

The Hindu Organ.

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

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN CEYLON FOR THE HINDUS
HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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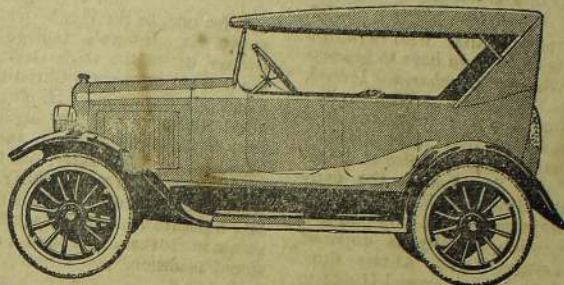
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Principal, Clifton Girls School, Colombo.

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Y. 50.

NOTICE.

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All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager. Money Orders and Postal Orders should be made payable at the Vannarponne Post Office.

Letters, Newspapers and Books for Review intended for the Tamil Editor of the "Hindu Organ" should be addressed to the Editor "Iothu Sathanam".

27-9-26.

MANAGER.

The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1926

BRAHMACHARIAM
AND SANDHYA.

SWAMI VIDHYANANDA, who is in our midst, exhorts all Hindu boys to practise the life of a true *Brahmachari*. Indeed, for one on the path, a life of *Brahmachari* is the first step to realisation. It is not, however, known that there is a close connection between the practice of *Brahmachari* and *Sandhya* or the daily practice of the Hindus. While *Brahmachari* is enjoined on all only up to a certain stage in life, *Sandhya* is enjoined on all at all stages of life. At one time, perhaps not long before, every Hindu so ordered his life that he had always enough time to practise *Sandhya*. Apart from its religious aspect, the rules of *Sandhya* are such that by the regular observance of them, a person is bound to grow not only in physical health but also in mental vigour. It has been proved by experience that people who practise *Sandhya* regularly grow strong morally also, because it promotes *chittasuddhi* or purity of the intellect which enables one to think and act correctly. Anything which a human being performs must have a moral value; otherwise it is meaningless. Instances are on record that by the mere but regular observance of *Sandhya* men have attained to great spiritual perfection. The modern tendency is to regard everything from a directly utilitarian point of view and anything that interferes with the time of a normally busy man is condemned as superstition. Men, now-a-days, pay more attention to the needs of the body than to the needs of the soul. The body perishes but the soul is eternal. Everything that was laid down in the *Shastras* as being worthy of observance by Hindus has an eternal value. Not the least among them is *Sandhya* or the daily practice of the Hindus.

Different sects of Hindus follow different systems of *Sandhya* but there is a *Sandhya* which is common to all Hindus. This *Sandhya* consists essentially of ceremonies connected with the purification of the body, the worship of Gura, the wearing of holy ash, *pranayama* or the control of breath, the chanting of mantras in praise of the various aspects of God, the worship of the sun and the elements, prayers, hymns and *Dhyana* or meditation. The purification of the body is effected first by ablutions, bathing, *achamana* or sipping water and touching the orifices of the body. First the Gura, who dispelled darkness and gave the light of true knowledge, is invoked. Then the body is made holy by being rubbed with holy ash. Then *pranayama* or the control of breath begins. This dispels all foul gases from the body, and induces rhythmic breathing and rhythm of the heart. The mantras are chiefly intended to set up ethereal vibrations so as to create an atmosphere of sanctity about the place and make the living presence of God felt. Meditation withdraws the mind from worldly objects and turns it Godwards. The sun and the elements are invoked because they control the physical life on earth. Hymns are sung in praise of God. Prayers are offered to God to get his *Arul Sakthi* or Grace. A Hindu never barters with God. His only prayer is that he might be permitted for ever to worship at the Feet of the Lord.

It is not often understood why chastity is so much emphasised in *Brahmachari*. It is not so much to avoid worldly cares that some of the best-known religious orders in the world insist on the vow of celibacy. It is said that great spiritual powers cannot be attained without strict chastity. The Hindus believe that that part of the human energy which is expressed as sex energy, in sexual thought, when checked and controlled,

easily becomes changed into *ojas* or high spiritual power which vitalises the brain and gives spiritual vision. The source of energy for all action is the same and in proportion as we conserve this energy without frittering it away in minor matters we rise in power and wisdom. For students the vital energy is everything and hence *Brahmachari* is enjoined. The practice of *Brahmachari*, however, becomes quite easy when *Sandhya* goes hand in hand with *Brahmachari*. Hence it goes without saying that if one wishes to practise *Brahmachari* one should practise *Sandhya* also. It is needless to point out that the regular practice of *Sandhya* by boys in our schools will make them better *Brahmacharis* than they would otherwise be.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

It is interesting to learn that there are people even in England who entertain the hope that Ceylon will be one day a Christian country. There may be nothing wrong about any one wishing it. But it is well for one, as Sir Hugh Clifford put it, at the St. Joseph's College Old Boys' Dinner, to realise that Ceylon is not at the present moment a Christian country. There are Buddhists, Hindus and Muslims who have similar aspirations and they also have a right to their opinions. What each community has to realise is to recognise its responsibility not only towards itself but also towards others whose fate has thrown them together under a common Government and a common national tradition.

We are very glad to learn that steps are being taken by the Government Agent of the Northern Province, in consultation with the Director of Agriculture, to test the prospect of the manufacture of jaggery from palmyrah palms. Palmyrah palms are the consols of Jaffna and any step taken to exploit the uses of this palm deserves the careful attention of both Government and people. We understand that a large quantity of jaggery is still imported into this country from other parts. It is, therefore, quite possible that sufficient quantity could be manufactured locally to meet local demand at least. This is one of the surest ways of solving the unemployment problem among the climbing class of people, who may feel inclined to follow their ancestral calling.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

FAREWELL TO MR. & MRS. M. H. KANTAWALA—On Saturday last Mr. M. H. Kantawala, Police Magistrate of Point Pedro, and Mrs. Kantawala were entertained at a farewell lunch by the Point Pedro Bar. The Point Pedro Tennis Club also held a tournament in which the Chavakachcheri Tennis Club was defeated by the Pt. Pedro Club, which was in turn defeated by the Jaffna United Club. The lunch was presided over by Dr. C. Somasundram Vice-President of the Pt. Pedro Tennis Club, and Mr. K. Sangarapillai, Advocate, of the Pt. Pedro Bar, proposed the health of the chief guest. Mr. T. R. Nalliah, Advocate and Mr. G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge of Jaffna, spoke touching on the great popularity of Mr. and Mrs. Kantawala. Mr. Kantawala replied suitably.

