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ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXVIII—NO. 20.

JAFFNA, MONDAY SEPTEMBER 11, 1916.

PRICE 5 CENTS

NOTICE.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3235.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kanagaratnam Nagalingam of Vannarponnai West

1. Sinnathamby Thuraiyappa and his wife
2. Nagamma of Vannarponnai West Jaffna

Deceased.

Petitioners

Vs.

Nanagamma widow of Kanagaratnam Nagalingam of Vannarponnai West

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of Sinnathamby Thuraiyappa and his wife Nagamma of Vannarponnai West, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Kanagaratnam Nagalingam, coming on for disposal before P. E. Peiris, Esqr., District Judge, on August 16, 1916, in the presence of Messrs. Sivaprakasam & Kattiresu, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioners; and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated August 16, 1916, having been read: It is declared that the 2nd Petitioner is the sole heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before September 19, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Peiris,
District Judge.

August 29, 1916.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 3262.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Subramanier Sittampalam of Chirupiddy

Deceased.

Sittampalam Malavarayar of Chirupiddy

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sittampalam Sivasamboo of Chirupiddy a minor appearing by his Guardian ad litem the 2nd Respondent
2. Chinnachippillai alias Chitamparam widow of Subramanier Sittampalam of Chirupiddy ... Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Sittampalam Malavarayar of Chirupiddy, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, Subramanier Sittampalam, coming on for disposal before P. E. Peiris, Esqr., District Judge, on August 4, 1916, in the presence of Mr. K. Tambiah, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 8, 1916, having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the father in law of the said deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said Intestate issued to him, unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before September 12, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

August 24, 1916.

P. E. Peiris,
District Judge.

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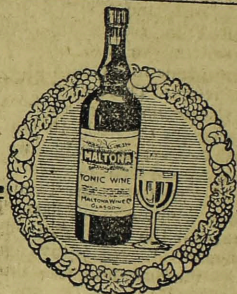
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THE NOTARY'S MANUAL

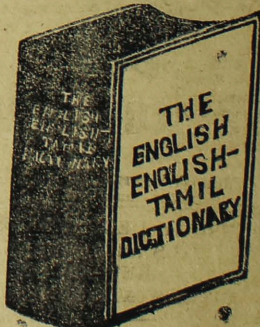
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Tenders are invited for supply of paddy and Country rice from November 16, 1916, to October 17, 1917, at Irrigation Works in the Northern, Southern, Eastern, and North Central Provinces.

Tenders receivable not later than noon October 10th.

For further particulars see this week's Government Gazette or apply to the office of the Director of Irrigation, Trincomalee.

W. Brown,
for J. A. Balfour,
Director of Irrigation.

of the Director of Irrigation,
Trincomalee, 7th September, 1916.

CHANGE OF NAME.

I, Thiyagar Elyatamby of Neervely, known also as John Joseph do hereby give notice that I shall hereafter go always by the name of Thiyagar Elyatamby for all intents and purposes, having given up my other name John Joseph.

Theagar Elyatamby.

7th Sept., 1916.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8231.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Ponnammah wife of Mailvaganam Appukkuddy of Chuthumalai

Deceased.
Mailvaganam Appukkuddy of Chuthumalai
Petitioner.

vs.

1. Kanapathiar Thamotharampillai and wife
2. Nagammah of Manippal
3. Velayuthar Mailvaganam of Suthumalai

4. Appukkuddy Somasundaram of Do.
5. Appukkuddy Kanthaiah of Do.
The 4th and 5th Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian ad litem the 3rd Respondent Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Mailvaganam Appukkuddy of Suthumalai, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Ponnammah wife of Mailvaganam Appukkuddy, coming on for disposal before P. E. Peiris, Esqr., District Judge, on June 30, 1916, in the presence of Mr. E. Murugesampillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner; and the affidavit of the said Petitioner, dated May 8, 1916, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled, as the 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 shew cause to the contrary on or before September 12, 1916, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. E. Peiris,
District Judge.

August 23, 1916.

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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1916.

THE PHYSICAL DEGENERACY OF THE TAMILS AS REVEALED BY THE REPORT ON VITAL STATISTICS.

The decreasing vitality of the Tamils of Ceylon should engage the serious attention of the people and the Government. We do not believe there is any one who will dispute the accuracy of our statement regarding the physical degeneracy and the consequent diminishing vitality of the Tamils. In their physical development and stature, in their capacity to endure hardships and fatigue and to digest and assimilate nourishing food, in their average longevity and vital power to resist diseases, the Tamils of the present generation are markedly inferior to those of the last generation, and much more so to those of our forefathers of three or four generations ago. These symptoms of degeneracy are more pronounced in the case of the educated classes than in the labouring classes,

though even among the latter, the symptoms are on the increase. To those who live in the country and have been observing men and things around them, no official statistics are required to support the statements above. Yet we will give a few facts and figures here from last year's Administration Report on Vital Statistics, by Mr. W. L. Kindersley, Registrar General, and show how far they lend support to our statements.

The estimated population of Ceylon at the end of 1915 was 4,424,295, exclusive of the military and shipping. This shows an increase of 107,662 on that of the previous year and was made up of an excess of 51,132 births over deaths and of 56,530 arrivals over departures of Indian coolies. The population of Ceylon approaches Bulgaria, Ireland, Scotland, and Switzerland among the countries of Europe but is about a tenth of the Madras and Bengal Presidencies. The race-constitution of the population is made up as follows:—Low-country and Kandyan Sinhalese 2,816,400; Tamils—Indigenous 612,000, Immigrants and their descendants 628,300—total 1,240,400—Moors 271,600, Burghers and Eurasians, 28,000, Malays 13,600, Europeans 7,500, Others 16,800. At the present rate of increase it is estimated that the population in 1921 will be double that of 1871. The urban population is to the rural as 13 is to 87, thus almost reversing the conditions which obtain in England and Wales where the proportion is 78 urban to 22 rural. These statistics are on the whole fairly satisfactory. But what do we find when we examine the vital statistics relating to the Tamils alone?

When we examine the statistics relating to marriages births and deaths, we cannot fail to note the decline of the Tamils in comparison with the other Ceylonese races. The marriage rate per 1000 persons living above 15 years of age is given as follows:—The European rate is 34.6, the Sinhalese 31.9, the Burgher 28.1 and the Tamil 8.6. This marked disparity in the Tamil marriage rate is explained by the fact that marriages among the Indian Tamils in Ceylon is seldom registered; nevertheless other causes too such as poverty and sickness, must have contributed to reduce the rate. The births registered in 1915 totalled 160,950 and corresponds to a rate of 37 per 1,000 persons living. This rate is 1.1 less than that of the previous year and .2 less than the average for the past 10 years. This is unsatisfactory; but when we examine the comparative birth-rates for the different races, we notice the Tamils taking the lowest position in the list. Thus the birth rate for the Tamils, calculated per 1,000 females of conceptive age, is 124, while for the Sinhalese, the rate is 194, Malays 207, Moors 171, and Burghers 134. The decrease of birth rate in the Northern Province is still more marked. While in 1914 it was 35.2 per 1,000 of the population, and the average for the last 10 years was 37.8, it was only 32.2 for 1915.

