

The Hindu Organ.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS
HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 18, 1839.
(REGISTERED AT THE G. P. O. AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

VOL. XXII—NO. 15.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 12, 1910.

PRICE 10 CENTS

NOTICE.

The Hindu Organ.
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Tans: Ed: Eng: Ed: Both Ed:		
	Rs-Cts.	Rs-Cts.	Rs-Cts.
Jaffna Town per annum	1.50	8.00	4.00
Outstations and India	2.00	4.00	5.50
Straits Settlements	2.25	4.50	6.25

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

		Rs. Cts.
For one Column	Yearly	60.00
do	Half Yearly	35.00
do	Quarterly	20.00
For 1/2 Column	Yearly	35.00
do	Half Yearly	20.00
do	Quarterly	12.50
For 1/4 Column	Yearly	20.00
do	Half Yearly	12.50
do	Quarterly	7.50
For one column, first insertion		7.50
For half column, do		4.00
For quarter column, do		2.50
For single line, do		0.08
For subsequent insertions half the above rates.		

Pith Turbans.

Pith Turbans of different patterns always in stock. Prices very cheap. Orders promptly attended. Old turbans repaired.

Apply to:—The Oriental Stores,
Grand Bazaar, JAFFNA.

Brooches! Brooches!!

	Rs. Cts.
Pure Gold Brooches Rose Pattern each	10.00
do do do Small Size	9.00
do do do Triple Rose	10.00
do do do Double	5.50
Scarf Pins with Rose stone	4.00

We have a large variety of other patterns, we shall be glad to quote price on application.

M. Subramaniam & Bros.
BROOCH MAKERS,
Vannarpannai,
JAFFNA.

CHILDREN IN CEYLON.

have much to contend with, owing to the enervating climate. Early in life they need a tonic any reconstructive to aid in developing their little bones and muscles.

SCOTT'S EMULSION.

contains the proper bone and tissue building for children.

The results are noticeable shortly after taking.



FOR SALE AT ALL
CHEMISTS.

SCOTT & BOWNE LTD.

MANUFACTURING

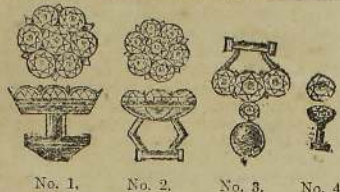
CHEMISTS,

LONDON,

ENGLAND.

Always get the Emulsion with this mark—the fishman—the mark of the "Scott" process!

N. S. FERNANDO,
WHOLESALE AGENT, COLOMBO.



THE PRICE OF THE WORLD.

A wonder for native ladies:—London made 18 carat Rolled gold diamond Thodoo Rs. 1500.

The illustration in the margin shows a pair of female ear-ornaments called "THODOO" which is set with our Simulation diamonds. Its efficient workmanship and the glittering nature of these stones like stars of the heaven deceives these public to think they are real diamonds, in fact diamond experts often blunder and value this Thodoo to Rs. 1500. The brilliancy of these stones is without any fault equal to diamonds of first water, this has been specially imported from Europe for our Indian daughters and they must not be deprived of the pleasure of wearing them to the satisfaction of their male members of the family. Such a worthy Jewel we are giving you at such an insignificant price at Rs. 3 8 0 only per pair, despite its high quality.

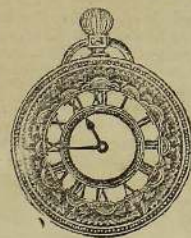
No. 2. Same as above quality diamond Kadukan valued to Rs. 1000. Price Rs. 3-8 per pair.

No. 3. Same as above quality; Kunthanam Bulackoo; very attractive, valued to Rs. 200. Price Rs. 2 0 0 each.

No. 4. Same as above diamond or cut ruby fitted. Nose screw, valued to Rs. 50. Price anas 8 only.

N. B. Postage free for 2 jewels and one jewel will be presented to the buyers of 6 jewels at a time.

Competition Reduction Sale AT ONE THIRD PRICE!



Don't spend your money in vain until you inspect our first class sterling Silver valuable Watches, and beautiful presents quite a competition in value, and 50% less than Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other market rates:—

DURABLE & CHEAP! NEAT & STRONG!!

Our world renowned solid sterling Silver Registered Gilt time "FLAG" WATCH, engine turned or engraved case with 24 pretty presents and a stamped guarantee for fully 7 years. Original sale price, Rs. 29, competition reduced price Rs. 6/8 only:—

This is the splendid Presentation Watch which will last for a life time and needs no recommendation as the superior and best quality recommends itself. These Watches are guaranteed in all points and are far superior in accuracy and durability to any of the numerous similar Watches offered in the Presidency.

These Watches are not only the best time keepers, but also the neatest, soundest and cheapest of all Watches ever imported into India.

DESCRIPTION OF 24 PRESENTS.

A neat velvet lined box. A fine English pattern gent's chain with charm. A nice compass locket. One 18 carat electric gold gent's signet ring nicely finished and polished. A fancy penknife with white or oxidised handle. A cake of white flower soap. A beautiful China handkerchief. An English sent bottle. One full set of 18 carat gold cased shirt buttons richly engraved. Chest buttons 4. The same quality for links for cuffs, 2. One Japanese fancy key preserver. One oxidised cool spectacle. One enamelled flower jewellery case. One bottle Sughantha moosikootho oil (snuff). One Indian scent cake or utter billai. One soft pencil. One pocket diary with two years calendar with Morocco lining. One Russian leather money purse. A fine accordion with different songs. One electric gold nose screw with ruby. Total 24 valuable and beautiful presents.

FURTHER SPECIAL ADVANTAGE.

To the purchasers of two Watches at a time the whole postage and packing fee of charges, and one Watch with prizes will be presented free to the purchasers of 5 Watches at a time. Postage extra.

Orders from the Straits Settlement and other foreign countries will not be executed unless the amount due remitted in advance.

THE GENERAL MANAGER,
Raheem & Fareed Brothers
Watch Dealers and Jewellers
SADRAS, INDIA.
"TELEGRAMS"—Watches' Sadras.

GRATIS! POST FREE!

VAIDYA VIDYA.
A Guide to Health,
Wealth and Happiness

Available in
English, Tamil, Telugu
and
4 other Languages.

THOUSANDS OF COPIES ALREADY

Given Away !!

Madan Manjari Tonic Pills.
These Pills

- (1) Set right all digestive troubles.
- (2) Increase and enrich the blood.
- (3) Remove nervous debility of all sorts.
- (4) Cool the head & brain and renovate memory.
- (5) Regulate the periods and cure all uterine complaints.

PRICE 40 Pills Re. 1.

Napums Akatwari Ghrit.

An infallible invigorating ointment for nervous weakness brought on by youthful indiscretions.

PRICE 2 Tolas Re. 1.

Wanted Agents Everywhere.

Liberal Commissions allowed.

Raj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
Proprietor, Ayta vedodaya Aushadhhalaya,
No. 1, Esplanade Road,
(Upstairs
Next East of Pachaiappas College)
MADRAS.

SOVEREIGN GOLD SHIELD RINGS.



We undertake to supply to order at the following rates.

2 Sovereigns weight	@ Rs. 45 each
1 1/2 do	@ Rs. 35 "
1 do	@ Rs. 25 "
1/2 do	@ Rs. 14 "

Best workmanship and sovereign gold guaranteed.

Charges for monograms on rings.