COPPER IN ARRACK—Owing to a recent report that the arrack distilled in the new distilleries at Kalutara contains a large percentage of copper, it was found necessary to examine samples of the arrack very closely in order to find out whether there was any truth in the statement. When the Government Analyst examined a still that produced arrack the presence of copper was particularly marked. It is stated that the presence of copper in arrack can be diminished to a great extent if the wear and tear on some of the patent pot stills now used are avoided.

MATRIMONIAL—The marriage between Mr. J. W. Ariyanayagam of the Medical Department F. M. S. and Miss Alice Gnanamma Ramanathan daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Ramanathan of Pungudutivu took place on Friday the 24th September at 4 p.m. at Pungudutivu church. Rev. E. K. Yesudasani officiated.

PUBLIC HEALTH LECTURE—Dr. R. W. Crossette Thambiah Medical Officer of Health, N. P. will deliver a lecture on "Save the Children" at the Jaffna Central College Hall to-day (Thursday) at 6.30 p.m. Mr. F. J. Smith, Govt. Agent, N. P. will preside.

Continued up.

Jaffna Inter-School Sports.

FOOT BALL FIXTURES, 1926.

The following are the fixtures for the Inter-School Foot Ball Matches to be played at the Jaffna Esplanade during October and November.

The names of the referees are also given:—

Oct. 8 MHO Vs JCO Mr. A. Soujah
" 9 PO Vs SJO " V. Joseph
" 15 JCO Vs MHO " A. Soujah
" 16 JCO Vs PO " V. Joseph
" 22 JCO Vs MHO " S. Rajaratnam
" 23 JCO Vs SJO " J. H. P. Vijalaratnam
" 29 JCO Vs SJO " V. Joseph (am)
" 30 JCO Vs JO " W. F. Ratna Gopal
Nov. 5 MHO Vs PO " S. Rajaratnam
" 6 JO Vs SJO " J. H. P. Vijalaratnam (am)
" 13 JCO Vs PO " W. F. Ratna Gopal

RESULTS OF MATCHES PLAYED.

The first match played on the 24th ultimo was between Jaffna Central and Jaffna Hindu Colleges. This match ended in a win for the former by 2 to 1. The match that was to have been played second on the 25th ultimo between Jaffna College and Parameshwara College has been postponed for a later date. The second match which was played on the 1st inst. between St. John's and Manipay Hindu Colleges ended in a draw, each scoring one goal. Jaffna Hindu College vs Jaffna College, the third match played on the 2nd inst. ended in a draw each school scoring nil. Mr. A. Soujah refereed for the first two matches and Mr. J. H. P. Vijalaratnam for the third.

Continued.

WHAT SIR ANTON BERTRAM BELIEVES—The second annual festival of the Colombo Association, founded by Bishop Carpenter-Garnier for the support of the Church in Ceylon, was held at the Church of St. Martins in the Field, London, on Wednesday week. Sir Alexander Wood-Renton presided at the meeting, at which the chief speaker was Sir Anton Bertram, who whilst admiring all that was good in Buddhism and other faiths, expressed his conviction that Ceylon would ultimately become Christian.

ANOTHER CEYLONESE A. G. A.—It is understood that Mr. P. Saravanamuttu, who is at present Additional Assistant Director of Education, has been appointed Assistant Government Agent of Mullativu to succeed Mr. Jones Bateman. Mr. Saravanamuttu will be the second Ceylonese to hold the appointment of an Assistant Government Agent, the first Ceylonese being Mr. C. L. Wickremasinghe, who was Assistant Government Agent, Mannar, and has just been appointed in the same capacity to Puttalam. Mr. Saravanamuttu was appointed to the service in 1919 and was at one time Additional Assistant Government Agent, Colombo.

A FIND OF RELIC IN BOTTLE—While some people were digging a hole to erect a flagstaff a tin box was found on Friday last at the Buddhists temple, Sanetra Davi Piriven Raja Maha Vihara Temple at Papiyivana and enclosed in it along with other things was a bottle in which there was a relic. The articles are at present kept in the temple, and the authorities have been duly informed, as a result of which it is hoped an investigation will be held.

FAREWELL MEETING AT AATHIADY—A special meeting of the Youngsters' Union, Aathiadu, Point Pedro to bid farewell to Mr. M. Saravanamuttu an ardent supporter of the Union, who is leaving for F. M. S., was held on Saturday, the 2nd of October 1926 at 3.30 p.m. in the Y. M. H. A. Hall with Mr. S. Siva Ramalingam, Vice President in the chair. Proceedings began with the singing of *Thevaram*. Mas. K. Venayagampillai recited a selection from Shakespeare's *Julius Caesar*. Tamil songs composed for the occasion were sung by Mr. S. Sathasivam. Mr. V. Sithamparapillai, one of the Joint Secretaries of the Union, spoke on the sterling qualities of Mr. Saravanamuttu. A presentation by the members of the Union was made to the departing guest who accepted it with many thanks. The meeting came to a close after the members expressed their heartfelt sorrow for his departure. The meeting terminated with the singing of *Thevaram*.—Cor.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY WORTH Rs 5,000—It is understood that the Crime P.I. of Colombo have been asked to assist in tracing the jewellery valued at Rs. 5,000, which was stolen from the bungalow of Mrs. Vyramuttu, at Manipay, Jaffna. It appears that the jewellery was left in a box in her room. On the morning of September 25th, it was discovered that the jewellery box and a suit case were missing.

ANOTHER CIVIL SERVANT—Mr. F. de S. Jayaratne, of London University, son of Mr. S. de S. Jayaratne, of Madamp, Ambalangoda, has come first among the Ceylonese who took up the Civil Service examination and has received an appointment.

