to this work of physical labour like fish to water. There used to be daily discussions. Some began early to show fatigue. But Pearson was not the man to be tired. One would always find him with his smiling face doing something or other in or about the kitchen. He had taken upon himself the cleaning of the bigger utensils. A party of students played on their sitar before this cleaning party in order to beguile the tedium of the operation. All alike took the thing up with zest and Shantiniketan became a busy hive.

A SELF-CONDUCTED KITCHEN. Changes like these when once begun always develop. The Phoenix party's kitchen was not only a self-conducted one, but the food cooked in it was of the simplest. Condiments were eschewed. Rice, dal, vegetables and even wheat flour were all cooked at one and the same time in a steam cooker. And Shantiniketan boys started a similar kitchen with a view to introducing reform in the Bengali kitchen. One or two teachers and some students ran this kitchen.

The experiment was however dropped after some time. I am of opinion that the famous institution lost nothing by having conducted the experiment for a brief interval, and some of the experiences gained could not but be of help to the teachers.

GOKHALE'S DEATH. I had intended to stay at Shantiniketan for some time, but fate had willed it otherwise. I had hardly been there a week when I received from Poona a telegram about Gokhale's death. Shantiniketan was immersed in grief. All the members came over to me to express their condolences. A special meeting was called in the Ashram temple to mourn the national loss. It was a solemn function. The same day I left for Poona with my wife and Mahatma. All the rest stayed at Shantiniketan. Andrews accompanied me up to Bardwan. 'Do you think,' he asked me 'that a time will come for Satyagraha in India? And if so, have you any idea when it will come?' (Continued.)

Letter To The Editor

THE KAYTS HARBOUR.

Sir, Is the early sighting the inhabitants of Kayts sent in a petition to the then Governor praying him to make arrangements to have the Kayts harbour deepened so that big steamers might call at the port. The matter was referred to the then Surveyor General who sent the Deputy Surveyor General with some members of his staff to survey the harbour and submit a full report. Their trig stations are still in existence. It was reported that the bed of the sea was of sandy composition, and that even if it was dredged it would be silted up very soon.

Again the inhabitants sent another petition last year making the same request. I understand from your Tamil Edition of 26th April, 1928 that the Engineers who were sent over for the purpose of making a thorough inspection of the harbour have reported that it is rocky for a distance of two miles and that it would cost an enormous sum to deepen the harbour by breaking down the rock.

I shall be glad if you or any of your readers will enlighten the public as to how the sand changed into hard rock within a few decades. A solution of some kind is earnestly solicited.

Kuala Lumpur,
15 5 28.

Your etc,
"Puzzled"

Notice to Correspondent.

S. T. RAJABATHAM:—Your open letter to the anti-prohibitionist of the North gives him prominence and importance which he does not deserve. It is better to treat his activities with contempt. He is now fighting a losing game and when it does not pay he will seek fresh fields and pastures new.

British Matrix Service.

ORGANISATION IN CEYLON.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has addressed the Ceylon Government on the subject of a proposal to organise a British Matrix Service for the supply of matrices for illustrations published by newspapers in British Colonies.

An experimental scheme has been drawn up on non-profit basis by Mr. Caird, the Director of Information at the Colonial Office.

It is proposed that in the first instance the scheme should be introduced on an experimental basis for a period of six months and that, subject to any views which might be expressed by overseas newspapers using the service, the selection of suitable pictures should be left in the hands of Mr. Caird.

NOTICE.

THE LANKA AYURVEDIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, JAFFNA.

Applications are invited for admission to the above College, for a training of 3 years, in Ayurveda and Siddha Systems.

The New Sessions begins in June 1st, 1938.

Those wishing to have a correspondence course, in Ayurveda & Siddha Systems, please communicate to the Principal for further particulars.

The Principal,

Lanka Ayurvedic Medical College,
Jaffna.

M. 65.

FOR SALE.