2 letters	Rs. 2/50
3 letters	Rs. 3/50
4 letters	Rs. 4/-

Kasumaalai—mounted on Jaya Lakshmi.

kasu 65 to 70. Price from Rs. 600/-

Bole Golusu—5 sovereigns weight Rs. 110/-

When ordering send exact size and quarter value in advance.

WARD & DAVY,
Navalarkottam,
JAFFNA.

THE CROWN Perfumery Co.



Specialists in the
Manufacture of
Perfumes, Soaps and
Toilet Preparations.

Agents & Dealers,
W. Tambipillai & Co.,
19 & 20 KEYZER ST.,
PETTAH,
COLOMBO.

NOTICE.

THE NOTARY'S MANUAL
by S. Katiresu, Proctor S. C. & Notary.
Price Rs. 12.50.

Opinions—very complete—of considerable practical utility—carefully prepared—safe and sufficient guide—clear and lucid—concise—exhaustive and comprehensive—well arranged and excellently got up—has facilitated the work of the students.

NOTICE.

As we are anxious to close the share list before the end of this year, will those who intend subscribing for share, please apply at once?

We have only about 100 ordinary and 3500 supplementary shares still left unsold.

TAMBIAH S. COOKE,
Secretary,
Jaffna Trading Coy., Ltd.

Cloths! Cloths!!

Manufactured at the Weaving factory of
The Jaffna Industrial Coy., Ltd:—

Chellais, with Plain Silk or Gold-lace
Border from Rs. 3-50—Rs. 75. Veshitis-Shawls &c., of most fashionable patterns, Colour, quality and workmanship guaranteed. Special designs made to order.

Orders may be executed by V. P. P.

THE MANAGER,
Vannarpannai, JAFFNA.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2315.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Muttupillai wife of Namasivayam Saravananamuttu of Kokkuvil East ... Deceased.
Namasivayam Saravananamuttu of Kokkuvil East ... Petitioner.
Vs.

1. Suppab Chellappah and wife
2. Sinnachchery of Kondavil... Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Namasivayam Saravananamuttu of Kokkuvil East, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Muttupillai, wife of Namasivayam Saravananamuttu, coming on for disposal before R. N. Thaine, Esqr., District Judge, on June 29, 1910, in the presence of Mr. A. Chelvadurai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner, dated June 17, 1910, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as lawful husband of the said deceased, to administer the estate of the said deceased, and that Letters of Administration do issue to him accordingly, unless the Respondents above-named or any other person shall, on or before October 18, 1910, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

R. N. Thaine,
District Judge.
June 29, 1910.

THE MANIPAY HINDU COLLEGE.

APPLICATIONS for admission to the Cambridge Junior and Senior Local Classes for 1911 will be received up to the 15th October next.

In addition to the compulsory subjects arrangement have been made for instruction in the following optional sections:—

1. English.
2. Mathematics.
3. Latin.
4. Physiology and Hygiene.
5. Physical Geography.
6. History and Logic.
7. Book-keeping and Short-hand.
8. Drawing, Geometrical and Freehand.

Students who aspire for honours in Mathematics can take up one or more of the following subjects:—

1. Trigonometry.
2. Mechanics.
3. Mensuration and Surveying.

W. SANGARAPULLY,
President, Managing Committee,
Manipay Hindu College.

NOTICE.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2351.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Nagaratnam wife of Apputhurai, coming
South Deceased.
Kathirkesar Tillampalam of Araly South
Petitioner.

Vs.
Sabapathiar Apputhurai of Araly South
Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Kartikesar
Tillampalam of Araly South, praying for Letters
of Administration to the estate of the above-named
deceased Nagaratnam, wife of Apputhurai, coming
South, is, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivapirakassam, Proctor, on the part of the
Petitioner, and affidavit of the Petitioner dated
September 28, 1910, having been read: It is declared
that the Petitioner is the father of the said in-
testate and is entitled to have Letters of Adminis-
tration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to
him unless the Respondent or any other person
shall on or before October 14, 1910, show sufficient
cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the con-
trary.

September 29, 1910. R. N. Thaine,
District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 2353.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Kathiresar Akamparam of Sangarattai
Deceased.

Chinnachchippillai widow of Akamparam
of Sangarattai Petitioner.

Vs.
Kathiresar Chinnatambu of Sangarattai
Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Chinnach-
chippillai widow of Akamparam of Sangarattai,
praying for Letters of Administration to the
estate of the above-named deceased, Kathi-
resar Akamparam of Sangarattai, coming on
for disposal before R. N. Thaine, Esq., District
Judge, on October 3, 1910, in the presence
of Mr. K. Sivapirakassam, Proctor, on the part of
the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the
said Petitioner, dated July 23, 1910, hav-
ing been read: It is ordered that the Peti-
tioner be and she, is hereby declared entitled,
as lawful widow, of the said deceased, to
administer the estate of the said deceased and
that Letters of Administration do issue to
her accordingly, unless the Respondent
above-named or any other person shall, on or
before October 21, 1910, show sufficient cause
to the satisfaction of this Court to the
contrary.

October 3, 1910. R. N. Thaine,
District Judge.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE HINDU ORGAN.

Rs. cts.

Mr. C. Vetharanyampillai, Mallakam	5-50
" K. K. Siniiah, Colombo	5-00
" M. Chellappa, Batticaloa	5-50
" N. Ramalingam, S. Sipat	6-25
" V. Thambiah, B. Gajah	6-25
" A. Supramaniam, Van-West	1-00



The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1910.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Of all Departments of State, that dealing with the statistics relating to the vital condition of the people should be accorded a premier place. The official head directing and controlling the operation of this Department should be one thoroughly conversant and intimately cognizant of the several forces and local conditions, hygienic, social, climatic &c., that constitute the physical environment of the people. Coupled with this qualification he should possess the still more essential qualification of being able to diagnose correctly from available statistics the forces and conditions that tend to retard the growth of the people, suggest remedies, and chalk out methods of operation. In short, he should be one having the requisite knowledge and capacity to advise the Government in the performance of one of its primary functions, *viz.*, to protect the life of the people committed to its care by helping to keep down all malign influences or conditions that tend to vitiate the healthy growth of the community.

In Ceylon the function of the State sketched out here is divided between the Registrar-General and the Medical Department. The Registrar-General in his capacity of Registrar of Vital Statistics has in his charge the collection of correct statistics regarding the varying conditions of marriages, births, deaths, public health, causes of death &c. of the several communities that constitute the population of this Island. The report for the year 1909 issued by this officer is replete with valuable statistics and information vivified and made interesting to the general reader by the versatile genius of the head of the Department. As a statistician whose duty it is to intelligently direct the collection of statistics, and handle them in such a way as to draw out the most valuable results from them for the good of the people and the Government, the Hon. Mr. P. Arunachalam is perhaps unsurpassed in Ceylon. That the Hon. Mr. Arunachalam holds a foremost place even among the statisticians of England and America would be seen by the high appreciation his last Census Report received from some of them.

In the Preface to the Report the Registrar-General has given a summary of the salient inferences deduced from the vast array of statistics which form the body of the report. We extract below some of the more important paragraphs from this preface.

Population.—The population of Ceylon on December 31, 1909, was estimated to be 4,082,936, an increase of over half a million on the population enumerated at the Decennial Census of 1901, and of nearly one and three-quarter million on the population at the Census of 1871.

Race Distribution.—Out of 1,000 inhabitants, 645.2 are Sinhalese, 281.5 Tamils, 59.5 Moors (Ceylon Muhammadans other than Malays), 6.2 Burgbers, 2.9 Malays, 1.5 Europeans, and 8.1 Others. The proportion of Tamils in the population has increased by 14.6 per 1,000 since the last Census owing to immigration from India, while the proportion of the other races has diminished.