A LOCAL OPTION SUCCESS—At the Local Option poll held at Allaipiddy to ascertain the wish of the poll-tax paying population for the closing or the retention of the local toddy tavern it is said that the majority of the inhabitants voted for its abolition. The tavern has been declared to be closed as from July next.

OBITUARY.

MRS. C. T. KANDAIYA.

We regret to record the untimely death of Thirunelvely, beloved wife of Mr. C. T. Kandaiya, Proctor S. O. and Notary Public of Colombo, at her residence in Hill Street, Colombo on Sunday night at 10 o'clock.

The deceased lady is said to have contracted puerperal fever soon after confinement and had to succumb to it in spite of the best available medical aid and careful nursing. She leaves behind to bemoan her loss, besides her husband, three sons and four daughters. The funeral took place at 5 p.m. the next day (Monday) and the remains were cremated according to Hindu rites at the General Cemetery, Kabbatie, Colombo.

Thirunelvely Y. M. H. A.

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS.

The following are the Office bearers of the Thirunelvely Young Men's Hindu Association elected at its recently held Annual General Meeting:—

President: Mr. V. S. Kandispillai; Vice-Presidents: Messrs. A. C. Nadarajah, V. Ponnampalam and A. K. Ponnampalam; Secretary: Mr. S. Saravanamuttu; Asst. Secretary: Mr. S. Thangarajah; Librarian: Mr. K. S. Subramaniam; Asst. Librarian: Mr. K. Kesippillai; Treasurer: Mr. N. Ponnampalam; Asst. Treasurer: Mr. K. Kesippillai; Editors: (English) Messrs. S. Saravanamuttu and K. S. Subramaniam; (Tamil) Messrs. K. Kesippillai and S. Ponnudurai; Garden Secretary: Mr. S. Markandu; Assistants: Messrs. M. Mahesan and T. Kandiah; Auditor: Mr. A. K. Ponnampalam; Sports Captain: Mr. K. P. Thilashan; Vice Captain: Mr. S. Markandu; Managing Committee: All the above Chief Office Bearers together with the following three members, Messrs. S. Thangarajah, S. Ponnudurai and M. Mahesan.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

A sum of Rs. 127 9/4 was received during the year under review in the shape of subscriptions, donations and contributions. With the previous year's balance of Rs. 80 1/4 the year's income amounted to Rs. 158 1/4. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 123 9/8 had been spent to cover up expenses incurred for Public Lectures and Thannir Panthal and to meet Newspaper subscriptions and cost of Prizes leaving a credit balance of Rs. 80 1/4.

Jaggery in Jaffna.

SUGAR CANES AND PALMYRA TREES.

The Department of Agriculture has for some time been carrying on experiments with a view to testing the prospects of the production of jaggery in Ceylon. Plantations of sugar cane have been made at the Experiment Stations at Bibile, Allai, Anuradhapura, and Jaffna. The growth of the canes at Bibile and at Jaffna has been satisfactory, and the provisional manufacture of jaggery from these canes has been begun. Mills and pans have been secured from India through the Government Factory, and have also been made by the Government Factory. The outcome of sugar has proved to be quite good. This sugar is being sold locally and there appears to be a demand for it.

Steps are now being taken by the Government Agent of the Northern Province, in consultation with the Director of Agriculture, to test the prospects of the manufacture of jaggery from palmyrah palms. This will be of a preliminary nature this year, and the manufacture will be modelled upon the lines of the preparation of sugar cane jaggery at the above-named Experiment Stations.

Usefulness of Wireless.

S. O. S. MESSAGE FROM MID-OCEAN.

An instance of the striking usefulness of the discovery of Broadcast was demonstrated in Colombo some months ago. On the night of February 9, the operator on duty at the Colombo Wireless Station, picked up an urgent call for medical assistance from the s.s. "Yagaron," a Swedish steamer bound for Perth from Perth. The time was about 10 p.m.

A MARINE BABY.

On the operator volunteering to do all he could to help, he was asked to give the name of any well-known maternity specialist he could get in touch with, and was then given the message which he telephoned to Dr. H. M. Peries, Superintendent of the De Soysa Lying in Home, Colombo. Dr. Peries immediately telephoned giving full directions and a prescription.

Within an hour the ship had received the reply and acknowledged it with an "All's well, thanks!"

From a latter message it was learnt that a baby boy was born somewhere in mid ocean.

THE MAILS.

(G. P. O. Colombo.)

DESPATCHES.

London Mails per the R. L. "Tambora" will close today (Thursday) and per the P & O "Khasgar" on Wednesday, October 13th.

Straits and China Mails per the S.M.N. "Princess Juliana" will close on Sunday, October 10th.

RECEIPTS.

London Mails per the O.L. "Otranto" will arrive on Saturday, October 9th, per the P & O "Narkunda" on Saturday, October 16th and per the P & O "Kaiser-i-Hind" on Monday, October 25th.

Straits & China Mails per the R. L. "Tambora" and N.Y.K. "Hakusan Maru" will arrive today (Thursday).

A Christian Anticipation.

WILL NEVER END IN REALISATION.

During the course of the speech delivered on last Saturday at the Old Boys' Dinner of St. Joseph's College, Colombo, His Excellency, Sir Hugh Clifford remarked:—

"I noticed in the evening papers just before I came down to dinner that the late Chief Justice, Sir Anton Bertram, speaking in London had delivered himself of the opinion that Ceylon in quite a short time is likely to be a Christian country. Sir Anton Bertram has been for many years in the island and is entitled to his own opinion, but I think we shall have to wait a long period before we see such a transformation. In the meantime it is well for us to realise that Ceylon is not a Christian country (hear, hear). Buddhists number something like three millions, Hindus number something over a million, and Christians at the last census, if I remember rightly, numbered something like 450,000 individuals. Of these 450,000 individuals, it is satisfactory to know that some 368,000 are Catholics. The largest number of any other denomination was some 46,000 as against 389,000 Catholics. I am not saying this in any ostentatious or boastful spirit. What I would suggest to Catholics in this country is that, having regard to the great numerical preponderance, they have a tremendous responsibility towards the island to which they belong, in that they represent over 83 per cent of the Christian population. By the behaviour of that 83 per cent, will largely and inevitably be judged the Christians of the island."