The deaths from all causes registered in 1915 numbered 109,818 and correspond to a rate of 25.2 per 1,000 of the population. This rate is 5.8 less than the average and 7.0 less than the rate in the previous year. Since 1898 when improved registration began, this rate was the lowest on record with the exception of the rate in 1904 when it was 24.9. The average death-rate in Ceylon is said to be lower than that prevailing in the Straits Settlements, in the Bombay Presidency and in the Central Provinces of India; it is almost identical with the rates which obtain in Bengal and British Guiana; but the mortality exceeds that of Madras and Jamaica, while it is more than double the average annual mortality in England, Wales, and almost three times the rate in the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand. As in the marriage and birth rates so in the death rate too, the Tamils come out very badly in comparison with the other races. The Report says:—"The highest death rate, 29.3 per mille, was recorded as usual among the Tamils. Next in descending order come the Moors, followed successively by the Malays, Sinhalese, Burghers and Europeans."

We will now place before our readers a few figures from the Report relating to the indigenous Tamil population of Ceylon who inhabit mainly the Northern, Eastern and North-Western Provinces. Though for the whole Island we find the number of births exceed the number of deaths, yet, for the Tamil population in the Northern Province we find that the number of births in 1915 was 11,438 and deaths 11,663. For the Jaffna District the births were 10,469 and deaths 10,540. For the Jaffna Division the births were 1,366 and deaths 1,903. The other divisions in Jaffna where deaths predominate

over births are, Vadamaratchi East, Tenmaratchi, Pachchilaipalli, Karaichehi and Pinakari. The figures for the Tamil Population in the Eastern Province is somewhat better, the births being 3,773 and the deaths 3,483. The number of births among the Tamils in the North Western Province in 1915 was 741 and deaths 1,213. The comparative rates for the Tamil population given in Table XIV, is confined to these three Provinces only. It is seen from this Table that the Tamil Population in these Provinces is gradually decreasing and dying—the total number of births among them being 15,947 and deaths 16,359, the deaths considerably exceeding the births.

The infantile mortality, as the Registrar-General says, is generally regarded as a reliable test of the sanitary condition of a locality, as infants are especially susceptible to adverse conditions, while migration and age and sex distribution have no appreciable effect on the figures. The infantile mortality rate calculated on the annual number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age to 1000 births in the same year in Ceylon was 171 in 1915 as compared with 213 in 1914, and a decennial average of 196. The figures for the Island is no doubt somewhat satisfactory, but what do we find when we examine the figures for the Tamil population. While the death rate among infants under 1 year to 1000 births in the year among the Sinhalese of the Western Province was 149, the corresponding infantile mortality rate among the Tamils of the Northern Province was 226 and in the Jaffna Division it was 321. For the Tamils in the Eastern Province, the infantile mortality rate was 186 and in the North-Western Province it was 254.

Apart from the personal evidence of experienced men in the Jaffna district as to the serious sanitary defects under which the people live here, and which is one of the powerful causes for their decreasing vitality, the eloquent evidence borne by the figures quoted by us in the above lines, is irrefutable. We earnestly invite our leading men to take steps for the improvement of this serious state of affairs. Jaffna which was one of the most salubrious places in Ceylon has now been reduced to this sad plight and it deserves the serious attention of the Government. The improvement of the drainage system of the District is the most important sanitary need of the place. The fact is admitted in official reports and nobody could dispute it. In view of the serious nature of the situation we hope the Government will not long delay the work.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

It must be really gratifying to all Ceylonese to read the following notification in the last Government "Gazette" relating to the opening of a new Bank in Colombo:—

"His Excellency the Governor, by virtue of the power in him vested by section 2 of 'The Joint Stock Banking Ordinance, 1897,' has been pleased to order the seven persons named below, who have expressed their desire to be incorporated and registered as a company for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking, to apply under the provisions of the 'Joint Stock Companies Ordinance, 1861, 1888, and 1898,' and of 'The Joint Stock Banking Ordinance, 1897,' to be incorporated and registered as a banking company with limited liability:—1. H. L. de Mel, 2. L. W. A. de Soysa, 3. T. H. A. de Soysa, 4. H. Bastian Fernando, 5. S. Samanugam, 6. F. R. Senanayake, 7. O. B. Wijeyesekere, all of Colombo."

What is more gratifying in the above notification is that the proposed Bank is to be a Ceylonese concern and will be entirely under Ceylonese control. The seven gentlemen who are the initiators and organizers of the new concern are well-known wealthy and influential men. We have found in India that Banks under proper Swadeshi management have been of great help to the development of Swadeshi industrial and commercial enterprises. Several Swadeshi Banking institutions have been formed in India, but it is regrettable to note that in some instances, notably in the Punjab, some of the promoters were more ambitious and less prudent in the management that some Banks collapsed causing considerable loss to many people and harm to the prestige of Swadeshi undertakings in general. We hope the promoters will be prudent and circumspect in the initial stages of organization and management and will not allow sentimental considerations to override business precautions. Jaffna must be proud of possessing a Swadeshi Banking institution in the Jaffna Commercial Corporation which has during the many years of its prosperous existence proved its usefulness to the public. May a similar success crown the career of the new concern.

THE DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to sanction the promotion of Mr. E. B. Denham to Class 1, Grade 11., of the Civil Service, and his appointment as Director of Education, with effect from August 29, 1916.

A PRESENTATION.—The Kacheheri Mudaliyar and the Maniagars of the Jaffna District met at "Homakuda" the residence of the Jaffna Maniagar on Friday the 5th instant at 4.30 p.m. the occasion being the presentation of a silver tray to Mudaliyar Muttukumaraswamy, Maniagar of Tenmaratchy, in honour of his having been invested with the title of Mudaliyar. A group photograph of all present was taken after which Mr. S. Ramalinga Mudaliyar in a few well chosen words spoke of the sterling qualities of Mr. Muttukumaraswamy. Mr. V. M. Muttukumaru, the Jaffna Maniagar, made the presentation on behalf of the Maniagars of the Jaffna District. Maniagar Muttukumaraswamy suitably replied. After light refreshments the assembly dispersed having spent a very pleasant evening.

THE TAMIL SEAT.—A very largely attended meeting of the Tamils of Jaffna was held on the 7th instant at the Ridgeway Memorial Hall under the presidency of Mudaliyar A. Naganather J.P., U.P.M., and a resolution was passed to submit the name of the Hon Mr. A. Kanagasabai for re-nomination to the Tamil Seat in the Legislative Council in January next. A full report of the proceedings was received too late for publication in this issue.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under section 5 of "The Co-operative Credit Societies Ordinance, 1911," to appoint Mr. T. Petch, while acting as Director of Agriculture, to be in addition to his own duties, Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies for each of the following Provinces in the Island, with effect from September 4, 1916:—Western Province, Central Province, Southern Province, Northern Province, Eastern Province, North-Western Province, North-Central Province, Province of Uva, Province of Sabaragamuwa.