Births.—148,891 births were registered in 1909, equal to a rate of 36.7 per 1,000 living. The rate is 1.167 per 1,000 higher than that recorded in the preceding year (35.1)—which is the highest yet recorded in Ceylon—and by 1.3 than the average (35.0) for the eleven years 1898-1908. The birth rate ranged from 22.0 for Europeans to 39.0 for Sinhalese.

Deaths.—122,960 deaths were registered in 1909, equal to a rate of 30.3 per 1,000 of the population, a rate higher than the mean (28.5) by 1.8 per 1,000, and than the preceding year's rate (29.4) by 0.9 per 1,000. The rates ranged from 17.9 for Europeans to 32.9 for Malays.

Infant Mortality.—The infant mortality (*i.e.*, the proportion of deaths under one year to 1,000 births registered) was 202 per 1,000, the highest on record in the period beginning 1888, when registration began to be effective. It is 19 per 1,000 higher than 1908 and 23 per 1,000 higher than the mean for the years 1898 to 1908. The mortality was especially high in the first quarter of 1909, when it reached 237.

The public health was worse than usual, the death-rate being 30.3 for 1909, against 29.4 in 1908 and 28.5 the average for the eleven years 1898 to 1908, and the infant mortality 202, the highest on record for 25 years. The healthiest Province was, as usual, the Western Province (with a Sinhalese death-rate of 22.4), followed by the Northern Province (with a Tamil death-rate of 25.8), while the unhealthiest Province was the North Central (42.1 for Sinhalese), followed by Uva (40.2).

Zymotic Diseases.—Zymotic diseases—the class of diseases most amenable to public control and most capable of being reduced by sanitary measures—caused in 1909, 89 per cent of the total deaths in the Island. The deaths from this cause showed an increase of 5 per cent, on the previous year and of 4 per cent on the average of the preceding eleven years. Of the 48,732 deaths from this cause, 22,297 were due to diarrhoea and dysentery, a decline from the average (23,720).

Phthisis.—Phthisis showed an increase from an average of 3,532 to 4,195 deaths, being the most fatal in the class of constitutional diseases, as pneumonia is among respiratory diseases (4,652, average 3,093), and is discussed at length in paragraphs 115 to 125, with tables showing the mortality in the Island, in 81 principal towns, and in the city of Colombo. In view of the prevalence of phthisis a Commission has been appointed by Government, and is now sitting to inquire into a report on the subject and the measures for checking the dissemination of the disease.

It will be seen from the foregoing that in the year under report the death rate has increased, infant mortality the highest on record for twenty five years, and that "Zymotic diseases—the class of diseases most amenable to public control and most capable of being reduced by sanitary measures—caused 89 per cent of the total deaths of the Island".

We hope to revert to the subject in a future issue.

ARE WE DEGENERATING?

(COMMUNICATED.)

We hear in these days so much talk of degeneration. The older heads aver that degeneracy is noticeable in every department of life. We are told that physically, intellectually, morally, and spiritually, we are deteriorating, retrograding, falling far behind our grandfathers and great-grandfathers. Disease is more prevalent than ever and is even taking new forms; lunacy and weak-mindedness are on the increase; crime is increasing, and moral health is everyday going down; and spirituality is almost a thing of the past.

These are grave charges and deserve careful consideration. Let us therefore examine them dispassionately, and in doing so let us remember that first of all we must see how far the charges can be established before thinking of remedial measures.

First, as regards disease. In the first place, a proper comparison between the past and the present is almost impossible—for no record is kept by private physicians of the number of their patients, and if the attendance at the Hospitals has increased it can only show that English methods of treatment are being more and more appreciated by our people. Again, the conditions of life now are different from those of fifty years ago when every household contained one or more persons who could "doctor it" in the case of all minor complaints—now, even for a purgative one runs to a physician. Then again, many petty complaints were often neglected in former times—but now people have learnt to recognise that the neglect of petty complaints often leads to serious ones and therefore seek remedies where formerly remedies were deemed unnecessary. Such being the case, it appears to us that it is not quite accurate to say that disease is more prevalent than ever. We do not deny the absolute increase in the prevalence of disease—but we must say its alleged relative growth is not established. And as for diseases taking new forms, that is, increasing in number, it is perfectly natural, just as the number of chemical elements is increasing. As knowledge advances, what were formerly considered as variants of the same ailment are found to be after all entirely different and unaliated diseases. If one or two new diseases are introduced as the result of the greater intercourse between nations, that does not prove physical degeneration.

Another stock argument in favour of the alleged physical degeneracy is the alleged greater longevity of our forefathers. Here again, there seems to be a little confusion—and that of a twofold kind. First, we cannot lose sight of the fact that, quite as at present, fifty or a hundred years ago also, men were dying before their hair was gray; and secondly, we have no right to presume that the present generation will to a man fail to reach a ripe old age.

The charge about lunacy and weak-mindedness need not detain us long. The relative increase of these has yet to be proved. And in any case we have higher and better standards now than fifty years ago, and naturally therefore many who would have passed muster in former days as eccentric or simple-minded people are now regarded as insane or weak minded.

In the matter of crime, again, it is a case of comparing the numerators and neglecting the denominators—bad arithmetic indeed! No sane man will deny that there are more "crimes" now than, say, fifty or a hundred years ago. But the population has also greatly increased during the period. Besides, we have now higher standards of what is lawful, hence more acts are held to be criminal than in former times and therefore more crimes are committed. Again, a larger number of cases may signify better police administration rather than an increase in crime, for no one can deny that there is greater vigilance now than before in following up and punishing crime. Life and property are, it is agreed on all hands, safer now than ever before, while drunkenness and rowdyism have become more dangerous—to the drunkard and the rowdy.

The charge that moral health is going down is not, we confess, so easy to meet—because of its vagueness, the too general nature of the terms of the charge. A certain amount of moral depravity exists in all communities and in all stages of their existence. History shows, however, that as civilisation has progressed every nation has improved its moral tone. And as regards our own nation, it is safer perhaps to take the opinion of "outside observers". Europeans that have lived among us for some length of time and have really observed life among us, say that on the whole the morale of the nation has been distinctly improving.

We see thus that physically, intellectually, and morally, we are not degenerating or retrograding—rather, we are progressing in the right direction.

Perhaps one reason why many think otherwise is the general tendency among us to place the golden age in the past—in the remote past. One evil effect of this tendency is to make us pessimistic. Pessimism is not the proper outfit for a person that wants to achieve some progress. It is optimism, a cheerful hope, hope that "springs eternal in the human breast"—it is a belief in a golden age yet to come, to bring about the early dawn of which every one of us can do something by a steady pursuit of high ideals in thought and word and deed.

We have not touched today upon the question of spirituality, which we reserve for a future occasion.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

THE WEATHER.—Rain still holds out, and the days are sultry. The paddy plants are withering. The crop prospect seems rather gloomy this year also.

A NEW RECEIVING OFFICE.—On the 15th inst., a new Receiving Post Office will be opened at Analtivu.

MR. P. RAMANATHAN K. C., C. M. G.—will deliver a public lecture on 'Patriotism' at the Town Hall, Kurnnegala, on Saturday the 15th inst., at 6-30 A. M., on the special invitation of the leading residents of Kurnnegala. Major Modder F. R. G. S. has kindly consented to preside.

