

The Hindu Organ.

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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1928

VITAL STATISTICS OF 1927.

II

THE STUDY OF THE VITAL STATISTICS of the various divisions of the Jaffna District helps us to ascertain the particular localities in the District in which the conditions of health are unsatisfactory. Valikamam North is the healthiest division in the District. In this division the birth rate per 1000 is 43.0 and the average from 1917 to 1926 is 41.4. The death rate for 1927 is 18.9, and the average from 1917 to 1926 is 25.0. Tenmaradchi, Pachchilipali and Karachi continue to be the most unhealthy divisions. The birth rate for Tenmaradchi for 1927 is 35.2 and the average for the past decade is 35.3. The death rate for the same year is 30.9 and the average is 37.4. It is clear that in this important division that death rate has exceeded that of the birth rate during the past decade. Pachchilipali and Karachi, too, tell the same tale. We invite the attention of Hon. Mr. Rajaratnam, Member in Council for Tenmaradchi to improve the conditions of these divisions and hope that he with his usual vigour will do something to improve the health of the people. Malaria, dysentery and diarrhoea are the three scourges in these places. They could be kept under check if adequate medical aid could be brought within the easy reach of the people. December, January, February and March constitute the malarial season there. A travelling dispensary in charge of a qualified Apothecary should be provided in this season with instruction to visit every village and to dispense aid.

The high mortality and low birth rate among the Tamils are brought home clearly by comparing the birth and death rates in the Jaffna District with those of the Kurunegala District which is generally regarded as an unhealthy area. Both these Districts have almost equal population. Jaffna is predominantly Tamil while Kurunegala is Sinhalese. In Jaffna the number of births in 1927 is 12690 or 36.7 per 1000. In Kurunegala the number of births for the same year is 16648 or 48.7 per 1000. The number of deaths in Jaffna is 8349 or 24.1 per 1000. In Kurunegala the deaths numbered 7379 or 21.6 per 1000. The conditions of health in Kurunegala are rapidly becoming better, but the same cannot be said of Jaffna. Intensive anti-malarial campaign, effective sanitary measures, efficient medical aid, comfortable living and general enlightenment among the masses are some of the factors which are transforming unhealthy Kurunegala into a healthy district. The people of Jaffna are callously indifferent to the creation of those conditions of life which strengthen the vitality of the people and prevent them from falling easy victims to disease and death. Dr. S. C. Paul in a speech delivered by him recently in Colombo complained that the Tamils subsisted on meagre diet and thereby made themselves victims of disease. In an illuminating article on dietary observations in India which appears in the current number of the "Health" a writer expresses the opinion that deficient diet saps physical vitality and lowers the powers of resistance to disease. The Tamil man as a rule has a great partiality for hoarding. He accomplishes by denying himself the elementary comforts of life. It is no wonder that this pernicious habit reacts on the progress of the race.

Secondly the Tamil man is immobile in his habits of life. He hesitates to adopt better standards of life when he comes into conflict with his time ideas and customs. This inability makes him indifferent to the consideration of sanitation and when the authorities attempt to do something to improve matters he raises the standard of revolt. The death rate in the Jaffna Division 32.9 during the last decade

in Valikamam, and improved especially in health

of the Jaffna urban area. The Urban District Council proposed to introduce the dry earth system throughout the urban area. This sanitary measure had to be dropped owing to the opposition engineered by designing wire pullers who were able to play on the ignorance of the masses. The establishment of a Health Unit was another measure that had to be abandoned owing to this unreasoning opposition.

Another potential source of early death is the lack of knowledge and enlightenment among the people in general regarding the principles of hygiene and social well-being. Jaffna no doubt has many schools and colleges. It perhaps surpasses every other district in the matter of passing examinations. But the knowledge necessary to guide a person in the practical concerns of daily life has not permeated the masses. The mortality from puerperal causes is very high among the Tamils when compared with the other races in the Island. In the year under review among the Tamils one mother out of every 48 mothers who gave birth to children died of diseases consequent on child-birth. Among the Sinhalese it is one in every 61, and among the Burghers it is one in every 80. It is better knowledge of the causes which bring about diseases consequent on child-births and more enlightened methods in the treatment of confinement cases, that puerperal mortality can be kept down. In Ceylon the death rate for 1000 births is 19.1, while in most of the European countries it is less than 5. In some countries it has been reduced to 2.