INCENDIARISM.—A portico in front of the residence of a respectable gentleman near Kusavankulam in Vannarponnai was completely burnt down on Thursday night last. It is believed to be a case of incendiarism. A few drunken rowdies were of late in the habit of creating disturbances in the public roads and otherwise annoying respectable residents of the locality. We hope the authorities will take active steps to put down rowdism in this locality and bring the perpetrators of this crime to condign punishment.

TAMILS AND THEIR FIGHTING QUALITIES.—Our Kuala Lumpur Correspondent writes.—"The sensible editorial in the 'Malayan Volunteer Infantry' that appeared in the 'Federal Guardian and Commercial Advertiser' of 26th instant, will, I am sure, dispel the crass ignorance of the gentleman who wrote in the M. S. V. R. Magazine some time ago, that the Tamils are as a rule not good soldiers. A correspondent to the F. G. & C. A. rightly observes that 'it is unjust and uncharitable to call one nation devoid of fighting qualities as to call another a nation of shop-keepers'. The above quotation is worth the study of a whole life to the misguided writer in the M. S. V. R. Magazine. It is hoped that he would not allow such queer nonsense to become public lest he may become guilty of 'national libel'."

OBITUARY.—We deeply regret to record the sad and untimely death of Mr. T. P. Hudson B.A., Principal of the Manipal Hindu College, which occurred on Saturday last. Mr. Hudson was present at the College on Friday and attended to his duties as usual. In the evening he took ill of apoplexy and expired the next day despite all medical assistance. He was 55 years of age at his death and leaves behind several children and near relations to whom we offer our condolences.

—We regret to announce the death of Mr. S. Subramaniam which occurred at his residence in Chiviaterru on the 5th instant. He was a successful planter in the Kelani Valley and had to live a retired life since 1896 owing to his illness to which he has succumbed. He leaves behind a widow and 3 children and numerous relations and friends to be mourn his loss. He is the brother of Mr. S. Elyatamby, planter, Mr. S. Saravananattu, H.D. Clerk, Tompo Estate, Nchoda, and uncle of Mr. A. Kandiah, Post Master, Nilai, F. M. S.

—Cor.

KUMBHAPISHKAM AT THE SIDDHI VINAYAKAR KOIL.

As announced in our last issue, the Kumbhaphiskam ceremonies at this Temple were performed on the 8th instant. Srimath T. Sany Gurukul of Vannarpannai and several other revered Brahmana Priests well versed in the Agamic lore and rituals officiated at the function. The preliminary Sam-

the function was performed by Mr. Pillai, as the Adheenakarta of the temple, with the Priests reciting the appropriate Mantras. After Ashtabandana, Kumbas were installed in the Sannidhi of Pillar and the Deity and attendant Devas were invoked, Poojas offered, and Homa performed in elaborate detail and with due solemnity. The same procedure was followed in the Sannidhi of Bairava and Chandeewara who occupy separate Shrines in the premises. Punctual to the appointed Muburta, the Abhishekam began. The Stupas and the Deities in the Moolasthanams were bathed by the Priests in turn with the consecrated and vitalised waters of the Kumbas, amidst a peal of bells, the din of music, the pious acclamation of the large concourse of worshippers and the solemn melodious chanting of the Vedas by hundreds of Brahmanas. Poojas and Aradhanas were then performed. The whole scene was really impressive and stimulating pious feelings in the highest degree. The elite of the Hindu community was well represented at the function. Most of the leading Lawyers, Government Officers and other prominent men in the Hindu Community headed by the Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasabai were present at the Temple and took part in the worship. All were duly honoured by the Priests and the Temple Authorities with holy Prasadam of Vibuti, Santhanam and Thamboolam. Hundreds of Brahmanas were served with gifts of cloth, rice and money. All went away praising the Kripashakti of the Lord enshrined in the Temple and blessing the munificence of the gentleman who had built up that grand edifice that will endure for ever and ever supplying spiritual help and religious consolation to thousands and thousands of men. The main shrine is a fine specimen of Temple architecture. The dome over the Moolasthanam has a fine artistic appearance. The three succeeding Mantapas are constructed of well chiselled slabs of stone. The vaulted roofs of the Mantapas are also of huge slabs of stone supported by monolithic columns of artistic workmanship.

Y. M. H. A., JAFFNA.

ACTIVITIES.

LECTURES.—Mr. C. Arulampalam, Advocate, delivered a lecture on "Thought power and its control" on the 25th ultimo.
—Mr. V. Mahalingam Sivam, delivered a lecture on "Samaya Olukkan" on the 21st ultimo.
—Mr. S. V. E. Marimuthu Upathiyar, delivered a Tamil address on "The Life of Manickavassaga Swamikal" on the 5th instant.
KATHARASANGAM.—By the Association Bhavaratavar on the 27th ultimo on the life of "Vallala maharajan".
TAMIL CLASSICS.—On the 23rd, 30th August and 7th September a few stanzas in Kathapuranam were expounded by Marimuthu Upathiyar.
DONATION.—Mr. K. Mohamad Meera Saibu, Merchant, Grand Bazaar, has donated a decent Table lamp to the Association. —Cor.

Y. M. H. A., VADDUKODAI.

INITIATION.—Under the auspices of the above Association a good number of the boys of the Hindu English Institute, Vaddukodai, were initiated into the Shiva Theekshai rites by Srimath Suppiahkurukkal, on Friday the 8th instant at the Institute Hall. During the performance of the ceremony, the கந்தைமயம் பிள்ளை was sung. The boys were briefly addressed on the importance of Theekshai by the Kurukkal.
CLASS.—A religious class for studying Thiruvalluvar and other Sittanthanthe Shastras was opened. Mr. K. Somasundaram, the Tamil Pundit of the Institute, has consented to conduct the class twice a week.
MUSIC.—A music class also was opened the same day by the Y. M. H. A. Bhagavathar. —Cor.

FAREWELL FUNCTION AT ANURADHAPURA.

Mr. P. Velauthampillai, the popular chief Draughtsman of the Provincial Engineer's Office was "At Home" to his friends at the General Hotel, Anuradhapura, on the eve of his departure on transfer to Kurunegala.
Among those present were:—Dr. B. Rajasingham, Advocate Thampapillai, Mudaliyars Ranaingha, Dias, Galganduwa, Maruthalingam, Messrs. V. C. Manicam, E. Sittampalam, Ponniah Hubert, M. Chelliah, Kanagasingham, Henry Joseph, J. A. Basiahampillai, S. Nallatamby, S. Appakutty, S. Sellaappa, Alvapillai, V. Nallatamby, S. T. Philippe, Kallaseppillai and many others.
Refreshments were lavishly served and the gathering spent a very pleasant evening. Towards the close Dr. Rajasingham, in a humorous speech, voiced the sentiments of those present. He said that Mr. Velauthampillai's sterling good qualities had made him lay aside his oath of silence as a doctor and come forward as a spokesman on this occasion. He likened the showers falling at the time to showers of blessing on Mr. Velauthampillai and stated that he had known the host for over two decades and had always found him an unassuming thorough gentleman, and that he counted him as one of his oldest and best friends, and concluded by wishing him prosperity in his new sphere of life. Advocate Thampapillai who followed also spoke in a humorous vein and went further and said that he had known him since they were students together and also spoke of his sterling good qualities.
Mr. Anthony Fernando who followed with a very humorous little speech kept the gathering in laughter for some time.
Mr. Velauthampillai, who was visibly moved, replied thanking one and all for their presence at

the function and their well wishes, in a few choice words.