Mallagum English School.

OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION FORMED.

A meeting of the Old Boys of the Mallagum English School, one of the oldest Hindu English Schools, in the Peninsula was held in the School Hall on Thursday the 30th ult. at about 6 p. m. with Mr. K. Thambiiah, Proctor S O in the chair. When the chairman had explained to the members the object of the meeting, Mr. A. Kanagasabai proposed and Mr. S. Sivadurai seconded that an Old Boys' Association should be formed. Messrs. T. Kanaraswamy, T. N. Sinnatambay, K. Murugesu, S. Sagarapillai and S. Sapatipillai spoke in favour of the proposition. The resolution was put to the house and carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS.

The following were elected Office-bearers for the current year:—

President: Mr. T. S. Thuraiappah.
Vice President: Messrs. K. Thambiiah, T. Kanaraswamy and M. Subramaniam.
Secretary: Mr. T. V. Chellappah.
Treasurer: Mr. P. Kallappan.
Committee Members: Messrs. S. Sapatipillai, A. Kanagasabai, S. Kanthan, T. N. Sinnatambay, R. Sivadurai, A. Ponnampalam, K. Thambiachalam, S. Swaminathan, S. Sinnatambay, N. Vallinathan, M. Sittampalam, N. Thailayambalam, V. Sivapragasam, A. Ponniah and Dr. V. Murugesu.

It was also resolved by the house that seven should form a quorum. After the closing speech of the chairman and the usual vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting came to a close at 8.30 p. m. —Cor.

Jaffna Causeways.

NAINATIVU CHANK DIVING PROTESTED.

Under the auspices of the Colombo Pongadutiwe Iyanga Sangam, a meeting of the inhabitants of Nainativu, Pongadutiwe and Nainativu residing in Colombo was held on the 8th ultimo at the Sangam Hall. The spacious Hall which usually accommodates over 250 people was very comfortably crowded. Mr. A. Arumugam, Vice-President of the Sangam occupied the chair. Mr. M. Rasthi, Honorary Secretary, read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said that he was very pleased to see such a large gathering and explained the object of the meeting. He said that they started agitating for a causeway between Pongadutiwe and Velasol for several years and at a time when their labours were likely to bring good results, some unympathetic parties were asking for preference to other causeways. He then introduced Mr. Ramaschandra, who was specially asked by the President of Pongadutiwe Mbsa Jana Sabana to attend their meeting. Mr. Ramaschandra first thanked all those present for honoring him by getting him to address that evening. He regretted that he was late owing to another meeting which unexpectedly resulted in a counter meeting. Continuing he said that when he received the telegram from Jaffna about their important meeting, he was not sure of attending same owing to other engagements. It was very kind of the 200 gentlemen present there, he said, to have at personal inconvenience waited to hear him at such a late hour. He then briefly touched on the present activities going on in Jaffna about the different causeways and appealed to the House to whole heartedly work for their cause in spite of the difficulties facing them.

THE RESOLUTION.

Mr. V. Cuddeannu of Pongadutiwe proposed and Mr. N. Tharmalingam of Nainativu seconded the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the inhabitants of Pongadutiwe, Nainativu and Velasol residing in Colombo, while drawing His Excellency's kind attention to the speeches delivered at the Ceylon Legislative Council on 21.8.35 by the Hon. the Controller of Revenue and the Hon. Mr. W. Dursammy on the subject of a causeway between Pongadutiwe and Velasol, notes with great disappointment and deep regret the attitude taken by the Jaffna Association in advocating preference for other causeways, and most respectfully pray that His Excellency be graciously pleased to give first attention to the causeway between Pongadutiwe and Velasol."

Another resolution about Chank diving at Nainativu was also passed, and the Secretary was directed to forward both to the Colonial Secretary, Government Agent, N. P. and Hon. Mr. W. Dursammy. —Cor.

CORRESPONDENCE

"GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR BUILDING GRANTS"

The Editor,
"Hindu Organ"

Sir,
Please allow me a little space in your valuable journal to examine and criticise, in the interests of the public, some of the serious charges made, against the members of the Special Committee of the Finance Committee, in an article under the above heading appearing in the Ceylon "Daily News" of 30.9.35

With a vision that is not usually vouchsafed unto ordinary mortals, Mr. J. H. P. Vijayaratham of Jaffna proceeds to read the thoughts of the Special Committee which framed the obnoxious and inconvenient "Guiding Principles for Building Grants", and declares "Too thoughts are those of destruction and extinction of Christian educational institutions". The truth of the statement is so self-evident to him that the next sentence runs as "That is a simple fact." The correspondent is evidently a Christian, who is anxious to throw mud on the Councilors by charging them with a plot to blow up the Christian educational institutions one and all, and wants to create in the hearts of ordinary people a panic by raising the hue and cry, "Christianity is in danger." Is it not really possible to put a different construction on the action of the Councilors? Might not a non-Christian, (a Buddhist, a Hindu, or a Muslim) see in this action of the Councilors the beginnings of sanity? Would he not read their thoughts as "Too thoughts are those not of destruction and extinction of Christian educational institutions but of construction and development of non-Christian (Buddhist Hindu or Islamic) institutions?"

The Councilors are all men of mature wisdom and ripe experience of men and things. Most of them have lived and moved very closely with the Christian Missionaries. They would not now be ashamed to confess, that though in the past they had been deceived and imposed upon by the professions of 'Service to Humanity', the ideal so eloquently held before the eyes of unsuspecting non-Christian nations by Missionaries, they now see clearly that the Missionaries are really out to convert souls to Christianity. Have they not beheld the grim spectacle of families, with their domestic peace and felicity killed for ever, and their cherished hopes blasted all of a sudden by the conversion of a darling son or daughter to the alien faith—sons and daughters who were sent to the Christian institutions only to be educated? Was not the conscience clause introduced into the Education Code as the result of a persistent and sustained agitation against such conversion? Is not this clause itself a standing memorial to the aggressive spirit of the Missionaries? Mr. Vijayaratham wants our Councilors to shut their eyes to all these facts, and sit idle with folded hands, powerless and helpless, letting him and his Missionary friends ever free to carry on their campaign of proselytization under the guise of education. Are the Councilors to let a Government observing strict religious neutrality go on voting large sums of the public revenue without telling them of the ultimate results of the grants made?