THE CEYLON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—His Excellency the Governor Sir Henry McCallum, G. C. M. G., distributed the medals and diplomas to the successful students of the Medical College on Saturday last in the presence of a very large and representative gathering. His Excellency in the course of a brilliant speech said that the Ceylonese have particularly distinguished themselves in the Medical Profession and highly complimented Dr. S. C. Paul. He also said that he would do all he could to find five lakhs of rupees for bringing the Medical College to an efficient state.

VANNARPAI PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION.—The 1st half yearly General Meeting of the above association will take place at the Hindu College Hall, Jaffna, on Monday the 17th instant.

THE RETIREMENT OF DR. KAILASAPILLAI.—Dr. M. Kailasapillai, Medical Officer, Kangesanturai, retires from the service about the middle of this month, after having served Government faithfully for upwards of 33 years in Jaffna, Chavakachcheri, Mullaitivu and Kangesanturai. Dr. Kailasapillai was Assistant Colonial Surgeon for some years in Jaffna and as such gave great satisfaction both to the Government and the public. Mr. Proctor C. Perumalpillai of Colombo, Drs. S. Thuraiappah, L. M. S., and C. Sivasithaparam, L. M. S., are his sons-in-law. We wish Dr. Kailasapillai a happy and long retired life.

A HUGE COCOANUT COMBINE.—M. W. Wycherly, the rubber expert who arrived in the Island a few weeks ago, has received cable instructions from London to proceed to Negombo and Chilaw Districts to inspect and report on certain cocoanut estates. These estates are being acquired by a wealthy syndicate in London at a cost of £1,50,000. The intention of the syndicate is to run these estates on quite new and up to date lines.

TELEGRAPH LEARNERS' EXAMINATION.—An examination for telegraph learners for Post and Telegraph department will be held at the Government Technical School on the 14th of November 1910. There are thirty places in all offered for competition among candidates between 16 and 18 years of age. Forms of application for admission to the examination can be obtained at all Post Offices. The 4th proximo will be the last day for receiving applications.

THE MARRIAGE OF OUR GOVERNOR'S SON.—The marriage of Captain McCallum of the Malay States Guides and son of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Henry McCallum G. C. M. G., with Miss Birch, the handsome and accomplished young daughter of Mr. E. W. Birch C. M. G., British Resident of Perak, takes place next month, after which the bride and bridegroom will arrive in Ceylon. Mr. Birch is now seriously ill at Ipoh suffering from sprue.

A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE KING EDWARD VII.—The unofficial members of the Legislative Council are convening a meeting to be held at the Council Chamber on Friday the 14th inst., to consider the propriety of raising a memorial to His late Majesty King Edward VII.

PATHETIC SCENE OF THE PORTUGUESE ROYAL FAMILY.—During Sunday Mass at Gibraltar, King Manuel was calm though dejected but Queen Amelia laid her head on her arms and sobbed bitterly. The congregation was much moved and many were in tears. The King and Queen have decided to proceed to England. Princess Maria Pia and the Infante Alfonso have gone to Italy. A full account of the Portuguese Revolution will be found in our telegraphic columns.

VANAPRATHA AND SANYASA ASRAMAS.—We draw the attention of our readers to the extract published in another column, under the above heading and culled from the current number of the "Indian Review". We need offer no apology for the length of the extract as we believe our readers will agree with us that the subject appeals to us in an especial manner. No institution of ours has suffered such neglect as the Asramas and it is a pity that our attention should hitherto have been withdrawn from it. Though a materialistic spirit has produced an ignorant contempt of many of our ancient institutions, yet we are glad, on looking round, to find that there are amongst us noble souls who are willing to sacrifice worldly gain for the higher purpose of

self-realization and to disseminate the truths of life among those who earnestly desire to possess them.

MATRIMONIAL.—The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place between Mr. S. Ponnadurai of the General Manager's Office, Railway, Kunka Lumpur, son of Mr. N. Seenivasagan of Alaveddy South, and Miss Annammah Supramaniam, daughter of Mr. C. Subramaniam, Asst. Sheriff, National Bank, Kandy, on Thursday the 27th inst.

—The marriage of Mr. V. Ramanathan of Van-West, son of the late Dr. S. Vythilingam and a brother-in-law of Mr. S. Namasivayam, Superintendent of Works, Local Board, Jaffna, with Miss Rasmamma, the elder daughter of Mr. S. Chinappah of Kaddudai, Navaly, and a sister of Mr. C. Suppiah of the Audit Office, Taiping, takes place on Monday the 17th inst.

PERSONAL.—The Hon. Mr. Justice A. Wood Renton, 3rd Puisne Justice of Ceylon, goes home on furlough on December 22nd.

—Mr. A. E. Young, Deputy Surveyor-General of the F. M. S. is now on a visit to Colombo.

—Mr. V. Venasitambiy, Udaiyar, Varnarponne West, who went to India last month, has returned.

—In addition to his own duties as Surgeon in charge of the Police Hospital, Colombo, Dr. Ratnavale (late M. O. Beruwale) is acting for the Medical Officer to the Government Offices. —Cor.

—Mr. F. J. Soertz, Advocate, is acting as First Crown Counsel in place of Mr. Maartensz transferred to Kandy.

—Sir William Taylor's leave has been extended until the end of the year when he will retire after more than six years' service to take charge of the new F. M. S. Office in London.

—Mr. Sadasiv Gampat Rao M. A. L.L.B. a Vakil of the Bombay High Court has been appointed to officiate as a judge of the Bombay High Court during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. Justice McLeod.

—His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Germany will arrive in Colombo on the 29th proximo and leave Ceylon on Sunday 11th December.

—Mr. H. C. Barnard, Divisional Engineer, F. M. S. R., and brother of Mr. H. O. Barnard of the Survey Department, Colombo, who was on a brief visit to the Island left for England at the end of last week.

—Mr. Warris Amir Ali is the only Indian gentleman who passed the Indian Civil Service Examination held in August last out of 60 successful candidates.

—Lala Laj Pat Rai, who went to England a few months ago arrived in Bombay on Thursday last.

—Mr. L. Maartensz, First Crown Counsel has been appointed Additional District Judge Kandy with effect from October 10 1910.

THE ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.—Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy D. Sc. London who is in charge of the Arts Section of the U. P. Exhibition at Allahabad, has sent over a representative to take plaster casts of some bronze figures at the Colombo Museum.

A FAMOUS GERMAN LINGUIST.—Dr. Schorman an eminent Orientalist Scholar and Director of Oriental Languages in the University of Munich has been deputed by the German Government to make a tour of India and to make collections of ancient idols, bronze, and copper articles, images and specimens of Hindu Architecture for the National Museum at Munich.

OBITUARY.—It is our painful duty to chronicle the death of Mr. J. P. Vaitilgampillai of Mallakam which took place on the 3rd inst. He comes from a highly respectable family in Valikamam North and has been holding the appointments of Managing Clerk and Tamil Interpreter in the leading firm of Messrs Adams & Allison, Advocates and Solicitors, Penang. He was 42 years old and leaves behind a widow and a host of relations to bewail his loss. He was an exemplary gentleman and has done immense help to his countrymen as well as others passing via Penang. He has been held in very high esteem by the officials and public of Penang as well by his relations and others in Jaffna. —Cor.

—We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. M. S. Gnanaprasagam, Chief Clerk, Police Court, Kays, which took place at his residence at Chundiccilly on Friday last. The deceased gentleman succeeded Mr. Kanagasabai, when the latter gentleman was transferred to Negombo.