After spending a very pleasant evening, the gathering dispersed at about 8.30 P. M.

Mr. Velauthampillai left Anuradhapura on Friday morning to assume his new duties at Kurunegala. —Cor.

THE TAMIL SEAT IN COUNCIL.

MEETING IN SUPPORT OF MR. A. SAPAPATHY.

A very largely attended meeting of the Tamil community of Colombo, Negombo, Chilaw and Puttalam, was held yesterday at the Pettah Library at 4 P. M. to submit to His Excellency the Governor the name of Mr. A. Sapapathy, Honorary Editor of the "Hindu Organ" and Manager of the Jaffna Hindu College, for nomination to the Senior Tamil Seat in the Legislative Council when it falls vacant in December this year. The meeting bore ample testimony to the fact that Mr. Sapapathy is very popular among and widely respected by a wide circle of the Tamil community throughout the length and breadth of the island and is a gentleman of rare abilities and qualities who worked with genuine interest for his people and country.

Mr. W. N. S. Aserappa, the veteran Advocate was unanimously elected to take the chair on the proposition of Mr. R. Dorasamy seconded by Mr. Advocate P. Chelliah.

Mr. Tambyah Bartlett, Proctor, was unanimously elected Secretary.

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and also the letters and telegrams received from those who were in hearty support of the objects of the meeting.

A letter from Mr. M. A. Arulanandan giving his support to the candidature of Mr. Sapapathy, was read out.

Telegrams were received from the following: Thambapillai Adigar, Jaffna; Ilankanyaka Mudaliyar, Jaffna; Lazarus Croos, Negombo; Nevins Selvadurai, Jaffna; Rev. Casinader, Batticaloa; Ampalawanan, Vannarponnai; Dr. Chinniah, Batticaloa; Olagesegaram, Batticaloa; Notary Velupillai, Batticaloa; Ranaasamy, Batticaloa; R. Velupillai, Jaffna; Sivabramaniam, Batticaloa; Mr. Rangan, Batticaloa; Advocate Chinniah, Batticaloa; Thiruvappah, Batticaloa; Percy Joseph, Batticaloa; Ernest Aserappa, Negombo, and Dr. Muttucumar, Vannarponnai.

Mr. W. N. S. Aserappa rising amidst applause said that they were assembled together to submit to His Excellency the Governor for nomination to the Senior Tamil Seat the name of a person in place of the Hon. Mr. Kanagasabai whose seat would fall vacant in December next. Mr. A. Sapapathy was very well known to all. He was very popular in Jaffna; and he was known more as Editor of the "Hindu Organ". Mr. Sapapathy's work during the last 26 years has received the praise and approbation of not only the Hindus, but of the leading Christians of Jaffna as well. He, also belonged to the Eastern Province, and that fact was a very great claim in his favour for nomination to the seat because the people of the East always wanted a man personally interested in the Eastern Province nominated as a Council member. He (the speaker) thought there was no better man than Mr. Sapapathy who had proprietary interests in Batticaloa and in Jaffna besides other claims. He (Mr. Sapapathy) was a member of the District Roads Committee, he was for a long time member of the Local Board as well as visitor of the Hospital, Jaffna. Further he has now been selected to work with the Missionaries in starting a Training College for Vernacular Teachers. Mr. Sapapathy was an agriculturist and a merchant. All knew that during the tobacco crisis Mr. Sapapathy took the leading part in approaching the Governor and getting the tax reduced. As a member of the Local Board for several years he has done great service to the town of Jaffna. The large number of telegrams sent from Batticaloa showed the interest taken by the people of the Eastern Province in seeing Mr. Sapapathy nominated. Mr. Sapapathy was not a lawyer; but tact and powers of debate were seen by his tactful editing of the "Hindu Organ" in which he has advocated many a cause of the Tamils. He was sure that Mr. Sapapathy would look after the interests of the Tamils of the island. (Applause.)

Mr. J. C. V. Rutnam, the Principal of the Central College, Colombo, proposed the 1st resolution which ran as follows:—This meeting of the Tamils held in the metropolis of Ceylon, representing all classes, creeds and interests, being of opinion that Mr. Arunachalam Sapapathy is eminently fit and qualified to represent the various interests of the Tamils of this island in the Legislative Council, resolves humbly to submit his name to His Excellency the Governor for nomination to the first Tamil Seat in the Legislative Council when it falls vacant in December next. In doing so Mr. Rutnam said that they met in that hall two years ago for a similar purpose. On the occasion he had the honour of proposing the resolution submitting the name of the candidate, and on the present occasion they hoped that that meeting would achieve similar success. (Applause.) It was only by means of public meetings and memorials the wishes of a community could be made known to the Government. So they made no apology for holding meetings to support a particular candidate. He was glad to be able to say that a great majority of those associated with that meeting were supporting only one candidate. They had after serious thought and deliberate consideration decided to give their support to the gentleman whose name they were assembled there to put forward for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor. He had therefore great pleasure in proposing that resolution. The declared policy of the Government had been to appoint a person who had popular support and who was a nominee of the public. The officials and the rulers who made such appointments were not with them now. Undoubtedly Mr. Kanagasabai was the popular choice when he was appointed eleven years ago; and he had the heartiest support of all. They were relieved to find that Government had set its seal of confirmation to that principle when it appointed Mr. Balasingham who was very widely supported, thus declaring that the man who should be nominated was the one who was the choice of the people and not the one whom the officials merely liked. (Applause.)

They were all at present exercising the only right they had so far in helping the Government and that was not to be taken away from them. It was

a little bit of the political and civic rights they had. He was sure that the Government was going to listen to the voice of the people and appoint a man who had the largest support. But it had been said and rightly said that the Government may be surprised and amazed at the fact that the Tamil community found it difficult to decide whom the people were supporting because there were so many meetings held. That had been put forward as an argument to show that they were puzzling the Government instead of helping it to arrive at a decision. But he believed that with watchful care the Government will be able to see where the main current was tending, and find out the proper person. He had great confidence that Mr. Sapapathy would be appointed. (Applause.) They may ask why he had that confidence. He would recall to them the circumstances under which the Tamils were given the second seat in the Legislative Council. When the seat was sanctioned Sir Henry McCallum said that its purpose was to represent different interests. The Government laid it down once and for all, and it was in the sessional papers. Government could not forget it. The second seat was to be given to one representing interests entirely different from those represented by the first member. If that was borne in mind, he failed to see how a second professional man could be put to the Council unless he was also a representative of agricultural and industrial interests. It was such a man that was wanted. The distinction was something like that between the Sinhalese Low-country and Up-country seats. The Tamils could not make any such geographical distinction; but the seats were to represent different interests like the European seats, one representing planting interests and the other the commercial interests. He (the speaker) thought that they had a very good case there and that was the reason why he had great confidence in Mr. Sapapathy being nominated. Almost all the candidates were professional men and they already were having a professional man in the Council. It was not necessary therefore that there should be a second professional member there to represent the same interests.