We are of opinion that the Tamil community cannot shut its eyes to the facts and figures disclosed by the Registrar-General in his report. We earnestly hope that the leaders of the people will study this question carefully and will take measures necessary for the improvement of conditions of health in the Tamil districts.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

JAFFNA POLICE MAGISTRACY.—Mr. J. Light, Police Magistrate, Jaffna, goes to Batticaloa, as Assistant Government Agent, and Mr. V. P. Redlich succeeds Mr. Light.

ANOTHER DEPUTATION OF UNOFFICIALS TO QUEEN'S HOUSE.—Another conference with regard to the Donoughmore Commission's recommendations for the reform of the constitution took place at Queen's House on Thursday last between the Governor and a deputation of Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council. The deputation consisted of the same group which conferred with the Governor about a fortnight ago, most of whom represent the Congress point of view.

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY, COLOMBO.—The Vivekananda Society, Colombo, are soon to have a new and up-to-date home on the site of their present building in Hill Street. The plans of the new building have already been drawn up and the site surveyed. It is hoped to start building operations early next year. Meanwhile improvements have been carried out in the present building for the comfort and convenience of the ever increasing roll of members.

OFFICIAL.—Mr. K. Vaithianathan, Office Assistant to the G.A., S.P., is to be Additional Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, from December 18, 1928 to January 2, 1929.

DEATH OF A CIVIL SERVANT.—Mr. M. T. Archbold of the Ceylon Civil Service is dead. He has counted 19 years of Public Service under the Government, including three year's war service.

JAFFNA STUDENTS' CONGRESS DELEGATION.—Messrs. N. Kumarasingham (joint secretary) and S. Kulenturen will represent the students Congress, Jaffna at the forthcoming Sessions of the all-India Youth Congress at Calcutta on the 25th and 26th.

KARAINAGAR, H.E. SCHOOL.—The inaugural meeting of the old Boys' Association of this School will be held on Saturday the 29th inst and not on the 20th inst as stated in a previous issue of the "Hindu Organ."

JUDICIAL.—Mr. K. Kannegababal, Crown Proctor, is to act as Addl. District Judge, etc., Jaffna, during the absence of Mr. James Joseph from December 17, 1928 to January 6, 1929.

—Mr. S. Subramaniam, Proctor S.O., is to act as Commissioner of Requests and Police Magistrate, Pt. Pedro and Chavakkachcher, from December 15, 1928 to January 3, 1929.

HINDU STUDENT'S MOVEMENT.—The first Camp of the Hindu Student's Colombo to be held at Palcombe will commence tomorrow (Tuesday) and will last till Sunday, December 23, 1928. The Program in detail was published in the "Hindu Organ" of the 10th inst.

Religious Propaganda and Penalised

TURKS CLOSE FRIENDS IN CHINA SCHOOL.

The correspondent of "The Times" at Constantinople reports that the Turkish educational authorities have closed a French girls' school at Smyrna. Three teachers who, it is alleged, were engaged in religious propaganda among the children were not dismissed. The government reserves the right to close schools if any attempt is made to teach Turkish children.

The Alaveddy Union, Colombo.

1ST ANNUAL SESSIONS & CELEBRATIONS.

TO BE HELD AT ALAVEDDY, JAFFNA.

Program
FRIDAY, 28TH DECEMBER
9 A.M.—8.30 P.M.

Assemble at the Alaveddy English School and start for Keerimalai, (Conveyances will be provided), Bath at Keerimalai, Breakfast, Start for Kankesanturai, Tea at Kankesanturai, and Return to Alaveddy.

SATURDAY, 29TH DECEMBER
8 P.M.—P.M.

Assemble at the Alaveddy English School, Volley Ball Match (Old Boys Vs. Present Boys), Conference, Garden Party and Music, and Kathapirassangam.

AGENDA FOR THE CONFERENCE
4.30—5.30 P.M.

Votes of Condolence on the death of Messrs. T. Sabapathipillai, R. Kanapathipillai, T. Ratnasingham, and M. Ponniah, Secretary's Report, Chairman's Address, Address by the Headmaster (of the Local School).

Discussion and consideration of the following subjects.—

(a) A Co-operative Stores for Alaveddy (to be attached to the Co-operative Society), (b) Extension of the Alaveddy Road to meet the Tellippalai—Pannai Road, (c) Telephone connection to the Alaveddy Sub-Post Office, (d) Proposal to collect a fund of not less than Rs 200/- the interest on which could be utilized to found an annual Prize in memory of the late Mr. T. Sabapathipillai Notary Public, and eminent old boy of the school, the nature and method of awarding the prize to be decided by the Conference, (e) Proposal to found one or more free Scholarships to poor and deserving students of the village for training in the Vernacular Training School at Kopay.