Valaitotam, 100 Acres, fully planted with Coconut trees, situated in Palai, 5 miles from the Railway Station.

Apply:— V. VALIPIRAM,
Kandarmadam,

M. 63.

JAFFNA.

Jaffna Mutual Benefit Fund Ltd

Shareholders and others interested in this Fund will please note that the services of Mr. K. Velupillai, as Manager of this Fund, have been discontinued, and that the Fund is not responsible for any transaction with him.

Mr. M. Thammachandrasekaram was unanimously appointed Manager of the Fund on the 26th day of May 1938. The other applicants are thanked.

S. BALASUBRAMANIAM,

Secretary, Board of Directors
of the

Jaffna Mutual Benefit Fund Ltd.,
27, May 1938.

Mis. 1219

Continued.

It is difficult to say, 'and I. For one year I am to do nothing. For Gokhale took from me a promise that I should travel in India for gaining experience and express no opinion on public matters until I have finished the period of probation. Even after the year is over, I will be in no hurry to speak and pronounce opinions. And so I do announce there will be any occasion for Satyagraha for five years or so.'

I may note in this connection that Gokhale used to joke at some of my ideas in "Hind Swaraj" (Indian Home Rule) and say: 'After you have stayed a year in India, your views will cool themselves.'

Bengal Hindu Conference.

HISTORY AND SHASTRA SUPPORT SUDDHI

Below is given an extract from the Presidential Address of Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Promothadas Tarkabhusan, the President of the 4th Bengal Hindu Conference at Mysnensingh:—

ATTACKS ON HINDUISM.

Never before during the centuries of their existence the Hindus were face to face with such a catastrophic danger as at present. Wherever we look, within or without, we see a large number of forces have arrayed themselves to exterminate Hinduism from the face of the earth. To think of its magnitude cannot but strike terror and despair into the heart of every Hindu. On the one hand the appalling poverty, fearful ignorance and ever increasing mutual jealousies; on the other the materialistic civilization of other countries with their pride of wealth and pomp of power have combined to destroy what is beautiful, pure and attractive in Hinduism. Talk of religion is on our lips but we have enthroned Mammon in our heart. Who can ascertain what would be the fate of the helpless Hindus in the near future?

FUTURE OF HINDUS.

I firmly believe the stormy night will soon pass away. The Hindus have been born not to be easily extinct. Rather they will permeate the whole world with their own ideal in life and bring peace and happiness on mankind by their spiritual illumination. Although oppressed by self-centered people with predominantly 'Avarit' qualities the Hindus will continue to live through eternity and fulfil its mission.

SYNTHESISING ELEMENT IN HINDUISM.

Study of the history of Hindu society and religion teaches us that the Hindu have a wonderful capacity of moulding themselves every antagonistic feeling and ideas in a manner so as to help their own elevation. No nation has been able to make other races and tribes its own as the Hindus did. In this consists the genius of Hinduism. The ancient Hindus never put difficulties in the way of other nations accepting Hinduism without merging their own individuality. Shakas, Yavanas, Parasas, Khats and Huns and other foreign tribes that entered India either for conquest or for trade have all become part and parcel of the Hindu population. They have spontaneously given up those customs and rites that are repugnant to the fundamentals of Hinduism and have assimilated what is true, good and beautiful in Hinduism and even have prided themselves upon being called a Hindu.

LIBERALITY IN HINDUISM.

History furnishes eminent proofs of the Hindus keeping the portals to their culture and civilization wide open to all strangers. Benares inscriptions may be cited as an instance in point. One Heliodorus built up a Garuda Dhvaja on the temple of Vasudeva. This Heliodorus called himself a follower of Vishnu. He came to this country on a diplomatic mission from a Greek king to an Indian potentate Bhagabhadra who reigned in the region east of Malava.

SHASTRIC EVIDENCE OF SUDDHI.