Possibly the indirect result of non-Christians sending their children to schools managed by their own religionists may be the closing down of some Christian institutions. But no construction is ever possible without some destruction. Let Mr. Vijayaratham enquire into the history of the early educational activities of the Christian Missionaries in Ceylon. He will find therein harrowing tales of Vernacular schools starved out of existence by Missionaries, of new schools throttled to death by the operation of the ingenious 'quarter mile' clause, and of flourishing schools made Christian by the offer of money and advancement to their Managers. Mr. Vijayaratham will then be able to see for himself who it is that first inaugurated "the violent campaign of aggression" of which he now complains so bitterly.

Now that the non-Christians are protesting against the activities of the Missionaries, (for so far it has been only a protest) and want to set their own houses in order, Christians cry "Help! Help! Murder!" The other day at the Anglican Synod, one Missionary gentleman bewailed that after 100 years of Missionary work only ten per cent of the people of Ceylon have been converted to Christianity. At the same meeting another appealed for funds to fill "our war chest". War on whom? For what? Will my fully educated friend now tell us, "who is aggressive and who is on the defensive?"

Proceeds Mr. Vijayaratham "A very virulent campaign of aggression against Christianity is being waged throughout the island. It is most bitter in the Northern Province." The real fact is that the Buddhists, the Hindus and the Muslims have to a certain extent shaken off their age-long lethargy and awakened to a sense of duty to their own religions and their mother country. This does not augur well for Missionary aggression, and hence these "hysterical" cries.

The author of the latter prophesies that "This policy if supported and adopted will tend to create schools which will be purely

Continued up.

Mahatma's Auto-Biography.

BELABOURED BALASUNDARAM.

The following is a further instalment of Mahatma Gandhi's auto biography:

Heart's earnest and pure desire is always fulfilled. In my own experience I have often seen this rule being verified. Service of the poor has been my heart's desire and it has always thrown me amongst the poor and enabled me to identify myself with them.

Although the members of the Natal Indian Congress included the Colonial born Indians and the clerical class, the unskilled wage earners, the indentured labourers were still outside its pale. The Congress was not yet theirs. They were not able to belong to it by paying the subscription and becoming its members. The Congress could win their attachment only by serving them. An opportunity offered itself, when neither the Congress nor I was really ready for it. I had put in scarcely three or four months' practice and the Congress was also still in its infancy, when a Tamil man in tattered clothes, headgear in hand, two front teeth broken and his mouth bleeding, stood before me trembling and weeping. He had been heavily laboured by his master. I learnt all about him from my clerk who was a Tamilian. Bala Sundaram—that was the visitor's name—was serving his indenture under a well-known European resident of Durban. The master getting angry with him had lost self control and had beaten Bala Sundaram severely, breaking two of his teeth.

APPEAL TO THE MAGISTRATE.

I sent him to a doctor. In those days only white doctors were available. I wanted a certificate from the doctor about the nature of the injury Bala Sundaram had sustained. I secured the certificate and straightway took the injured man to the Magistrate to whom I submitted his affidavit. The Magistrate was indignant when he read it and issued a summons against the employer.

It was far from my desire to get the employer punished. I simply wanted Bala Sundaram to be released from him. I read the law about indentured labour. If an ordinary servant left service without giving notice, he was liable to be sued by his master in a civil court. With the indentured labourer the case was entirely different. He was liable, under similar circumstances, to be proceeded against in a criminal court and to be imprisoned on conviction. That is why Sir William Hunter called the indenture system almost as bad as slavery. Like the slave the indentured labourer was the property of his master.

There were only two ways of releasing Bala Sundaram: either to get the Protector of Indenture to issue a notice to cancel his indenture or transfer him to some one else, or to get Bala Sundaram's employer to release him. I called on the latter and said to him: "I do not want to proceed against you and get you punished. I think you realise that you have severely beaten the man. I shall be satisfied if you will transfer the indenture to some one else." To this he readily agreed. I next saw the Protector. He also agreed, on condition that I found a new employer.

So I went off in search of an employer. He had to be a European, as no Indians could employ indentured labour. At that time I knew very few Europeans. I met one of them. He very kindly agreed to take on Bala Sundaram. I gratefully acknowledged his kindness. The Magistrate convicted Bala Sundaram's employer and recorded that he had undertaken to transfer the indenture to some one else.

A STREAM OF INDENTURED LABOURERS.

Bala Sundaram's case reached the ears of every indentured labourer and I came to be regarded as their friend. I hailed this connection with delight. A regular stream of indentured labourers began to pour into my office and I got the best opportunity of learning their joys and sorrows.

The echoes of Bala Sundaram's case were heard in far off Madras. Labourers from different parts of the province who went to Natal on indenture came to know of this case through their indentured brethren.

There was nothing extraordinary in the case itself, but the fact that some one there was in Natal to espouse their cause and publicly work for them, gave the indentured labourers a joyful surprise and inspired them with hope.

I have said that Bala Sundaram entered my office, headgear in hand. There was a peculiar pathos about the circumstance, which also showed our humiliation. I have already narrated the incident when I was asked to take off my turban. A practice had been forced upon every indentured labourer and every Indian stranger to take off his headgear when visiting a European—whether the headgear was a cap, a turban or a scarf wrapped round the head. A salute even with both hands was not sufficient. Bala Sundaram thought that he should follow the practice even with me; this was the first case in my experience. I felt humiliated and asked him to tie up his scarf. He did so, not without a certain hesitation, but I could perceive the pleasure on his face.

It has always been a mystery to me how men can feel themselves honoured by the humiliation of their fellow beings. —"Hindu."

Continued.

sectarian even in its pupils and will turn out in a decade or two men and women with pronounced sectarian prejudices that will embitter the life of the country."