OFFICE BEARERS 1928-29

President: Mr. D. S. Arasaratnam; Vice-President: Mr. V. Arulampalam; Secretary: Mr. M. Valarmuttu; Treasurer: Mr. T. Senthilraj; Members of the Managing Committee: Messrs. E. Basah, S. Maunayagam, T. Thiagarajah, S. Sivapirakasam, K. Poorniah, A. Vyshalingam, N. Gnansapirakasam, T. Sugish, and Paraniupasingham.

SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Second Annual General Meeting of the above Union was held at the Colombo Vivekananda Society Hall on Tuesday, the 27th November, 1928 at 5.30 p.m. A large number of members were present and Mr. D. S. Arasaratnam, President of the Union occupied the chair.

After the usual preliminaries were over, the President in a brief speech proposed a vote of condolence on the death of the late Mr. T. Sabapathipillai, Notary Public of Alaveddy who was a very useful and public spirited resident of the village. The vote was passed unanimously all members standing.

The Secretary submitted his report for the period ending November 1928 and this was adopted after a few members had offered remarks on the useful work already done by the Union in connection with the establishment of the Dispensary, and the Sub-Post Office and the extension of the new Alaveddy Road, and also on the possibilities of widening the Union's activities in the coming years.

The Meeting resolved to hold a two days Session at Alaveddy during the ensuing Christmas Vacation and an interesting program was discussed and approved. After a sub committee of five members was appointed to be in charge of the arrangements, the meeting dispersed at about 7.30 p.m.—Dr.

Chankanai Union of Malaya.

FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The first annual general meeting of the Chankanai Union of Malaya was held on 2nd December, 1928 at 10 A.M. at the Selangor Ceylon Fins' Association Hall with Mr. M. Thambiyah in the chair. There was a fair attendance. The usual preliminaries being over, the following were elected office bearers for the ensuing year.

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS.

Mr. V. Viswanathap, Hon Secretary; Mr. A. Samugam, Treasurer; Messrs. M. Thambiyah, M. S. S. Sundaresu, S. Chittampalam, S. K. Nagalingam, S. V. Nallian, P. Thambisamy and S. S. Kandiah, Members of Committee; Messrs. V. Karagaran and V. Muttiah, Auditors.

The meeting terminated at 11.15 a.m. with a vote of thanks to the chair—Dr.

Order of Love or "Prema Samai."

(Continued from our last issue.)

The Kind of Love.

How can we cultivate Love? How can we develop this Love? We can only cultivate and develop it by concentration—by concentrating our mind, our thought forces, into a single focus. It is the secret of success in all walks of life.

Now, what kind of love should we concentrate on? Not the love that knows any envy or hate for any one. It must be the love that is unmixed, the love that goes out to every creature; the love that is pure, free from all unwholesome attributes of the mind; the love that, once we feel, we throbs with ecstasy; the love that expands us, uplifts us; the love, once we feel for a little while, when we once concentrate upon and merge for a moment, we feel as if we are big like the universe; the love that goes to your own kith and kin—to your own, born your blood, and to others that are not so related to you—to all creatures—to men and beast, fowl and fish, insect and flower, tree and plant, sky and earth; the love that you feel to be the one medium which will make your little mind merge in the universal mind, the love that will broaden you daily the more you concentrate on it, the love that, when you feel once for the first time, will seem to you as a drop; but the drop will it, expand the more you concentrate on. It will expand and expand and expand until it merges in the Ocean of Love, the Ocean of Bliss!

The more you love, the greater is the reward, it fills you with the happiness or bliss which is the attribute of that love; the happiness that never will cease, the happiness that will thrill through every fibre of your being; the happiness which will illumine you entirely and you will feel that you are independent of everything on earth; independent, because you are not dependent any more for your happiness on any external things, for you are happy from within. You must love for love's own sake and not for fruit, for the very act of love itself there is the fruit. Consciousness of well-doing is the ample reward.

Love is everything. It is the key to life and its influences are those that move the world. Live only in the thought of love for all and you will draw love to you from all. Every thought you entertain is a force that goes out, and every thought comes back laden with its kind. This is the immutable law.