Conversion of such tribes as Kiratas and others is to be found in our Puranas. Even if a Chandel embraces Hinduism he acquires the right to perform the Vedic rituals. Ample evidence of this may be adduced from our Purana and History. The idea that a Hindu converted to another faith cannot be reclaimed struck deep roots in the minds of the Hindus in the last few centuries and have arrested the progress of Hindu society and the expansion of Hindu religion. Although no Shastric injunction can be found to support it. No sin can be committed which is not redeemable by the due performance of the purification ceremonies prescribed by Prayascittia Vyavastha in our Smritis.

SUDDHI IN OUR OWN TIMES.

Although the orthodox section long that the doors against any possible new-comer, the Vaishnava sect has always been free from such ideas of exclusiveness. We need not go very far for evidence. Lord Gauranga, the deliverer of the poor and oppressed, apostle of love and freedom himself carried the dead body of his beloved disciple "Yavana Hariadas" and interred it by the sea side. Admittance of non-Hindus within the Hindu fold is nothing new in our history. Long before the establishment of Yavana empire the Hindus unhesitatingly recruited its members from different races and tribes and built up a powerful nation.

HINDUISM ABROAD.

It is only because our forefathers did not refuse any man or woman seeking highest realisation in life and religion in Hinduism to participate in the material and spiritual benefits of the Hindu world that our own culture and civilization over flowed the bounds of India and penetrated by sea such far off countries as Sumatra, Java, Bali, Cambodia, Siam, Annam, China and Japan and have left its indelible mark upon the palaces and temples and cottages of the poor where millions of souls still sing praise of our culture and religion in diverse ways.

OUR DUTY.

The Hindu society has more to fear the enemies within than without and the greatest of them is the want of confidence in ourselves, our potentialities and our past achievements. To change this attitude of自卑 is necessary that we should all be seekers after truth. Self-deception cannot save a nation. We make frequent appeals to our Shastras, but how many of us have the sincere desire to act up to it?

AGRICULTURE AND SOCIAL REFORMATION.

The cardinal points that for the preservation and progress of the Hindu society some of the external forms and ceremonies of our religion and some customs and conventions of our society have to be changed with an eye to the present circumstances. Such changes we made here before. Our Shastras will bear no direct condemnation of the rules laid down by the Bible for self preservation may also be proved from our Shastras. So it is our burden duty to reduct our social and religious life in accordance with the life spirit in the best interest of our society.

—Hindu Mission—Bulletin.

UNDRAWN WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSIONS.

The following is a list of widows and orphans whose pensions have remained undrawn from the date noted against their respective names. Any of these pensioners who may be still alive should communicate with this Office without delay.

W. & O. P. Fund Office,
May 19, 1928.

GEO. E. PEREIRA,
Secretary, W. & O. P. Fund.

PENSION No.	NAME OF WIDOW.	NAME OF OFFICER.	DESIGNATION.	PENSION UNDRAWN FROM.
349	Horatia Wilhelmia	D. H. C. de Silva	Retd. Clerk, Survey Dept.	1st May, 1925.
395	Valliammah	Candecuriam	P. C. 1117.	1st Nov., 1926.
407	Loku Nona	H. W. D. Gunerakne	Teacher, V. B. School.	1st Sept., 1926.
637	Lucey Hany	Frederick Perera	Retd. P. C. 1602.	1st Dec., 1926.
780	Louisa	R. P. Jayawardena	Clark, Regt. General's	1st July, 1926.
924	Eulaisa Lacerella	K. A. Kelsart	Clark, Medical Dept.	1st May, 1927.
987	Parwathie	Mawan	Retd. P. C. 1502.	1st April, 1926.
988	Maristheey	Sundiah Anthony	Retd. P. C. 1846.	1st Jan., 1925.
1188	Dona Aox	O. P. Narayana	Retd. Schoolmaster.	1st April, 1924.
1162	Kirihany	A. Don Carolis	Retd. P. C. 915.	1st Sept., 1926.
1237	Amelia	Owini de Silva	Retd. Dispenser.	1st Feb., 1926.
1530	Sano	O. L. de Silva	Retd. Clerk, Fiscal's, Kandy.	1st Jan., 1926.
1560	Eliza Annalin	G. F. Halliley	Retd. Landing Walter, Customs.	1st July, 1925.
1607	Wetmina	D. Don Elias	Retd. P. C. 1448	1st Oct., 1926.
1697	Dona Justina	D. M. P. Weerasinghe	Retd. Native writer P.C. Panadura	1st Jan., 1927.
1760	Dona Willis Fanohi Kumeribamy	W. T. B. Molligoda	Interpreter D. C. Anuradhapura	1st Aug., 1924.
1862	Carollina	J. Wickremasekera	Clerk, Customs	1st Feb., 1927.
2275	Christina Hamline	M. D. J. S. Gunawardena	Retd. Vaccinator.	1st Jan., 1925.
2359	Cornelia Barbara	B. N. Fernando	Overseer, Prisons Department.	1st Jan., 1927.