RECENT INDIAN FINANCE.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, the well known publicist of Bombay and one of the most brilliant and authoritative critics of the Indian Financial Administration, has laid the public under a great obligation by bringing together a number of valuable contributions relating to the finance of India. The little book on 'Recent Indian Finance' which is now before us deals with such important subjects as the case for Indian financial reform; the growth of expenditure; enhanced taxation; revenue and expenditure; reasons for the deficit. The booklet is prefaced with a criticism of Mr. Montagu's Recent Indian Budget speech in the House of Commons. Mr. Wacha draws pointed attention to the fact that in spite of enhanced taxation "the net revenue has grown since 1905-07 to the extent of 260 per cent. whereas the net expenditure has grown to the extent of 5 25 or a trifle more than double." Mr. Wacha pertinently asks whether it is a wise and sound policy of Public Finance "to allow expenditure to run at double the speed at which revenue was growing, especially for a country situated like India where the annual revenue was almost wholly dependent on the conditions of each year's agricultural prospects, not to say aught about the extremely limited sources of revenue for purposes of taxation." He very rightly protests against responsible officials taking light heartedly of the soundness of Indian Finance when the growing expenditure imperatively demands a serious curtailment. The papers which have been collected together in the handy little volume before us ought to receive careful attention at the hands of all those interested in the financial administration of India. The booklet is priced at Rs. 4 a copy and is published by G. A. Natesan and Co., of Madras.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

The September issue of the *Indian Review* is a particularly interesting number. The place of honour is given to a very telling criticism by Mr. D. E. Wacha on Mr. Montagu's recent "Indian Budget Speech." This is followed by a very interesting article on "The Modern Oriental Women" by Mr. Saint Nihal Singh, the talented Indo-American journalist. The Rev. Bernard Lucas in a paper entitled "The Veto Question in India" deals at length about the conflict between the old and the new India. Raj Bahadur Lala Baij Nath, author of the well-known work on "Hinduism: Ancient and Modern" in a paper on "The Vanaprastha and Sanyasa Asramas of Modern Times" pleads eloquently for the establishment of an institution "which could serve as training ground for religious men of the highest type—men who would combine the old order with a new and be true Sanyasis". Prof. Shiv Narayan, M. A., who lately returned from America gives a very readable account of "Life in an American University". This issue contains several other papers of interest but we may draw attention to those on "Mining in India" by Mr. T. H. D. La Touche; "Do the Plants Love" by Mr. Keshvilal L. Oza; "Five Times to the Transvaal Jail" by Mr. P. K. Naidu, an Indian passive Resister; "Elevation of the Depressed Classes" by Mr. Saint Nihal Singh and a sketch of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore by Mr. A. J. John. The front piece is a good group portrait of the Transvaal Indian Deportees who recently returned to South Africa by the *Sultan*. There is also a portrait of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji who attained his 86th birthday on the 4th September and also of the late Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade in whose memory Sir G. Clarke opened recently at Poona the "Rusade Institute" and Economic Institute. The current number contains as usual a vast quantity of useful literature in the various sections such as "World of Books," "Topics from Periodicals," "Questions of Importance," "Utterances of the Day," "Indians Outside India," "Fetters India," the "Industrial and Commercial Section" and "Departmental Reviews and Notes" which are the special features of the *Indian Review*.

AN INQUEST PROCEEDING.

HOW THE DEATH OF A BEGGAR WOMAN WAS CAUSED.

A Tamil woman, whose name and destination unknown, was found dead on the Udupussellawa Railroad near the Racecourse on the 7th instant. Mudaliyar Naganathan J. P., and U. P. M., proceeded to the spot, held the usual inquest and gave out the following verdict.

FINDING.

From the evidence laid before me and other circumstances attaching to the death of the deceased, I am of opinion that death was due to natural causes (Pneumonia) resultant from exposure to cold and privation. 1. As a rider I would mention that it is very necessary that Government should take steps to check the flow of beggars into the town of Nuwara Eliya, as I consider the Sanitarium is an unsuitable place for the poor and destitute who have not the means of securing a safe shelter to protect them from the wind, rain and cold. They are thus exposed to the rigours of the climate which they are not able to stand, and unless provision could be made to keep them in some place of warmth for the night, they are bound to die from want and cold.

2. In most of such cases that have come under my notice I have traced the unfortunate individuals as belonging to some Estate or Kangany of Nuwara Eliya or adjoining District. The unfortunatees having been reduced from causes of ill-health to utter inability to work, are turned out of their lines and Estate by the Kangany to whom they belonged. The action of the Kangany being to avoid the expense of feeding and keeping of a shucked cooly at his expense. This being so I suggest that the Assistant Superintendent of Police be asked to issue an order to constables in his districts that they should prohibit immigration of beggars into the town. Further that the police should take steps in cases of this nature to trace the Kangany who so maltreated these unfortunate beggars and bring them before our Courts of Justice and there make a strong appeal for exemplary punishment of culprits so that it may act as a deterrent on others who may at any future time be inclined to turn adrift shucked coolies who in the prime of health gave their best services to Kangany and Superintendants. Allowing beggars to remain in Nuwara Eliya will naturally increase the death rate of the town. —Cor.

DISTRICT NOTES.

MULLAITTIVU.

8-10-10.

Weather.—The heat is intense. Fever prevails to a great extent. The sanitary condition of the place is far from satisfactory.

Medical changes.—Dr. C. Somasundaram, our genial Medical Officer is transferred to Kankasanturai and is to leave this by tomorrow for his new station. Dr. Chittampalam, Medical Officer, Chavakachcheri succeeds Dr. Somasundaram and is expected here tomorrow. Dr. Somasundaram, within his short stay here has, by his genial tempering, unassuming manners and other sterling qualities, endeared himself to each and everyone. He was accessible both to rich and poor alike and has proved himself an ideal doctor. His departure is keenly regretted by all. Mullaittivu's loss is Kankasanturai's gain.

Personal.—Mr. V. Subramaniam, Second Clerk of the local Kacheheri has come from Trincomalee and resumed duties yesterday.

—Mr. Coney Carson, Provincial Engineer, N. P. Jaffna, is here today.

—Dr. W. Margenaut, Provincial Surgeon, Jaffna who came here on inspection duty has returned to his station.

—Mr. A. S. Pagden, Postmaster-General who also came on inspection duty a few days back after inspecting the local Post Office has returned to Colombo.

—Mr. S. Asappillai, Mail Coach Contractor, is on a flying visit here.

—Mr. A. D. Sampandan, Irrigation Clerk, Kacheheri who accompanied his brother-in-law to Colombo on some business has returned.

—We regret to hear that Mr. B. David, our Postmaster is slightly indisposed. —Cor.

PAHANG.

28 9-10.

Cholera.—is playing great havoc in the districts of Pekan and Temerloh. It is seriously feared that, if proper precautions are not taken, the adjoining Districts also will fall its victims shortly. Mr. K. Tamby, Dresser-in-Charge, Kuala Lipis Hospital, is under orders to proceed to the latter District immediately, as it is very virulent there.

A Miniature War.—An alarming robbery is reported to have occurred in Teh, where some Chinese coolies are said to have broken open one or more Chinese shops. The struggle which followed developed into a miniature war of a few days' duration resulting in twenty killed and several wounded. Many Chinese are under arrest.

The noteworthy point in connection* with this is that the heads of those killed could not be found.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN APPEAL TO MY HINDU BRETHREN AT TRINCOMALEE.