Love inspires love; hatred breeds hatred. Love and good will stimulate and build up the body; hatred and malice corrode and learn it down. Love is a savour of life unto life; hatred is a savour of death unto death. Not to love is not to live, or it is to live a living death. The life that goes out in love to all is the life that is full and rich, and continually expanding in beauty and power. "Give love, and love to your heart will flow, A strength in your utmost need; Have faith and a score of hearts will show Their faith in your word and deed." "Vain, very vain, my weary search to find That bliss which only centres in the mind. Still To ourselves in every place consigned, Our own fidelity we make or find. A drop of tear of gracious pity is very small, but not too small to contain the Reflected Sun."

(To be Continued.)
—"Love-Joy".

Coping with Holiday Traffic.

C. G. R.'S SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Railway authorities are said to be making special train arrangements to meet the holiday rush on the railway during Christmas and New Year, with the issue of cheap tickets which will come into operation from the 19th instant. As in previous years these arrangements have been made mainly on the Main, Northern and Uda Pussellawa lines.

First, second, and third class return tickets at single fare for double journey will be issued from all stations distant 50 miles and over from the 19th instant to January 3rd, available for return up to and including January 9th.

The arrangements on the Northern line will be that on Saturday, the 22nd instant the 6.25 train from Colombo Fort to Kankessanturai will be duplicated from Palai, when the first portion of the train will convey first and second class passengers, while the second portion will convey all third class passengers for stations from Keekussanturai and below. On Tuesday and Wednesday, January 1st and 2nd the 3.35 p.m. train from Kankessanturai to Palai will take passengers for all stations below Palai.

INDO-CYLON RAILWAY.

The issue of all classes through return tickets available for the completion of return journeys up to midnight of January 1st, began on the 14th inst and will be continued till the 31st instant at single fare over the Ceylon Railway, and 1½ fares over the South India Railway, from all stations distant 50 miles or more from Tatasmaoor Pier to stations from Manamadurai and beyond on the S. I. R. The stations on the Nilgiri and Shoranur-Nilambur Railways are excepted for the issue of cheap tickets.

The general conditions applicable to cheap tickets locally will apply to those issued through booking, except that journey may be broken only on the South Indian Railway.

movements.

PO. ULTRAS AMONG RYOTS.
AN EFFECTIVE METHOD.

The following is a contribution to the Agricultural Journal of Madras, of 1928, by Mr N. S. Kalandaswamy, Agric. Assistant Director of Agriculture, V. Circle, Madras Presidency:

It is necessary to preface the subject with a description of the several methods which have been adopted in doing 'district work,' i.e., the introduction of improved systems of cultivation in the ryots' lands. The methods adopted everywhere in the Madras Presidency are more or less similar, but in this article, I shall confine myself to the Trichinopoly and Tanjore Districts which form my jurisdiction.

The main staple food crop in these districts is paddy and it occupies about half of the total area under cultivation. Hence work was concentrated on this crop and the improvements brought to the police of ryots have been the following:—

- (i) Use of improved seeds of seeds.
- (ii) Economic planting of seedlings raised in their own nurseries.
- (iii) Use of light iron ploughs.
- (iv) Adoption of better systems of preserving cattle manure, raising of green manure crops; use of cheap phosphate manures, etc.

CONVINCING THE RYOTS OF THE SUPERIORITY.

The work of bringing home to the ryots the agricultural improvements of proved value with a view to enhancing the crop yields in the circle, may be said to have dated from 1915. At this period, only one or two subordinate officers were available for the work and the best use of them was made. In the beginning the usual method adopted was to meet ryots in their villages, learn from them their agricultural practices, and then suggest to them suitable improvements and also demonstrate the same wherever and whenever possible. In most villages visited, there was some response to the advice of the itinerant agricultural officers but, as a rule, one or two ryots interested themselves in the improvements; really laughed at them until they saw the results.

Even then they would attribute the superiority of the crop to some imaginary favourable conditions of their friends' lands and not to the improved methods of cultivation. As was natural under the above circumstances, the progress of our work was slow, in addition to the above method of diffusing the knowledge of improved systems of cultivation, leaflets, pamphlets, villagers' calendars, etc., dealing with the subject were distributed broadcast among the ryots. Several ryots were also taken to the Government farms and the work done there explained to them. They often had a chance to see with their eyes the working of the improved implements, superior systems of cultivation, etc. All these had some effect, but the sum total was not of the magnitude which was wished for.