Aryan & Tamil Institutions.

A STUDY OF THE EARLY ATTEMPTS.

The following is a summary of an interesting lecture delivered on the 8th inst. at Madura by Mr. S. S. Bharati M.A., B.L., as reported by the Madura Correspondent to the Madras "Hindu":—

The lecturer in the course of his lecture, said that it was difficult to discriminate between the purely Aryan and the purely Tamilian, and any such attempt at discrimination was often misleading. It would be useful to investigate the subject in order to get at the friendly harmony that subsisted between the two cultures in early times. For a study of this problem the best materials were available in ancient Tamil works such as the Tholkapiyam, Kalihockai, Porananuru, Ahana-nuru, etc. Tholkapiyam was considered by the vast majority of Tamil scholars as the earliest work extant and the same was believed to have been written by a Brahmin. There was a significant passage in the Tholkapiyam from which it appears that no ecclesiastical conditions were imposed in the ancient Tamil Society in regard to marriage. The intercession of a priest was not looked upon as essential for solemnizing a marriage. More or less corresponding to this was the Gandharva form of marriage, prevalent among the Aryans. In the opinion of the lecturer several of the present day institutions among the Tamils appeared to be purely non-Aryan. For instance, even in the present Tamil Society an uncle's permission is much more essential for the marriage of a girl than that of the father himself. This custom giving an absolute right of marriage of a girl to her uncle or his sons was a system peculiar to the Tamils. It ran quite counter to the Aryan ideals.

RELIGION, CULTURE AND CIVILISATION.

Again in the matter of religion, it would be wrong to say, according to the lecturer, that Brahminism was an Aryan institution. For a careful research in early Tamil writings showed that the Tamils had their God and Goddesses, Kumar-n and Aiyas. He was of opinion that the names of God Subramania, God Siva and Goddess Kali were the later importations made by the Aryans, some of whom had settled in the Tamil country and identified themselves with the Tamils.

In regard to the flourishing state of the Tamil country in ancient times with its glorious culture and civilisation, the lecturer cited a passage from Valmiki's Ramayana in which reference is eloquently made to a place called Kapataparam, a second capital of Pandia kingdom, from a reading of that passage it was easy to find that when the Aryans came amidst the Tamils they found the latter in a state of high civilisation, which resulted in the fusion of the two sets of people, both displaying respect and sympathy towards each other's culture and civilisation. The result of such commingling was harmonious and happy and according to the lecturer the present-day culture of the Tamils was the result of such fusion.

CASTE SYSTEM VS. CLASSES OF VOCATION.