They wanted a business man, an Agriculturist or a planter who also combined with other qualifications the faculty of being able to take a part in the debates intelligently, and understand all matters perfectly. Such a man they had in Mr. Arunachalam Sapapathy. (Loud Applause.) Mr. Sapapathy had had a great deal of training in public life. It was not necessary for him (the speaker) to enumerate the many offices Mr. Sapapathy had held, and the many seats he had filled in the different Local Boards. He had done a great deal of good to the public for the last quarter of a century. He had been constantly in touch with public affairs whether as a member of the Roads Committee, or as a member of the Local Board, or as a member of the Excise Advisory Committee, or as a member of the different deputations that had waited on the Governors. He was the one who saved Jaffna from the catastrophe when the import duties were increased in Travancore. (Applause.) He had had a practical training all along. Then again were they to say that Mr. Sapapathy was only a practical man? No, he was also a writer and a speaker. (Applause.) He had been the Editor of the "Hindu Organ" for the last 25 years and he had edited that paper so ably that there was every reason to believe that he was quite able to cope with the standard of work and the standard of debate that had to be maintained in the Legislative Council. (Loud applause.)

Further he (the speaker) understood that Mr. Sapapathy was the Hindu representative of the Union Training College in Jaffna, which was composed chiefly of Missionaries. It was a great thing these days to live in peace with all communities. Mr. Sapapathy received the hearty support of Christians as well as Hindus. He had also worked harmoniously with the successive Government Agents, and that was a guarantee that he would be of immense help to the Government and to the people. He (the speaker) was sure that if Mr. Sapapathy was appointed he would deserve the encomium cast by the late Governor or the Hon. Mr. Kanagasabai and prove himself as the *beau ideal* of a member. (Loud applause.)

Mr. W. R. Watson, B.A., seconded the resolution in an able speech dwelling at length on the fitness of Mr. Sapapathy to represent the Tamils in Council.

Mr. Ponniah Pillai, Proctor, supported.

The resolution being put to the vote was unanimously carried. —The Ceylonese.

MALAYA LETTER.

POPULAR SCENES.—A Chinese Street Theatre, —Towkay Chin Fat Poh of Kitchener Villa was celebrating the 63rd birthday of his venerable grand-mother by a grand function extending over a full week. One of the diversions he provided for his guests was a Chinese theatrical performance. This had got abroad in the locality several days ahead and the famous company of dramatists managed by Eng Cho Quay arrived at Kitchener Villa and arranged to provide a capital entertainment for three days—which included nights—for the modest sum of a hundred and twenty dollars. Money being by not much account with the magnate of Kitchener Villa the offer was accepted and a dozen fellows were promptly told off to put up a stage in the yard in front of the house, to face the house itself, and sufficiently near the road. Poles, planks, nails and caddjans and the dozen fellows between them finished the job. Chinese hawkers of foodstuffs, without whom no function of the kind can be complete or satisfactory, had already arrived betimes and taken up quarters on the road for half a mile on either side of Chin Fat's house. A long table with a couple of benches on either side and a caddjan mat on top was how they appeared out of business hours, that is, before the plays were ready to be staged. The whole neighbourhood, high and low, rich and poor, old and young looked forward to the performance with unusual eagerness. Here and there in adjoining compounds rose scaffoldings for unwedded maidens to sit on and watch the plays. The opening days at last came, to the satisfaction of all concerned. The towkay and his guests occupied prominent seats in the spacious verandah of the house and they were seen to much advantage under the rays of an acetylene lamp that proved its presence in a peculiar sonorous fashion. The yard was a sea of heads of all sizes and sorts and shapes, the trees hung low with their human load, scaffoldings creaked under their weight of

dainty damsels, cymbals clashed, gongs sounded and the play had begun. A figure on the stage dressed in black from head to foot, appeared and reeled round and round, two more clothed in mats came on, then a round half dozen fellows in every conceivable form of clothing, tumbled, some sang or appeared to, some ran at the right wing, others at the left, a few at the back, all chased, all ran, one was brought bound hand and foot, two villains made an unearthly noise and beat their chests, then all subsided. Later on a boy dressed in varicoloured vests occupied the stage and sang or pretended to, for nothing was audible. Necks craned from all directions, then Hee, Ha, Hoo, Hee, Yo, Ho, Ho, the cling clang of cymbals and gongs and so on *ad infinitum*. The Ayer Batu (Ice Water) man was busy plying his trade among the spectators, and on the stage, for on the stage one man ate and drank while another engaged the spectators. Cakes of all colours and odours found their way among the crowd, fruits, nuts, pickles, steaks and even tooth picks were about in strange confusion. In the vicinity of the towkay stood bottles and bottles of the finest whisky and brandy and gin amidst an array of glasses, and the company saw to it that bottles and glasses were relieved of their contents. Gradually the wind wafted the intoxicating atmosphere on to several directions and made men's mouths water. Very late in the night the performance was over and all returned to their places. Early next morning the thriving hawking business of the night was huddled up together, for between the caddjan mat and the table lay wrapped up in blankets the owner. It was all a heap. At 9 A. M. the play again began and through the hottest day the crowd was all attention. It was cymbals, cymbals, everywhere. Thus did Towkay Chin Fat enjoy the birthday of his kind old grand-mother, thus did Eng Cho Quay enrich his pockets, thus did the town enjoy the show, thus did the hawkers add to their earnings, thus did the Ayer Batu man bless the old lady and wish many happy returns of the day, thus did some lay themselves on their beds and curse the Hee, Hoo, Hay and Co.

NOTES AT RANDOM.—"Distributed Gratis and Post Free—Evils of Drink Habit" advertises a candid commercial man of Calcutta. Under such circumstances where is the chance of Temperance and Total Abstinence!

Indian Politicians seem to expect much out of the promised "change in the angle of vision" by English Government Authorities. It however remains to be seen whether the angle when changed will be more obtuse or less acute!

To get over the difficulty of "spotting" persons with foreign names a friend has proposed the publication of a "Jaffna, Who's Who"!

The idea is fine and the publication could pay its expenses sole from the proceeds of personal ads, of which there will be forthcoming sufficient for several volumes, but care should be taken that the publication is not allowed to fall into the hands of that now well known gent—the collector!

Armed with a "Jaffna Who's Who" our ubiquitous friend, I mean the collector, will be more formidable than ever, but I have an idea that no comprehensive publication of this kind can be compiled without the collaboration of at least some of the prominent collectors!