The very fact that Christian students are never allowed to be sent to non-Christian schools shows "who have pronounced sectarian prejudices". I would suggest to Mr. Vijayaratham who has a passion to render future relations cordial and warm to persuade his Christian friends to send their children to non-Christian schools so that they might give up their narrow sectarian prejudices and become good citizens. Non-Christians have till now held to universal toleration in religious matters. But now they find ten per cent of the people of Ceylon have been made Christians. Can they still hold on to toleration? I think not. So long as one Christian thinks of converting even a single soul to Christianity it is idle to preach toleration.

I remain,
Gampel Park,
Colombo 3 x 26

Yours etc,
C. MAILVARGANAM

INDIAN & FOREIGN

THE WORLD TALLEST BUILDING:—The construction of the Bick Tower in Detroit, which will rise to a height of 873 feet above the ground, and will be the tallest building in the world, was started recently with the laying of the building that occupied the site on which it will stand. The building will have eighty-five floors, four of which will be underground.

INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE:—It is said that Sir Stanley Johnson would leave for India on the 6th October and arrive in Delhi for the opening of the next session of the Legislative Assembly in the capacity of High Commissioner of the International Parliamentary Commercial Conference, in order to consolidate the existing ties between the Indian Legislature and the Conference. He will be received by the Viceroy.

THE TOURING PRINCE:—It is said that the Maharajah of Baroda returns from his 16th European tour in November and again leaves for Europe after four months' stay in Baroda.

PLOT TO MURDER THE SHAH:—Persons arrested in connection with the plot against the Shah of Persia were captured red-handed while holding a secret meeting. Documents secured by the Police show that elaborate plans were being made for doing away with the Shah and the Crown by many high military officers and some members of the Mejlis, while simultaneously seizing Teheran and forming a special Government. Details were so well arranged that the plot would probably have succeeded if it had not been discovered.

FATAL AIR CRASH NEAR CROYDON:—A French passenger aeroplane, flying towards Croydon, caught fire and crashed at Penhurst, Kent. Five passengers, the pilot and the mechanic were incinerated.

ANOTHER AIR CRASH IN INDIA:—News has been received from Peshawar of a Bristol Fighter crash. The machine hit an obstruction after leaving the aerodrome and caught fire and was wrecked. The pilot was severely injured, and a passenger and a leading aircraft hand were slightly injured.

A MOSQUE FOR LONDON MOSLEMS:—The prolonged efforts of the Ahmaddiyah Sect of the Moslems to establish a worthy centre in England was consummated on October 3 at the opening of a mosque at Southfields in the South West of London in the presence of large crowds of Moslems from all parts of the world, members of Parliament, and other distinguished persons. The mosque was to have been opened by Emir Feisal son of Ibn Saud and there was general disappointment among the faithful when it was announced that Feisal was forbidden by his father to attend. Abdul Quir, ex-Minister of the Punjab, performed the ceremony. In a speech he hoped that a bigger mosque would be built later.

HUGE FLOATING DOCK FOR SINGAPORE:—It is reported that the Farness Shipbuilding Company at Middlesborough has submitted a tender to the Admiralty for a huge floating dock for Singapore to be built on the river Tees. The Tees Conservancy Commission has agreed to deepen the navigable channel of the river where necessary to permit of the contract being carried out.

MADRAS CITY ELECTIONS:—It is said that the Swarajists and Ministerialists are carrying on intensive election propaganda in the city and districts. Mr. Sriuvasa Iyengar, the President elect of the Congress, is being opposed by Mr. Chakkrai, the Justice candidate for Madras City, the seat of the Legislative Assembly. There are eight candidates in the field for four non-Mahomedan Urban Madras City seats of the Local Council, half of whom are Swarajists and half Justice candidates.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN DEPUTATION:—The South African Deputation left Simla for Peshawar on October 4, and was given a hearty send off at the station by prominent officials and non-officials. The Deputation was entertained before the departure at a luncheon party by Sir Alexander Muddiman, Home member of the Government of India and at tea by Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member. The Deputation will be sailing for South Africa from Bombay on the 13th inst.

WAHABI ATROCITIES AND PERNAN INQUIRY:—The Mejlis at Teheran passed a resolution in favour of the formation of a Committee of 13 members to study the question of Wahabi atrocities in Mecca and Medina, and the future destiny of the Hajj.

AN INDIAN PROVINCIAL GOVERNORSHIP:—It is reported that Colonel F. S. Jackson who will shortly resign the Chairmanship of the Conservative Party organisation in England, will be offered an important post in India which is in connection with a Provincial Governorship of Bengal at the retirement of Lord Lytton.

WORLD ROAD CONGRESS IN ROM:—The opening of the World Road Congress at which Ceylon was represented by Col. Jonkhare, late Provincial Engineer of the Western Province, took place on Monday the 6th ultimo, at 10 a. m. and lasted for ten days. The King of Italy opened the Congress, and there were receptions by public bodies every night. The members also had free use of all public conveyances, and all public places were opened to them free.

(Continued on page 1)

INDIAN & FOREIGN.

Concluded from page 3.

AUSTRALIAN'S TRIBUTE TO INDIA:—The following few sentences from the report of a speech delivered recently by Senator Reid of Australia, will be read with much interest. "Last year," he said, "I visited India, a country with a population of 320,000,000, and I realised then, more than I had ever before, the necessity of increasing our population. India could carry its own population comfortably, and provide its people with all the necessities of life but for the misgovernment that has arisen through British interference. It is one of the richest countries in the world. It had a system of land tenure and civilization when the people in the British Isles were savages, and there was no poverty there until the advent of the British. I am a firm believer in granting self government to India. India is the mother of Asia. Her population is equal to one-fifth of the population of the world. The granting of self government to India would mean safety to Australia, because the whole resources of India would then be at the disposal of the British Empire. That Empire will never achieve its purpose or occupy its proper place in the world until India is given a Dominion's status and the right of self-government within the Empire."—"I. S. R."

NEW VIZIR OF KHAIRPUR:—It is rumoured that Mr. Otto Rothfield has been appointed Vizir of Khairpur State succeeding Mr. Halifax, lately appointed financial adviser, whose resignation has been accepted.