PARTIAL ADOPTION OF NEW METHODS.

Some five years back, in addition to the usual propaganda work, an attempt was made to introduce agricultural improvements by means of what are known as demonstration plots, i.e., by carrying out the several agricultural improvements in central villages on ryots' own lands as their expense but under the supervision of agricultural officers.

By this time, more subordinate staff, though not to the required extent, had been appointed and the demonstrations could be given in several centres. As far as possible, these plots were arranged by the roadside so as to be in view of passers-by who are mostly ryots and to make them observe the crops and study the efficacy of the improvements without suspending anything or anybody for the better appearance of the crop grown under the improved system. Parties of ryots were taken to these plots during the growing period of the crop. This system had the desired effect of removing from the ryots' minds the erroneous idea that the superiority of the crop was due to some special cause other than the improved method. After the inception of the demonstration plots, more ryots began to adopt the improvements but even then the progress of our work was not up to expectation.

USE OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

Thinking that co-operative societies would be the best media for diffusing knowledge of agricultural improvements, existing co-operative credit agencies were approached to carry out demonstrations with a view to make their members take interest in the work. Several societies readily undertook this work, but with the exception of the Secretary or President or a solitary member who ran the demonstrations, the society as a whole, did not care much for the work, with the result that the progress made was not very encouraging. The reason is not far to seek. For most of such societies consist of members whose sole object is borrowing money. Further, the rules of the credit societies did not admit of their taking up this sort of work.

FORMING CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

So much for the several successive steps taken in attempting to bring home to ryots improved methods of cultivation. I now come to the subject proper of my article, i.e., an effective method of popularising agricultural improvements among ryots. As all the systems described above did not meet with the desired success, an effort was made in the year 1925, for the first time to form special co-operative societies for our purpose by clubbing as many ryots as possible interested in agricultural improvements and to carry on our work through them. These are known as co-operative societies.

In the same year, one such society was started by me, which was blessed by the then Dist. Minister, Sir Sivaguram Pillai, and aided by him. It is known as the Lalugaiyam Co-operative Agricultural Society.

The main object of such a society is to demonstrate agricultural improvements recommended by the department on a field scale with the necessary check plots on the lands of members or others taken on lease for a fixed rent, and to stock seeds, manures, improved implements, etc., for distribution to members and non-members. Subsidies by law were granted by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Trichinopoly, to carry on this work.

Aspirations of Progressive Youth

PROF. DUISBERG'S VIEWS.

The following letter is from Prof. Duisberg of Germany to Mr Gubil Sundaresan. The various youth movements have much in them that is sound and hopeful, and the Professor is thoroughly in sympathy with these aspirations. The future of countries, nations and in fact the future of mankind in general is largely in the hands of the rising generations of educated youths and on their development and earnest endeavour the shaping of future events will depend.

Every student may consider himself a potential leader in theory, just as every soldier of Napoleon was said to carry a field marshal's baton in his knapsack.

In practice however, the attainment of leadership is fraught with difficulties. Leadership is an arduous task and its path often a thorny one, "per sepe ad astrum."

A successful leader must be able to sustain heavier labour than his followers. He will often have to spend his nights in work after a strenuous day. He will require fortitude to bear a greater measure of disappointment and sorrow than falls to the lot of ordinary men, and strength of character to resist all temptations by those whose aim it is to divert him from his path and purpose.

The professor's advice to youth is therefore: Keep high ideals and remain true to them. Cultivate a healthy mind in a clean and healthy body. Acquire steadiness of purpose, strength of will and the power to resist temptations, however alluring it may be.

Be always prepared to sacrifice in the furtherance of your cause, and in the hard struggle for the success of your aspirations, always preserve a soft heart for the sufferings of your fellow men of every race and creed, and an ardent desire for their mental & physical improvement. —"Hindu".

CARRYING ON DEMONSTRATIONS.

In the case of such a society taking a block of land on lease for running the demonstration area, the question as to how to make good the loss, if any, due to seasonal vagaries, naturally arose, and the difficulty was got over by arranging with one or more members to run the demonstration on their lands (about 10 acres in extent) under the following terms:—

- (i) The individuals running the demonstration area to get advances of requisite seed, manure, and wages of coolies from the society.
- (ii) The advances to be returned to the society at harvests together with a moiety of the extra net profit due to the improvement; but the loss, if any, is not shared by the society.

SUCCESSFUL RESULTS FROM DEMONSTRATIONS.