Brethren,

Really I am under a cloud to know whether you are aware of the fact that there is no efficient Hindu School at Trincomalee now to impart religious education to our present youngsters. Look at the present state of the Hindu School which was opened a few years ago so that the Hindu youngsters may be given instructions in our sacred religion. Don't you see that it is now on the wane? It is a crying shame for me to write the present state of the Hindu School. Nearly all the Hindu boys attend Christian Schools where the missionaries teach their own religion and the result is that the youths, as they grow up, begin to disregard our religion and some are converted to other religions. Why can't you people come forward and lend a helping hand to bring the school to a better footing.

"Brethren, if you have a mind to take one rupee out of every ten rupees of your income, surely I am sure that you will have more than enough to maintain this school. Though I have too many irons in the fire, yet I attempted to scribble these few lines with the firm belief that the humble appeal of mine will

rouse the spirit of our Hindu Community and make them realise the great duty they owe to their country. Therefore brethren, I ask once more all of you to render some assistance to bring the school to the same footing as it was before, and which, I think is not a herculean task to you all.

I am,
Your truly,
An Old Student.

Colombo,
9th Oct. 1910.

MALAYA LETTER.

More About Gambling.—Since I wrote my last observations on gambling in Johore Bahru I was looking for an opportunity to see a bit of the inside of the majestic gambling halls that adorn the town and attract volarities by the thousands, until a few days ago I found my way inside a prominent hall on a Sunday afternoon, not without some shyness. Patches of crowds were seen here and there in the spacious hall, around the sides of tables whose Celestial custodians were juggling with silver dollars and bundles of currency notes to the delectation of a pack of soulless gamblers. From all directions the latter stretch out their stakes varying in amount according to the status of their owners and then the officers of the gambling tables throw dice or do some such thing while anxious eyes await the result. This done, one of the officers distributes the proceeds among those who played the game, or fills the gambling hall coffers, or sometimes does both. The same process is repeated every few minutes at every table, and that is the fun.

I was surprised to see Chinese women, old and young, sitting round these demoralising tables, fan in hand, and taking part in the ceremony connected therewith with a zeal and a zest worthy of a better cause. Women who have seen from fifty to sixty summers might be seen playing this game with the ardour and spirit of much their juniors.

I had a general look round and everywhere there were bustle and noise, gaiety and anxiety. Tired gamblers were refreshing themselves with the Chinese delicacies provided, while the Bar was being bombarded systematically. The sight was revolting and I was soon out of it.

Passing by the streets of an early morning one may see groups of Chinese engaged assiduously in the delightful pastime of gambling, and one has to suppose they are trying to get some capital for the day's business. Thus goes on gambling not only unchecked and undisturbed but also approved and permitted, in this young town.

Prospects in Kelantan.—Kelantan is one of the States that came under British suzerainty by the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of last year. When the news of the Treaty was published the Jaffnese in the F. M. States and the Straits Settlements began to entertain hopes of better prospects in the new States, and some adventurous young men actually found themselves soon in one or the other of the new States in search of anticipated prospects. Kelantan was most talked about as affording facilities for persons seeking employment. All eyes were turned that side, but I do not know what success attended those that ventured in. Quite recently a correspondent of the "Straits Times" who has visited Kelantan tried to deal a blow to the fond hopes of aspirants to employment in that land, by penning an article in which he says that Malay being the official language in the State the governing authorities prefer Malay subordinates to others and that the salaries offered to them are as low as 20 dollars or less per mensem. He also says that living has grown dear, the halcyon times of 6 fowls for a dollar having given room to the hard one of four and less for the same price. He concludes that he strikes a note of warning to those intending to go Kelantan way in the hope of getting employment. I do not believe that private avocations other than quill-driving under the government are also reserved for Malays. Owing to the fact that we are a community of quill-drivers it would be interesting to know if any of our countrymen have gone to Kelantan for private avocations. There would be no harm in making a trial in that direction.

Notes at Random.—When you go right you go wrong", is a new proposition that is being proved in civilised and rising towns. It is amusing, isn't it, Mr. Editor? A driver who drives his vehicle on that side of the road which is the right is got hold of by the acute policeman and has to pay a decent little fine into the court despite his truthful pleading, "I was on the right side of the road". But the policeman insists the culprit was on the wrong side and argues he should have been on the side opposite to the right. And what side is it but the wrong?

—The F. M. S. Hotel in Kuala Lumpur has seen it profitable to alter its name into one which does credit to Colombo. "The G. O. H. of Kuala Lumpur", is their new appellation. That which we now call a G. O. H. would be as good by any other name.

—Last Sunday afternoon I had a look at the famous American yacht "Seafarer" in the Singapore roads. The owner of the vessel who dares plough the seas of the world with a 60 ton craft can be found other outlets to display his hardihood.

Johore Bahru, "Lanka"
11th Sept. 1910.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

THE PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION.

London, Oct. 5. Rumours which have been current during the past few hours of a Revolution in Lisbon are now confirmed. The Palace is in the possession of the Republicans.

A Revolution has broken out at Lisbon. The warships are bombarding the palace. The Army and Navy are siding with the Revolutionaries.

Nothing whatsoever has been received from Lisbon direct. It is supposed that all the brief undated reports hitherto received came by wireless. Rumours have been frequent of late that the Republicans were on the point of acting. The Portuguese Republican leader, Senhor Luiza, who is in Paris, declares that all the dictatorial work of Senhor Franco remained after the death of King Carlos. The Republicans were persecuted on any pretext and every opposition was employed to strangle the voice of the people. King Manuel was a prisoner of the Clericals and powerless over the political chaos. The Navy probably headed the movement and the Army followed. Senhor Luiza predicts that the Republic will emerge triumphant.

Reuter wires from Madrid that the railway towards Lisbon has been cut at Santarem, 40 miles from the frontier. A Spanish military attaché at Lisbon, who motored to Fuente Sonoro on the frontier, states that two regiments of infantry and one of artillery revolted and are fighting desperately with the Royalists. He says Government urged the King to leave the Palace, but his whereabouts are uncertain. According to some reports he has gone to Cintra, while according to others he fled in a torpedo boat and took refuge on a Brazilian warship.

It is reported that 8,000 armed peasants entered Lisbon and that the Republican flag is flying, not on the Palace but only over the fleet. The whereabouts of King Manuel is a mystery. A succession of contradictory reports from Madrid have been received. The latest is that he has decided to abdicate and embarked on a British warship with his mother and is already on his way to England. The report adds that all the members of the Royal Family are safe.

The British Minister at Lisbon telegraphs: "Serious disturbances broke out on Monday night, when a portion of the Garrison declared themselves Republican. There was fighting throughout yesterday and last night. The troops, which have hitherto been loyal, went over this morning. A Republic has been proclaimed and enthusiastically received by the people. I believe a provisional Government is being formed. The King is reported to be at Mafra.

London, Oct. 6. The firing of 21 guns at 1.30 on Tuesday morning was the signal for the revolt. The population rushed to the windows and into the streets and saw crowds running. Bugles were sounding the "assembly", to the accompaniment of the crackle of musketry and shouts "To arms!" The Police mobilised and attacked the Revolutionaries, but were driven back by bombs. They then summoned the troops, many of whom joined the insurgents, and soon a desperate conflict was taking place.

The Lisbon telegram continued that the dead and wounded were falling everywhere. The artillery and rifle fire was incessant all night, increasing towards dawn. The electricity failed and fighting went on in darkness. The Royalists fought most desperately forcing the insurgents to take the defensive. The latter formed a square in the Avenida Liberdade, from which they ultimately made a detour to seize the barracks commanding the centre of the city. The insurgents erected barricades, broke down bridges, and cut telegraphs. During the morning detachments from the garrisons and provinces arrived and joined the Royalists.