OCEAN COLLEGES:—The British Empire Union is considering the project of inaugurating Imperial Ocean Colleges using sailing ships of from 2000 to 3000 tons accommodating 100 students from 16 to 19 years old under a chaplain a doctor and three masters. A scholastic curriculum will be carried out while the ships are making a nine months' voyage round the Empire via Canada, South Africa, Australasia and India. The student will visit cities and farms in each Dominion, learning the conditions of life and industry in order to determine which career they prefer, and also whether they would prefer a career in Britain or overseas. Colonel Wilson, Secretary of the British Empire Union, considers the scheme an excellent one educationally and believes that if the co-operation of the headmasters of public schools can be secured, there is no reason why it should not become a permanent part of the British educational system.

SOVIETS' AERIAL STRENGTH:—The Soviet air fleet in the middle of 1925 comprised 625 observation aeroplanes, 295 fighters and 66 bombers. Great strides have been made in providing aerodromes of which public organisations have equipped thirty and military authorities nine, all completely up to date. The Soviet this year has organised a real fighting force, of which 60 aeroplanes are stationed on the Baltic and 100 on the Black Sea, while other squadrons are being formed for the Caspian Sea and the Pacific. The 1925 programme provided for the eventual acquisition of 1,030 new aircraft.

OWNERSHIP OF THE ISLAND OF OXUS:—Complete ownership in favour of Afghanistan of the Island of Oxus is certified and acknowledged by the Union of Soviet Republic of Russia and the strained relations which existed between the two Governments in this connection have thus ended.

MYCERE'S SILK INDUSTRY:—With a view to improve the silk industry, for which the Mysore State is famous, it has been decided to form a Sericultural Association of Mysore. The Association will formulate a scheme whereby the silk required for consumption in the State can be produced at home, and silk of high quality could be produced.

LEGISLATURE AT BARODA:—The Government at Baroda have amended the existing Legislative Council Act outlasting the powers of members in the matter of moving resolutions, which rules lay down cannot be more than ten at one session of the Council. Another feature of the Act is that every member will have to take the Oath of Allegiance to His Highness the Maharajah and the Ruling Family.

PRICE OF SILVER SINKING:—The price of bar silver in New York is now the lowest recorded during the last five years, which is quoted at 60 cents in spite of a good Indian bazaar demand.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY:—Mr. R. M. Palat, son of Sir O. Sankaran Nair, and son in law of His Highness the Maharajah of Cochin, has been nominated as a candidate for the Legislative Assembly (Madras Landholders' Constituency).

Newly Arrived! Best Sort!!

READY FOR SALE.

Teak timber of the finest quality.
Teak squares ranging from 6 feet
to 30 feet in length, width be-
ing 9 to 24 inches.

Long logs are few in number.

Apply sharp to avoid disappoint-
ment. Can be had from our depots
both at Tondamanar and Jaffna.

H. 48, S. VEETAGATHIPILLAI

Shooting at the Moon.

AN ABSURD AND IMPOSSIBLE PROJECT.

The Prince of Wales in his address before the British Association emphasised the necessity for scientific correlation. Never was there a more timely warning. This foolish idea of shooting at the moon, revived both in America and in Moscow, is an example of the absurd length to which vicious specialisation will carry scientists working in thought-tight compartments. Let us critically examine the proposal. For a projectile entirely to escape the gravitation of the earth, it needs a velocity of seven miles a second. The thermal energy of a gramme at this speed is 15,180 calories. The energy of a gramme of a Krupp shell is about 100 calories; that of Big Bertha—the gigantic gun which bombarded Paris—is 400 calories.

The energy of our most violent explosive—nitro glycerine—is less than 1,500 calories per gramme. Consequently, even had the explosive nothing to carry it has only one tenth the energy required to escape the earth. For to take a shell 4,000 miles high requires energy of unit mass equal to some 7,500 calories. Hence, the proposition appears to be basically impossible.

But let us neglect this basic objection and assume we have an explosive 50 times as strong as any now existing. Think of the difficulties meeting us. To moderate the speed a rocket is suggested; that is, in effect, you carry Big Bertha, instead of its projected shell. In other words, you use the kick of the gun to give the speed.

Supposing you realise this to be a big blunder, and decide to travel in a roomy shell. You have now to construct the gun that will take explosive whose energy is 50 times that used in Big Bertha. How will you construct the gun that will stand this strain? asks Professor A. W. Bickerton.

After overcoming these minor difficulties you enter the shell and detonate the explosive and start off at 7 miles a second. That is, you get a blow 50 times as hard as if struck by a Big Bertha shell. Clearly, you are flattened to a pancake. The bump is equal to a fall from a height of many thousands of miles.

But ignoring these incidents assume that in some miraculous way our adventures succeed in landing on the moon. What do they find? A dead world with no air. How do they breathe? Clearly they have had to load themselves up with steel cylinders of compressed oxygen, requiring additional power to bring them. And as there is no food at the moon they must bring their food trolleys and drink.

Say they are landed in a crater desert 100 miles in diameter. They take a stroll, but it is not exhilarating, and so they decide to return. But it will take an energy of about 800 calories per unit mass to escape the moon. Assume a few more miracles—that they find a supply of high explosives, cranes to move the heavy shell into the mortar which they find ready. They again detonate and are shot away into space.

Presently the earth's pull tells, the speed increases till the shell gets into the earth's atmosphere. Soon, by friction with the air, the shell is red hot. If the speed be reduced to half energy the stoppage of the motion will produce a detonation a score of times the energy of dynamite, and the shell will penetrate to a considerable depth. The experiment will result in a volcanic outburst that will produce a miniature Arizona crater.

Are these oversights of the American and Russian scientists exceptional? Not at all. They pervade the whole of physical science; and so we find fallacies of analogy and of quantitative estimates, misreading of Nature's cypher messages, mathematical *a priori* fallacies, and so on.

All these errors could be easily avoided by correlative meetings of groups of different scientists investigating all kinds of cosmic problems. This is the work the Correlative Science Society, established by the Royal Botanic Society, has been attempting to do.—"Melbourn Herald."

Signalling to Mars.

EXPERT'S SUGGESTION ON WIRELESS TRANSMISSION.