The Govt. of the F. M. S. have authorised the formation a Malayan Volunteer Infantry which will consist of all the nationalities whose members have so far been unable to join any volunteer force. Thus the Tamils who have for some time asked that they be allowed to form a volunteer force are enabled to satisfy their ambitions.

"Mr. Un Kua Tsung, Proprietor of the Commercial Press, Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh is confined to his bed with a severe attack of malaria.

The incident has caused world wide horror and there is intense indignation in Holland. The Dutch Press is very severe in its denunciation." —Federal Guardian.

One is at loss to know whether the denunciation of the Dutch Press is directed against poor Mr. Tsung or the attack of malaria, but anyhow the Great Powers of Europe, and Japan herself being engaged otherwise Mr. Tsung can hope for no sympathy from that direction for some time!

An order from the Government has compelled the Municipality of Singapore to take steps to abolish the double seated rickshaw. This question was discussed some years ago and no settlement has been arrived at but last year the order has been passed. In view of the situation created by the War the Governor has been pleased to postpone the operation of the order. As a first step however no more new double seated rickshaws are being given license for and there will soon be a time when there will be not one of these on our roads.

The double seater and its iniquity have moved the hearts of some ultra humane beings who are neither of the pullers' class or that of the public using this conveyance. The pullers are willing to continue, indeed they see in the change a loss to themselves, and the majority of the public are against the abolition of the convenient double seater, but these are of no avail.

While ordinary persons can take the alternative of paying almost double for their Rickshaw rides there is unfortunately a class whom the change will hit hard, viz., some extra bulky persons who require all the space of a double seater. Now even if they have the means they have no space in the single seater!

I see from the campaign for the Senior Tamil Seat in Ceylon a friend of one of the candidates quotes an opponent to strengthen his cause. How cool! These people can take a tip also from the recent Elections to the Imperial Legislative Council of India in which Surrender Not Bannerjee was defeated!

Singapore, 20th Aug. 1916.

ABOUT PERSPIRATION

By Charles Nevers Holmes.

The four chief channels of excretion from the human body are the large intestine, the bladder, lungs, and the sweat glands. Of these four excretors the least noticeable, the sweat glands, man in good health excretes daily through his pores about 18 ounces of water, 300 grains of solid matter and 400 grains of carbon dioxide—some 15 7 pounds in all.

This excretion of perspiration is going on continually; but usually is not observed by us, owing to the fact that it disappears as soon as it exudes. However, the amount of perspiration may be increased by higher temperature or other conditions, the sweat forming then into visible drops. But whether visible or invisible, the amount of perspiration from our pores is almost equal to that of the urine we excrete and fully equal to the amount of moisture we exhale from our lungs.

Sweat, as we know it, consists chiefly of water, carbonic acid and fatty matter or in other words, of the watery constituents of our blood. These watery constituents are separated from the blood by our sweat glands, and then excreted through ducts to the skin's surface where the perspiration soon evaporates and disappears.

Indeed, sweating is a very simple process compared with some of our body's functions. The sweat glands are not complex, being merely coiled-up tubular masses in the fatty tissues of the skin, which are surrounded by tiny networks of blood vessels. From these glands extends the ducts conveying perspiration through the skin to its surface, the outer openings of these ducts being, of course, our pores. The length of both gland and duct together is very short, and the diameter of the gland varies from 1/12th to 8/125th of an inch, the duct being about 1/870th of an inch. One might think, on a hot day, that sweat pores were distributed about equally all over his body; but such is not the case. The greatest number, as well as the largest, of these duct-openings are in the palm of the hand, this number being estimated from 2736 to 2528 to the square inch. On the back of one's hand there are about 1500 sweat pores to the square inch, on the sole of the foot 2700, on the top of the foot 824, on one's forehead 1258, and on the cheek 548 to the square inch. Of course, all these numbers would vary according to size of individual hand, foot, forehead and cheek; but these figures are approximate for the average man.

As we look at our palms it does not seem possible that each square inch of their surface contains from 2700 to 3500 minute openings. But it has been estimated that were all the sweat glands and ducts in our body placed together these openings would equal an evaporating surface of about 8 square inches. That is, each of us possesses, on an average, approximately 2,400,000 perspiration pores, or more accurately, 2,381,000. Considering these facts, it is not surprising that the average man excreting as he does each day 15 7th pounds of perspiration, will exude yearly about 625 pounds, and during a lifetime of eighty years the average man will perspire approximately 50,000 pounds or 25 tons, that is, about 833 times the weight of a man weighing 150 pounds.

Life itself is dependent upon the healthy action of the body's four means of outlet. We must eat and drink. Then, the main canal removes the most solid refuse, while kidneys, respiration and perspiration take care in almost equal amounts of the fluid refuse. Perspiration then is a matter of real importance to health. —Health & Happiness.

THE EVILS OF SMOKING

By CHABU CHANDRA BOSE, M.B.

Demonstrator of Pathology, Medical College, Bengal.

In this paper I propose to deal with the evils of smoking from the medical point of view. Tobacco smoke owes its poisonous property to nicotine, as also the other dangerous compound like pyruvic acid and pyridine bases. This is especially true in cases of cigarette, cigar and pipe smoke. The smoke has a direct effect on the part which comes in contact and a remote effect on the circulatory and nervous system. The smoke in the mouth produces a rapid flow of saliva which acquires a yellowish colour and has got a bad odour from contact with the smoke. This if swallowed produces headache, nausea, in fact all the symptoms of mild poisoning. This is especially true in cases of cheap variety of tobacco. The tongue of the smoker has always got a peculiar coating on it, and heavy smokers often get sores in the mouth known as the smoker's patches. Tobacco produces irritation in the throat and this continual irritation leads to chronic inflammation of the throat, and this inflammation extending to the ears might give rise to shortness of hearing. Smoke often deadens the sense of taste and smell. Over indulgence in tobacco leads to loss of appetite and acid eructation.

Next we pass to consider the effect on circulatory system. In the unaccustomed it might produce collapse. Over indulgence produces great irregularity in heart's action and a curious point about it is that a very little tobacco will keep this up and it is sometimes necessary to tell the patient not merely to lessen the quantity of tobacco but to stop it altogether. This type of irritability is often seen in patients who use an inferior quality of tobacco. This might be obviated by using better class of tobacco but the result of over-smoking the latter is frequently shown in sudden faintness. The man feels as if he were shot. Nicotine, the active principle of tobacco, raises the blood pressure and prolonged excessive tobacco smoking leads to degeneration of the arteries and renders one liable to get apoplexy.

As to effects on the nervous system loss of memory for words, tremor and vertigo are common symptoms. The smokers are often subject to neuralgia. One of the most serious affection which smokers are liable is inflammation of the optic nerve, things appear misty and finally the sight may be destroyed.

These, gentlemen, are some of the evil effects of smoking and, I think, these should deter one from the use of this drug. —Ibid.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

Y. C. FOR ZEPPELIN DESTROYER.

London, Sept. 5. The man who brought down the Zeppelin on Sept. 3rd was Lieutenant W. L. Robinson, Worcester, attached to the Flying Corps. He is awarded the Victoria Cross. He attacked the Zeppelin in most dangerous and difficult circumstances flying over two hours. He previously attacked another airship.