Now coming to the Lalugaiyam Co-operative Agricultural Society about 9½ acres of double crop wet lands situated by the roadside were taken on lease on a fixed annual rent of 80 kalsis of paddy (2800 lb.) per acre. In about 3 acres of this area, the various improvements in respect of the paddy crop as stated previously were demonstrated each separately and all in one combination, and in one acre the local system of cultivation was adopted which served as the control plot. The remaining portion (6½ acres) was cropped according to the improved method. In addition to this important work this society acted as an agent for the supply of special manures, improved implements, selected seeds, etc. At the end of one year of its existence, stock on the work done by the society was taken and it was gratifying to note that it had done its duty to a fair extent. In this connection it is perhaps not out of place to make mention of the fact that it is very difficult to persuade ryots to form agricultural societies and that much care and circumspection are necessary in starting them and that only the best human material can be used. Further, a good deal of direct supervision is necessary in the beginning in conducting the demonstrations, as this is a new venture. Probably departmental help can be gradually withdrawn as they become accustomed to their work. At the first attempt was encouraging, some more societies were started last year—two in the Trichinopoly District (Nerur in the Karur taluk and Maatru) and two in the Tanjore District (Tanjore town and Malaiyur in the Mannargudi taluk) and a fifth one was organized a few days ago at Maruthur (Kallikudi Taluk) which was christened after Mr. Ansied, Director of Agriculture, Madras, who had the honour of giving a share to the society and opening the demonstration area. The work done by these societies is on the whole encouraging though it is as yet too early to say anything with full certainty, in favour of or against them. The results of the demonstrations conducted last year (1926-1927) in some of the above societies were tabulated and the results were found to be most satisfactory. The general superiority of the improved systems has appealed to a number of a ryot member and non-member—which is evident from the fact that more people are adopting one or more of the improvements. As a further test of the utility of these agricultural societies, there has been a greater purchase of improved implements, seeds and manures from these societies, as may be seen from the figures given below:—

Rs. Ar.
Value of seeds multiplied and sold ... 977 15
Value of manures sold ... 2888 3

CONCLUSION.

The foregoing facts lead one to conclude that co-operative agricultural societies specially formed for the purpose are perhaps the best means of easy and quick introduction of agricultural improvements; but much spade work has yet to be done and a net work of societies has to be introduced for the embellishment of the whole lot of agriculturists who form over 70 per cent. of the population. I also think that the rules of these societies require some modification, especially in respect of their borrowing power, as money is required for everything. But these are details which very rarely prove to pieces.

In addition to the work noted above, these societies can legitimately undertake joint soil clearance from irrigation channels, propagation of strains of seeds on a larger scale, etc. Now they serve as only small centres for seed multiplication. It cannot for a moment be said that the rural sites are open to all among the members, in spite of the special care taken in selecting them, but it is sincerely hoped that it will be forthcoming in course of time and that more societies will spring up as a consequence.—The Tropical Agriculturalist, Puducherry.

Continued on

The Sovra Secret,
OR
ESSENCE OF ITA.

THE PATH OF WISDOM.

On the eve of the battle of Mahabharata, the Pandava Prince Arjuna, seeing his relatives have to kill his nearest and dearest in the war, got very much dejected so that he despaired not to follow Sri Krishna's advice about it. Sri Krishna, who preferred to be the chariot and who pointed out to him his error, that he had pleasure to duty. The wicked should, if they could not be brought round by means, and the cause of the righteous supported even at the cost of one's life. Arjuna had forgotten his golden rule, was the reason why he did not want a man should sacrifice all personal convenience for the sake of a righteous cause, and by no means was going to prove himself a fool man. Moreover, according to the ages the man can never be killed. It is the dwelling house of the man, that wears out like a cloth. That is what is called death. The man himself is infinite and perfect, and hence inactive and desireless. Men who realize that same and inactive nature of self go by the name of wise men, and the path which they take to realize this goal is called the Path of Wisdom or Jnana Marga.

THE PATH OF ACTION.

No man can stay even for a moment without being active. With his food and drink he subserves activity. Therefore it is not at all easy for him to give up activity all at once, that being his very nature. It is as good to advise him not to breathe, as to ask him to give up his activity. So a man should act without looking at the results, and that can only be done if he can get rid of the idea of "I and mine," that being the cause of all his bondage. But as every man is always actuated by some motive in all his actions, to act without caring for the results is next to an impossibility. Actions, done with motives, breed desires which bind a man, therefore, if a man wants to get rid of bondage, "to work he should have the right, but not to the fruits thereof." It is not a very easy affair, as has just now been seen. So this path, which goes by the name of the Path of Action or Karma Marga, is as difficult to be followed as the previous Path of Wisdom.