The possibility of transmitting a wireless message to Mars is discussed by Professor E. V. Appleton in the course of an article which appears in the latest issue of the "Wireless World." In view of the fact that the ionized layer of the upper atmosphere is responsible for wireless waves following the curvature of the earth, to transmit to another planet has for some time been thought impossible.

In Professor Appleton's article, however, he points out that if the wave length is reduced sufficiently the rays sent from a transmitter would leave the earth and escape the Heaviside layer, and such wavelengths would, therefore, be eminently suitable for transmission to other planets.

In order to understand the theory, the writer explains the existence of the phenomena "skipped distance." This occurs, he writes, with short waves in transmissions of, say, 30 metres. It is now a familiar fact that, in the case of a 30 metre transmitter, signals die off in intensity very rapidly as the distance of the receiver is increased, so that with increasing distance up to about 500 miles the signal intensity becomes negligible.

INCREASED STRENGTH.

At a distance of about 500 miles, however, the signals become suddenly stronger, and are detectable up to 1,500 miles, beyond which reception becomes uncertain. It is shown that the lower the wavelength the smaller the amount it can be sent back by the ionized layer.

It is for this reason that the skipped distance increases as the wavelength is reduced. Theory, therefore, suggests that if wavelengths are decreased still further the atmosphere will be unable to deflect them back, even the small amount necessary for long distance transmission.

Calculations have been made, continues the writer, to find the order of magnitude of the wavelengths of waves, which would penetrate the Heaviside layer. It is estimated that somewhere between one and ten metres we should find that long distance communication becomes impossible because all the waves leave the earth.

If this calculation is correct, an immense one-metre transmitter would be capable of reaching Mars.—"Times Illustrated."

Path of Progress.

If we are to make progress, we must not repeat history but make new history. We must add to the inheritance left by our ancestors.

M K G.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5969.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Ponniah Navaratnam of Thunnalai South

Deceased.

Vallipillai widow of Vallipuranathan of Thunnalai South

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sinnabambiar Arumugam of Thunnalai South

1. Arumugam Kanapathypillai and

2. Anuspillai widow of Chinniah

Added Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovenamed praying for Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased Ponniah Navaratnam of Thunnalai South coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on July 27, 1926, in the presence of Mr. K. Arulampalam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and Mr. M. Sivapirakassam, Proctor on the part of the added Respondents; It is ordered that the 1st added Respondent is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the said intestate issued to him as per order of Court dated August 4, 1926, unless any other person shall, on or before September 14, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

August 26, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse,

District Judge.

Order Nisi is extended to Oct. 14, 1926.

O. 1150.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6250.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Somanather Saravananathan of Changanai West, Jaffna

Deceased.

Somanather Marimuttu of Changanai West, Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Ponnupillai widow of Somanather Saravananathan of Changanai West, Jaffna

Minor. 2. Sivapakkiam daughter of Somanather Saravananathan of Do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner, praying that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minor the 2nd Respondent and praying for grant of Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on September 14, 1926, in the presence of Mr. A. K. Navaratnam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the Affidavit of the Petitioner dated September 13, 1926, having been read.

It is further ordered that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the said minor the 2nd Respondent, and it is declared that the Petitioner is the brother and next of kin of the abovenamed deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased issued to him accordingly, unless the abovenamed Respondents or any others shall appear before this Court on or before October 28, 1926, at 10 a. m. and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

September 28, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse,

District Judge.

O. 1145.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6216.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Thangam wife of Perampalam Visuvanathan of Araly West who died at Kuala Lipis in F. M. S.

Deceased.

Sithamparam widow of Kanapathypillai Chellappah of Moolai

Petitioner.

Vs. Perampalam Visuvanathan of Araly West presently of Kuala Lipis in F. M. S.

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on August 10, 1926, in the presence of Messrs. Nagalingam & Nagalingam, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 3, 1926, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the mother 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 7, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

August 17, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse

District Judge.

Extended to 12 10 1926.

O. 1146.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6251.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Subramaniam Subapathypillai of Vaddukoddai East who died at Kuala Lumpur in the State of Selangor in the F. M. S.

Deceased.

Nagannath widow of Subramaniam Subapathypillai of Vaddukoddai East

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Velupillai Visuvanathan of Vaddukoddai West, presently of Kuala Lumpur in F. M. S.

2. and wife Annalechchumipillai of do.

3. Babapathypillai Maragatu of Vaddukoddai East

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on September 16, 1926, in the presence of Messrs. Nagalingam & Nagalingam, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated September 14, 1926, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before October 14, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

September 28, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse,

District Judge.

O. 1147.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6195.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Velupillai Basiah of Karadive East

Deceased.

Thillaiyar Sinnatamby of Karadive East

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Parupathy widow of Velupillai and

Minor 2. Velupillai Chelliah of Karadive East

presently of Nedukerry in Malaitive. The 2nd Respondent appears by his guardian ad-litem the 1st Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on September 2, 1926, in the presence of Mr. T. Arumanayagam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated July 3, 1926, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the maternal uncle of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before September 23, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

September 6, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse,

District Judge.

This Order Nisi has been extended till October 14, 1926.

O. 1148.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6169.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sinnatamby alias Parupathypillai wife of Kanapathypillai Vaitilingam of Vaddukoddai, Jaffna, who died at Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.

Deceased.

Kanapathypillai Marugupillai of Vaddukoddai West, Jaffna

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Kanakampikal daughter of Kanapathypillai Vaitilingam

2. Vaitilingam Sithamparanathan

3. Saravathi daughter of Vaitilingam

4. Vaitilingam Somalingam all of Vaddukoddai West

5. Palaniyappan Kulanthavalu of do.

6. Kanapathypillai Vaitilingam of do, presently of Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to him coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on July 1, 1926, in the presence of Mr. P. Kanapathypillai, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated June 29, 1926, having been read;

It is ordered that the abovenamed 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian-ad-litem over the minors the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as the brother of the deceased's husband, unless the abovenamed Respondents or any other person shall, on or before September 28, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

September 9, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse,

District Judge.

Time to show cause is extended till 12 10 1926.

O. 1149. G. W. W.

D. J.

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