Meanwhile the warships "Admiral" "Sao Rafael" and "Al Cantara" hoisted red flags and bombarded the city, directing their fire especially on the Government offices around the Praça Commercio and Necessidades and the Palace. They did considerable damage to the buildings. The tower of the Palace and the Church are demolished.

Many spectators in the lower town were killed during the street firing and there were hundreds of casualties. The ambulances were soon removing the dead and wounded.

Apart from scraggy reports from Spanish sources silence has followed the copious news of the Revolution which was received from Lisbon last evening.

A feature of the events is the well organised isolation of Lisbon by land, the telegraphs and railway communication being practically entirely cut, while cablegrams for abroad are held up and strictly censored, and it is obvious that only those favourable to the Republicans are allowed to pass.

Senhor Braga has notified the Powers of the Proclamation of a Republic and the establishment of a Provisional Government. He guarantees public security.

Two Spanish cruisers and other foreign warships have left for Lisbon.

The Foreign Office has no further news from Lisbon and does not believe that King Manuel is on board a British warship.

Reuter telegraphs from Lisbon that Admiral Reis, the Leader of the Revolution, committed suicide, thinking it had failed.

The Government is preparing for elections to a constituent Chamber and has outlined a programme, including the development of education and defence, administrative decentralization, colonial autonomy, the expulsion of monks and nuns, lay instruction, the separation of the Church and the State, and the strengthening of the finances.

Al Fonseca has sailed for Brazil on board the "Sao Paulo."

An official account says that the embarkation of the Royal Family was very quietly carried out. There was no demonstration. Prince Alfonso (7 Alfonso, Duke of Oporto) said he hoped to die in Portugal. Queen Amelie remarked to a friend: "Au Revoir."

London, Oct. 7. Reuter telegraphs from Gibraltar that the Governor boarded the yacht "Amelia" today and welcomed King Manuel.

Reuter wires from Lisbon that King Manuel quitted the Palace on Tuesday at midnight by a

back door during the bombardment, and proceeded to Cintra, thence to Mafra, where he joined his mother and grandmother. They hastened together to Ericeira, escorted by 20 horsemen, and boarded the yacht by fishing boats.

According to official accounts of the flight of the Royal Family, the Republicans assured their Majesties at the earliest moment of their personal safety and placed the yacht at their disposal. They did the same to the Duke of Oporto though he had just been made a prisoner after fighting heroically in the streets at the head of the Royalists.

All is quiet in Lisbon. The new Ministers are in effective possession of the State affairs and banks, and business has been necessarily established at Oporto. The Troops in the Provinces are taking to the side of the Republic, disarming the Royalists.

London, Oct. 7. Reuter wires from Gibraltar that the yacht "Amelia" arrived there at 11 o'clock yesterday evening with Queen Amelie, and the Infante Alfonso on board. It is reported that King Manuel is also on board.

Direct news from Lisbon continues to be scanty and very belated. The uncertainty of the situation is indicated by a despatch, timed 3 a.m., Thursday, which states that Government is continuing taking measures in view of the fact that a portion of the Lisbon forces and entrenched camps have not yet thrown in their lot with the Republic.

The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Fuentes de Oforro states that the Republic has been proclaimed everywhere over Portugal and that there are no disturbances.

Special telegrams are being received describing the proclamation at Funchal (Madeira) and Horta.

In a long interview with the British Minister Senhor Braga assured him of deepest respect for Great Britain towards which the Republic would continue a friendly policy.

London, Oct. 8. The Government has granted an amnesty to political prisoners and has promoted revolutionary officers to replace Royalists.

SAVARKAR.

London, Oct. 6. France and Great Britain have agreed that the circumstances of the escape and recapture of Savarkar and the international question involved shall be submitted to arbitration and in the event of Savarkar being convicted the sentence will not be carried out beyond detention pending the arbitration and award.

TERRIBLE DISASTER NEAR SORORI.

Agia, Oct. 6. News has been received here of a terrible disaster near the town of Sorori in the vicinity of Kasganj. Thousands of pilgrims were encamped in the bed of the Ganges to bathe in celebration of a Hindu festival, when a sudden rise in the river carried away hundreds to a watery grave.

THE AGRA BATHING DISASTER.

Agia, Oct. 7. About 200 pilgrims were drowned in the Agra bathing disaster. Rescue parties headed by the Deputy-Collector and the Police arrived on the scene as soon as possible and with the aid of boats and an elephant rescued the stranded pilgrims. The account given of the work done by Jung Bahadur, the elephant, is most interesting. Jung Bahadur belonged to a name raised Koer Jaganant Singh, who was on a visit to the fair, and his presence was providential. With ropes attached to his trunk the elephant repeatedly swam out to the distressed pilgrims who would cling on to the ropes and thus be landed in a safe place. It is estimated the noble animal saved at least a thousand lives.

YACHT "AMELIA" RETURNS TO LISBON.

London, Oct. 9. Reuter wires from Gibraltar that the yacht "Amelia" being state property, sails for Lisbon today. King Manuel and Queen Amelie are remaining as guests of the Governor, while Queen Maria Pia and Infante Alfonso are proceeding to Italy.

-The "Ceylon Observer".

EXTRACT.

THE VANAPRASHTHA AND THE SANYASA ASRAMAS OF MODERN TIMES.

The Vanaprashtha Asrama of the Sastras is now mostly a thing of the past, and the Sanyasa, though observed by many, is vastly different from what the sastras inculcated or what the Brahmins of old practised. The Sanyasin still commands much veneration but he is generally not the man of renunciation or devotion to truth and realization of Atma (self) which the sastras require him to be. Hindu Society is rapidly changing with the times, but the man of religion has now-a-days more the shell than the kernel of religion. Public opinion is beginning to bring itself to bear upon his action. But whilst criticizing it, it is also necessary to point out practical methods of reform. This was realized by the late Swami Ramatirtha, who was anxious to have an asrama which could serve as training ground for religious men of the highest type—man who would combine the old order with the new and be true Sanyasins. But before his idea could be carried out, he left the world. A small institution known as the Ramasrama was however subsequently built in Rikhisikesh on the road to Badrinath, directly on the banks of the Ganges and between two hills. The scenery around is good and pleasant and those who have lived in it or visited it have always left it unwillingly. It has a number of piuca rooms and katcha huts with a terrace around and trees on all sides. The accommodation is limited, and as required the trustees will make it from time to time. A small library of Sanskrit and Hindi books in almost all departments of literature and some books on religion and philosophy in