IMPORTANT PART OF ANOTHER RAIDER FOUND.

London, Sept. 5. (Official).—An important part of one of the raiders of Sept. has been picked in the Eastern Counties. Undoubtedly this airship suffered heavily and accurately fired on, but it is established beyond doubt that the main factor of its destruction was Lieut. Robinson's aeroplane who attacked with the utmost gallantry and judgement and brought it down.

HOW THE ZEPPELIN WAS BROUGHT DOWN.

London, Sept. 6. Lieutenant Robinson was scouting when the searchlights revealed the Zeppelin. He followed the invader twenty miles and then signalled to the anti-aircraft guns to cease fire. The guns stopped within half a minute whereupon the intrepid aviator accomplished his glorious exploit. The hero narrowly escaped the flaming debris. Lieut. Robinson is 21, and was born at Polibetta, India.

ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, Sept. 5. General Haig, in a *communiqué* reports:—We advanced to 1,500 yards East of Guillemont and obtained a footing in Leuze Wood. The enemy's defence on a thousand yards front in the vicinity of Falfemont was captured.

General Sir D. Haig says:—Despite stubborn resistance and an incessant deluge of rain we increased our gains in the neighbourhood of Guillemont pushing on 1,500 yards East and obtaining a footing in Leuze Wood. Further South after severe fighting we captured the whole of the enemy's strong system of defence on a front of a thousand yards in and around Falfemont. Fighting since Sept. 3rd has resulted in the capture of the whole of the remaining enemy's second line on the battle front from Moquet Farm to the point of our junction with the French.

OUR GROWING NAVY.

London, Sept. 6. Last evening the prisoners exceeded 1,000. Fighting continues at Ghinchy. During Sept. 3rd hostile aircraft showed great activity. Air-fighting was continued and the enemy aircraft was forced to remain miles in the rear of the enemy lines and entirely failed to interrupt the work of our machines. On two separate occasions ours fired on troops. Three hostile machines were brought down seemingly wrecked. Many others were driven down damaged. One of ours destroyed a kite-balloon. Two of ours are missing.

GERMANS RECALLED FROM BULGARIA.

London, Sept. 6. Speaking at Glasgow Mr. Balfour said that since the outbreak of War the fleet has increased absolutely in numbers, power and efficiency and to the best of his belief compared with our opponents'. Capital ships had increased relatively and we were much stronger in capital ships, cruisers and destroyers than before the War.

Allahabad, Sept. 6. A correspondent of the Italian News Agency at Berne learns that two more German regiments have been recalled from Bulgaria. It is rumoured that the German garrison at Constantinople will shortly be recalled and Germany will abandon Turkey and Bulgaria to their fate.

ROUMANIAN'S ADVANCE.

Allahabad, Sept. 6. Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent quotes a Budapest telegram, according to which Count Tisza, speaking in the Upper Chamber, in explanation of Roumania's ability to advance, made striking admissions concerning the shortage of troops. He said it was a mistake to believe that Hungary was separated from Roumania by a mountain chain which could only be crossed by passes. Only a small portion of a 600 kilometre frontier had this character. When Roumania's preparations were observed, it had already become impossible, in view of the Russian offensive, to send to Transylvania sufficient forces to repulse the Roumanian attack.

ROUMANIANS AND RUSSIANS IN CONTACT.

Allahabad, Sept. 6. A correspondent of the *Vossische Zeitung* at Austrian Headquarters says the Russian left is in touch with the Roumanians advancing from Moldavia, and is co-operating with them in the new offensive.

ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, Sept. 6. General Haig, in a *communiqué*, reports:—We are now in possession of all the ground between Falfemont Farm and Leuze Wood and from there to the outskirts of Ghinchy.

We now hold the greater part of Leuze Wood. Despite heavy hostile artillery fire and indifferent weather we are still pushing forward. We bombarded the enemy's positions in the vicinity of Hohenzollern Redoubt, opposite Ghinchy and Southward of Neuve Chapelle. Fighting continues between Leuze Wood and Comblès and around Ghinchy. There has been mutual active artillery work North of Pozieres and in the neighbourhood of Moquet Farm. Last evening we successfully discharged gas opposite Commercourt and effectively and heavily shelled the enemy's hutments East of Rpres.

ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, Sept. 6. General Haig, in a *communiqué*, says the whole of Leuze Wood has been captured.

London, Sept. 7. General Sir D. Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—There was severe fighting at Ghinchy. A large enemy party emerging from Courcellette was scattered by our artillery. Fifty prisoners were brought in today. Numerous hostile working parties were dispersed by shell fire. The enemy's

Artillery was active on portions of the Thiepval front. We successfully bombarded the enemy North of Arras. Between La Bassée Canal and Richebourg a patrol of four aeroplanes encountered and drove off thirteen Germans.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, Sept. 6. Paris.—A *communiqué* says our advance on the Somme front continued. Important advantages were secured in joining up our positions North of the river with those South of it. Captures in the Northern sector since Sept. 3rd include thirty-two guns and a large quantity of machine guns. Numerous enemy counter-attacks South of the Somme failed.

London, Sept. 6. Paris.—A *communiqué* says that 6,650 prisoners, and 36 guns, including 28 heavy guns, were captured on the French front since Sept. 3rd.

London, Sept. 6. An amplification of the Paris *communiqué* reports that North of the Somme, after a series of brilliant actions the French pushed on East of Le Foret and reached the Western border of Anderlu Wood. They carried by Assault Hospital Farm, Rainette Wood and part of Mariere Woods and occupied North East of Olery the extremity of the ridge over which runs the Bouchavesne-Olery road. The French likewise joined up their positions North and South of the river, capturing Omie Court.

The French booty includes, beside guns a big depot of six inch shells, a captive balloon and numerous machine guns. Today's fighting South of the Somme was particularly violent, the enemy increasing his massed counter-attacks at many points, notably at Barleux and Belloy, but all were repulsed with bloody losses. 100 machine-guns were captured in a single day.

BULGARIAN CHIEF OF STAFF MURDERED.

London, Sept. 6. It is reported from Roumania that M. Jostow, Chief of the Bulgarian General Staff, has been murdered in consequence of his efforts in the direction of the withdrawal of German influence from Bulgaria and the replacement of King Ferdinand by Prince Boris.

GERMANS REINFORCING EASTERN FRONT.

London, Sept. 6. Petrograd. The Germans are reinforcing the South-Eastern Russian front from France. A small body of Turks is reported on the South-Western line South of Brazeany, but 40,000 have been sent to Lemberg to be armed.

DUTCH INDIES REBELLION.

London, Sept. 6. The Hague.—The Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies reports that the rebels looted Maura Tambesi, Muraetebo and Suralangon. Muraetebo is on fire. Fifteen rebels were killed in skirmishes with the Government forces, also Controller Walter and his staff and a party of armed Police were murdered at Suralangon. Troops have been sent towards Palembang.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE AFFRAY.