The lecturer said that the task of reconciling and correlating the two cultures which fell to the lot of the ancient Tamil writers, mostly Aryans settled in the Tamil country, was anything but a happy. For example, an attempt to find a parallel to the caste system of the Aryans among the Tamils appears to have presented a formidable difficulty. The Tamil's demarcation of classes was by means of vocations, whereas among the Aryans it was by birth. Again according to the Aryans the vocation of cultivation was assigned to the lowest class called the "Sudras." On the other hand, among the Tamils, cultivation was one of the most respectable vocation. In such circumstances, ancient writers failed to find a parallel to the "Sudra" caste among the Tamils and in order to get out of an awkward situation, gave the name of "Vallalas" to the class doing the work of cultivation. From these instances it was clear that there never existed any caste difference among the Tamils. In conclusion, the lecturer said that the caste distinctions and the later day quarrels between Brahmins and Non Brahmins were all due to the work of writers, who wanted to depict ancient Tamil Society in a garb which would be acceptable at once both to the Tamil Society and to the Aryans. The speaker believed that a good research into the problem by men with a sincere desire to arrive at truth would result in the discovery of a civilisation for the Tamils which might be safely built upon for the future good of all concerned.

NOTICE.

The under mentioned Government Timber lying at Trincomalee and Tamblegam Depots will be sold by public auction on the spots by the Divisional Forest Officer, Eastern Division (North), Trincomalee on the dates noted below:—

TRINCOMALEE DEPOT.			
Date of sale:	Wednesday 6th June, 1928 at	10 a.m.	
12 Palu	...	287 C.ft.	
10 Basal	...	204 "	
4 Satin	...	94 "	
26	...	535 "	
TAMBLEGAM DEPOT.			
Date of sale:	Thursday 7th June, 1928 at	3 p.m.	
150 Palu	...	2781 C.ft.	
4 Hulanbik	...	90 "	
4 Milla	...	68 "	
38 Basal	...	744 "	
18 Satin	...	846 "	
214	...	4024 "	

Further particulars can be seen in notice appearing in Government Gazette No. 7448 of May 18, 1928.

J. D. SARGENT,

Conservator of Forests.

Office of the Conservator of Forests, Kandy, 15th May, 1928.

G. 906.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6696.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Murugesar Appachchipillai of Tholpuram Deceased.

Sivakamipillai widow of Murugesar Appachchipillai of Tholpuram

Petitioner.

1. Sinneramab daughter of Murugesar Appachchipillai of Tholpuram
2. Appachchipillai Nuthingam of do
3. Sinnerachipillai widow of Murugesar of do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying that the 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on February 22, 1928, in the presence of Messrs. Nagalingam and Nagalingam, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated February 8, 1928, having been read, it is ordered that the above named 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased as his widow unless the Respondents or any others shall appear before this Court on March 27, 1928, and show cause to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock, District Judge.

March 21, 1928.

Extended 31-5-28.

O. 1461.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6696.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Kanthar Murugesan of Manipay Deceased.

Kumaravela George Kanapathypillai of Manipay

Petitioner.

1. Kanapathypillai Mathaparamanand
2. Sogithamma daughter of Kanapathypillai both of Manipay

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 M. A. Arulanandan Esquire, District Judge, on May 1, 1928, in the presence of Mr. M. Vithalasingam Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated February 15, 1928, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful brother-in-law of the said deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said deceased issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before May 29, 1928, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

M. A. Arulanandan,

Addl. District Judge.

May 1, 1928.

O. 1462.

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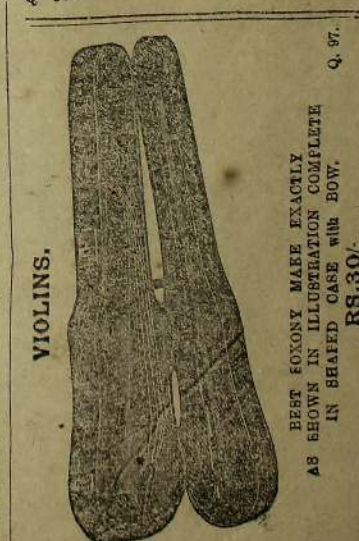
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Tondamanar.

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