English have also been provided for. What is now required is a number of students who would reside in the asrama and qualify themselves for the work of religious teachers and lecturers on the lines of the teachings of Srachidharana. These lines were to teach and preach Hinduism as taught in its most authoritative sources free from all technicality and sectarianism, in a manner which would meet the exigencies of the times and not stand in the way of progress of society. Swami Rama's works have just been published in English and the goal of his teaching was that the home of happiness was beyond individual personal life. It was within ourselves not in searching for pleasure outside nor in objects of the senses nor in multiplication of desires. The ordinary class of modern Sadhus, though it still commands much veneration from the public on account of its traditions in the past, has yet to bring itself in touch with modern conditions of life in order to make its teachings effective. It is, on the other hand, too much wedded to its own theories of religion and dogma to be of any use to the India of to-day. There are amongst it some good and learned men but even they are unable to rise above their traditions, or to take broad view of things and make their teachings in accordance with the spirit of the times. It is only by training young men in such a manner as to combine the erudition and renunciation of the Past with the practical culture of the West, that we can make religion affectionate. For this purpose we require men who realize the spirit of renunciation which characterized the great men of the past, who are desirous of bringing a sound knowledge of both Eastern and Western religious systems, to war on the teachings of modern Indian religion. The arrangement for teaching of Sanskrit in the Ramasrama will, it is hoped, be found to be satisfactory for the purpose. A good Pandit will ordinarily be available for most parts of the year and arrangements will also be made with one of the best Seminaries of learning in Rikhisikesh for the highest religious or philosophical studies. A knowledge of English up to at least the Intermediate Standard will be required of all who will undertake the work. No age restriction is imposed. But it is expected that those who come will be of an age at which they could assimilate new ideas and make progress in the study of new subjects. Those who come as students will be provided for with free board and lodging, books and clothes. Their life shall however have to be as simple as possible and they shall have to observe the rules of studentships. The next class of persons for whom the institution is intended are those who having retired from life and done their work in the world, are anxious to devote the rest of their time to quiet study and meditation and service of the country so far as lies in their power. There are many such men in the country who feel the want of a place where they could go and pass the rest of their time in the manner sketched above. For these the asrama will be found to be a suitable place of sojourn. Free accommodation will, as far as possible, be provided together with ordinary articles of furniture in use by this class of people. They will have to make their own arrangements for board and supply of other necessities of life, but they will be expected to lead the simple and devout life of the Vanaprashthas as much as is possible in modern conditions of life. The ordinary expense of living for one man will not exceed Rs. 15 a month. The life of all who live in the asrama will be one of study, meditation and religious research. They will be expected to detach themselves from worldly concerns as far as they can. The mornings will be devoted to study, prayer, meditation, devotion on the banks of the Ganges or in the asrama, discussion of questions of religion and philosophy in the company of the good and the wise. Then the midday meal. The afternoons will be spent in the exposition of one of the sastras relating to higher thought by Pandits and Sadhus and consideration of the points expounded, the evenings in quiet stroll or meditation on the banks of the Ganges and the night in prayer. In this way it is hoped those who live in the asrama will be able to pass their time peacefully and happily and realize that after all it is not in always running after the things of the world that happiness lies but in rising above them. Those who have lived in the asrama have tested this mode of life and found it to be practicable even now-a-days. The Vanaprashtha of the Sastras was required to live in lonely woods, or on the banks of rivers. He was to forsake all kinds of robes and foods and enjoyments for which people in society have a taste. He was to live on wild roots, fruits and leaves of various kinds, to sleep on bare ground, to wear skins and clothes made of grass, to let his hair grow, to be regular in the performance of his ablutions, and bear heat and cold, rain and wind as well as emaciate his body in every way. He was to observe fortitude and practice goodness and prepare himself for the last asrama—the Sanyasa. In this asrama he was to free himself from all attachments, to break off all bonds of affection, to roam about in the world, looking with equal eye upon a clod of earth and a lump of gold, to hate or love none, nor injure any one in word, thought or deed. He was never to live in a town for more than five nights, nor to ask for food, but to accept what was thrown into his bowl. He was to rise above desire, and find his rest inwards and see his own self (Atma) within his own self. "Da-

voted to righteousness with his senses under control, such a person possessed of the knowledge of self obtains the highest end of man. Withdrawing himself from every other object he should devote himself to his own self-taking pleasure in his own Atma and resting in his own Atma. Of excellent disposition and conduct a person whose sins have all been washed off, never desires for anything either in this world or the next." These are the teachings of the Mahabharata on the Sanyasa mode of life. Most of those relating to Vanaprashtha cannot be carried out in modern conditions of life. Few have the strength or courage to expose themselves to heat and cold and unnecessarily suffer changes of the weather or live upon roots and fruits when those who have adopted the higher life of the Sanyasa are seen leading a more comfortable and easier life. And yet it is not impossible to devote the declining years of one's life to the contemplation of higher truths, to withdraw his thoughts from worldly things and pass his time in quiet and peaceful work. Men who have played their part in life are expected to help the country onwards in its path of progress by their knowledge of men and manners and experience of life. They should neither lapse into idleness and obscurity nor run after things which they have discarded. As said by our great poet—Tulsidas—leave things of the world before they leave thee. This life of peace and meditation cannot however be led in towns and cities nor in the busy haunts of men, but away from them and for this purpose retirement is most essential. Many a retired official and professional man who is now passing his time in a joyless and aimless manner, would at once find life assuming a cheerful aspect were he to betake himself to Vanaprashtha in the manner suggested above. With the Vanaprashtha mode of life laid above, it will be an easy step to become a true Sanyasin devoting his time to self-realization and finding his happiness within and not outside his own self. This is the highest end of man as sketched by our sastras and it is as true now as it was four thousand years ago when Manu and Vyasa lived. The ideal must always be the same as is taught in the Upanishads, but the method of attainment ought to be adapted to the times. It is because the old method is retained together with the old ideal that so little success is achieved. The religious Orders of to-day, if they wish to retain their hold upon the modern Hindu Society, shall have to adapt their methods to the times. We have had enough of mathas with large and princely incomes but without that dissemination of learning which their founders intended. The recruitment by Sadhus of young boys as disciples to the ruin of families, great detriment of the community and loss of useful citizens to society, ought now to give place to their admitting into the Order only those who possess the necessary spirit of renunciation and have done their work in the world. All Orders of Sanyasins and Sadhus ought to set their foot against their members taking boys below a certain age even with the consent of parents and if necessary legislation might be appealed to for the purpose. The public must also see that those who are mendicants in name but live like princes, do not employ the hard earned money of the ryot, the trader and the professional man in other than selfish or sectarian objects, or unmeaning shows. All this is a matter of everyday experience and the public is beginning to feel the necessity of reform in this direction. One of the first steps is the publication of correct information regarding the present system with suggestions for reform. This was attempted by us last year by the publication of a tract known as the *Saccha Sadhu* (The true Sadhu). It described the life of Swami Ramirtha as seen by those who had lived and worked with him and contrasted it with the life and ways of work of the ordinary Sadhus of those days. The pamphlet was very largely read both by Sadhus and laymen and one Society for the reform of Vaishnava Sadhus in Baroda offered to reprint and distribute it free amongst all its members at its anniversary this year. Those who have been criticised do not naturally like the criticism but they are feeling the pinch on reading. This year two more books on Hinduism have been published. The first is the *Dharma Shiksha*. This is a complete text book of Hinduism as taught in its most recognised sources and illustrated in daily life. The book occupies more than 200 pages and is written in easy Hindi in consultation with several Pandits and others engaged in the work of education. It is entirely free from sectarianism and is, it is believed, the first complete book of its kind in any Indian vernacular. In *Dharmvichar*, the present system of Indian religion has been historically discussed and methods of reform suggested. This book has been very well received by the public. This is the kind of work which ought to be done in asrama and seats of religion. What we require is a number of centres for higher religious research, retreat for the man of devotion to pass his time in quiet meditation and for the student of religion to learn all that Hinduism can teach. Such was the object of the Mathas and Asramas of old and such is our object in the Ramasrama, which will always be at the service of the student of religion and philosophy as well as of him who wishes to devote his life to the cause of religious truth and realization of the highest end of man.

LALA BAI NATH in the Indian Review.