London, Sept. 5. Peking. Baron Hayashi on Saturday presented demands for the punishment of those responsible for the Cheng Chia-tung incident and the prevention of its recurrence. Details have not been disclosed.

PLAGUE AT BRISTOL.

London, Sept. 5. The Medical Officer of Bristol reports that the contents of a rag factory in which Bubonic Plague recently broke out have been buried. All the rats therein were destroyed. No infected rats were outside and there has been no fresh case of plague since Aug. 10th. The patients are recovering. None of the rags in which infected rats were found were imported. They came mostly from other towns to which warnings have been sent.

ROUMANIA.

London, Sept. 7. Copenhagen.—It is reported from Vienna that the Roumanians have captured Orsova and Herkulesbad.

EGYPT.

London, Sept. 8. Egypt.—A *communiqué* says: Two of our aeroplanes yesterday dropped twelve bombs on the Turkish aerodrome at Li Arish with apparently good results. Enemy aeroplanes attacked our machines, but only at long range and ultimately abandoned the fight. Ours returned undamaged.

THE BALKANS.

London, Sept. 7. A British official message from Salonika states that on the Struma front patrols made several raids into enemy trenches and made some prisoners.

The Navy successfully shelled a battalion of the enemy concentrated opposite Nedhori. Artillery is active on our Doiran front. Hostile guns shelling Vladojs were silenced.

An enemy aeroplane was shot down and fell in flames in Doiran.

London, Sept. 7. A Constantinople telegram says that Halil Bey, the Foreign Minister, has gone to Berlin.

London, Sept. 7. Salonika.—Despite the Bulgarian opposition Colonel Christodoulos and the garrison of Sere have reached Kavalla and are said to have seized two forts, the Volunteers joining him.

London, Sept. 7. Salonika.—A *communiqué* says: The enemy violently bombarded Poroj and Doldzeri. A British cruiser silenced Bulgarian batteries in the direction of the Lower Struma.

"BRITISH" EAST AFRICA.

London, Sept. 7. (Official).—The enemy have surrendered the ports of Kilwakiwindhe and Kilwakiiswani in East Africa under threat of a Naval bombardment.

CAPTURE OF DAR-ES-SALAAM.

London, Sept. 7. (Official).—The surrender of Dar-es-Salaam was preceded by a close attack, begun on Sept. 3rd by the Naval forces in whalers, conjointly with a heavy bombardment of the enemy's position North of the town and the advance of troops. Landings were effected at two spots. The enemy evacuated the town which was virtually undamaged where the Germans were not occupying it.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

London, Sept. 6. The British steamer "Torridge" has been sunk. Nineteen of the crew were drowned and the remainder are missing.

DUTCH E. INDIES REBELLION.

London, Sept. 6. The Hague.—The Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies reports that the village of Moeara Tambesi has been occupied after heavy fighting. It is presumed that family of the former Sultan is concerned in the disturbances.

Amsterdam.—The *Telegraaf* states that the insurrection in the Dutch East Indies has not been localised, but was carefully organised and therefore serious. The insurgents on Sept. 2nd violently attacked Fort Moeara, only to be repulsed, 20 were killed.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

London, Sept. 7. Feking.—Count Hayashi has requested that the Divisional General, whose troops were concerned in the Cheng Chia-tung incident, shall be reprimanded, certain senior officers dismissed, and those directly in control punished. Count Hayashi intimated that the questions of an apology by the Provincial Military Governor and the compensation of the families of those killed would be left for voluntary settlement by China. Count Hayashi further requested the Chinese Government to consent to the establishment of Japanese police Stations at places in Southern Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia where there are Japanese communities and to engage Japanese Police advisers in these regions in order to prevent disputes in the future.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONS AND PEACE.

London, Sept. 6. The Trade Union Congress at Birmingham has rejected by a majority of two to one the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee to accept the invitation of the American Federation of Labour to participate in an International Labour Congress to be held at the same time and place as the Peace Conference.

BRITISH FRONT.

London, Sept. 8. (Official).—Naval aeroplanes yesterday dropped many bombs on an enemy aerodrome at St. Denis with good effect. One of our machines is missing. One naval aeroplane brought down an enemy kite-balloon at Ostend, sent it afire, and returned safely despite very heavy fire from anti-aircraft guns.

ENEMY TRENCHES RAIDED.

London, Sept. 8. General Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—South-East of Guinchy and near Richebourg and Lavone we raided the enemy's trenches, inflicting severe casualties. The enemy shelled Armentières. Nothing else important occurred.

FRENCH FRONT.

London, Sept. 8. Paris.—A *communiqué* says:—There have been concluded between Verdun overlanders and Chaulnes, by the enemy, four fruitless mass attacks, each preceded by an intense bombardment. 200 more prisoners were taken here.

Paris.—A *communiqué* says:—Enemy counter-attacks from Berny to South of Chaulnes were repulsed with considerable enemy losses. We have entirely maintained our gains everywhere. The German attack at Vaux Chapire Wood was repulsed.

THE BALKANS.

London, Sept. 8. Salonika.—A *communiqué* says:—There was a violent Artillery duel on the Struma front, in the Belesh mountains and at Lake Doiran and comparative calm on the Serbian front.

Athens.—The notorious Baron Von Schenk has left for Kavalla.

ROUMANIAN FRONT.

London, Sept. 9. The *Times* Bucharest correspondent says:—The Roumanians have occupied Orsova in Hungary, an important military station.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, Sept. 8. A Russian *communiqué* says:—German attacks, succeeding heavy bombardments, North of Dvinsk and in the direction of Kovel, were repulsed. The enemy are stubbornly resisting our advance in the region of Halicz.

ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Sept. 9. An Italian *communiqué* says:—An enemy attack on Civarou in the Sugana Valley has been repulsed.

RUDYARD KIPLING TO BE HONOURED.

London, Sept. 8. Rome.—The keenest interest is displayed in the forthcoming visit of Rudyard Kipling to the Italian front. He will be received by H. M. the King and General Cadorna, and will be taken everywhere and given absolutely a free hand.

STEAMERS SUNK.

London, Sept. 8. The British steamers "Tagus" and "Strathgait" have been sunk.

INDIAN HOSPITAL SCANDALS.

London, Sept. 8. Mr. Chamberlain announces with reference to a paragraph in the Press regarding the condition of the Military Hospital at Coonor (South India) that similar reports reached him about the middle of August, when he immediately telegraphed to Raj, who replied that an exhaustive enquiry showed no overcrowding except among temporary patients. The arrival of many convalescents from Mesopotamia without kit caused a brief shortage in crockery and other small inconveniences, which were promptly attended to. The invalids are happy and contented.

CHINESE ON BRITISH SHIPS.

London, Sept. 8. The Trades Union Congress at Birmingham passed a resolution, expressing alarm at the steady increase of Chinamen in British ships.

DANISH W. INDIES.

London, Sept. 8. The Senate has agreed to purchase the Danish West Indies, but the Danish Parliament has not yet ratified the sale.

—The Ceylon Observer.