THE PATH OF YOGA.

Man lives by desires alone, and without giving up desires there is no salvation for him, for life is nothing but slavery to the senses. So a man should practise to die even before his death, that is, he should be dead to all passions and appetites and to all earthly charms. To do that, there is another path, the Path of Yoga, in which he should try to collect and concentrate all his vital energies in the middle of his eyebrows, forgetting all worldly concerns. When no thought agitates his mind, when he forgets that he has a body, when he is conscious of nothing but perfect calmness, at that time he experiences within himself a peculiar kind of intense bliss which transcends the five senses and which can be grasped only by the clearest intellect. That is what is called the perfection of Yoga. That is not a very easy affair for the men of the world who cannot even form the idea of giving up the earth, and whose idea of happiness is indissolubly connected with form, touch, taste, smell, and sound. Then is there no path for a man of the world to enable him to realise perfection?

THE SECRET PATH.

To answer to this question Sri Krishna told Arjuna as follows:—"Yes, there is a Path which is secret, and because you are a beloved friend of Mine, I am going to impart to you that Sovra Secret. Many birds have clapped of yourself, as well as of Myself, I know them all, but you know them not. The reason is that I know that I am merely a dweller in the body, whereas you have identified yourself with it, hence you are confined in it, while I, knowing Myself to be formless, am perfectly conscious of My infinite nature. Being nameless and formless, all names and forms are mine. I am the sun, I am the moon, I am all the gods, I am the one God of the universe, I am all-knowing and all-powerful. I am the Creator, Preserver, and Destroyer of the universe. There can be nothing bigger and greater than Myself. Although I am doing all things, still I am not the doer, for being perfect, how can I want to do anything? I have no want in Me. I have no beginning and no end, spatially or temporally. I am above all thus and space. I am one without a second, then who can be greater than Myself? I am pleasure and pain, sweet and sour, good and bad, still I am none of all these. Again, goodness, love, purity, morality and whatever is ennobling and exalting are nearer to Me than baseness, hatred, impurity and immorality and whatever is ignoble and debasing, for these latter, making a man more sensual, narrow minded and selfish, take him away from his real and divine nature, and hence keep him aloof from Me. Whereas the former, making him less sensual and more onselfish, gradually disentangle him from the meshes of body, and at last merge him into Me. Who can repay all material concerns. Hence whatever is good, pure and moral in portion of My own infinite glory. In short I am all whatever you see, may even beyond that."

THE PATH OF LOVE.

Arjuna, His attentive and obedient disciple and friend, asked to be blessed with a vision of His Divine Form, and through His grace was able to see the universe in Him. Not being able to bear the intense glory of the sight, he prayed to Him to assume His previous form in which beauty and sweetness had been blended together. Sri Krishna complied and became a man again. Then he asked His friend: Am I not beautiful and all-attractive? Is it an ill difficult for a man or a woman to love Me? And does he or she gain or lose by loving Me? Whoever wants to see Me in whatever light, can I not fulfil his desire? Am I not all-powerful? So the best, easiest, most attractive, and all-encompassing path is to love Me. He who has learnt to love Me, Arjuna, has learnt what ever should be learnt, for I am the giver of all knowledge, all bliss and life. He is the most intelligent and dutiful of all men, who has given up all other duties to love Me, who has surrendered himself entirely at My feet, for I will save him from all miseries. This is the Path of Love, intended for the saint and sinner, the wise and unwise alike. This is the path for all to realise Me.

Jaffna Urban District Council.

PAPERS re PLAGUE.

The following items were also considered at the monthly meeting of the Jaffna U.D.C. held on the 8th inst., a full report of which appeared in these columns on the 13th instant:—

Considered the desirability of continuing the fixed deposits of Rs. 30,000 in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Bank.

Mr. B. B. Nalliah moved that the deposits be continued for a further period of six months.

Mr. K. Samsundaram seconded.—Carried.

The following papers were tabled:—

I. Letter dated 26th November 1928 from Mr. N. Kathiravelpillai re Grand Bazaar rent and the Chairman's reply dated 4th December 1928.

II. Papers re plague at Jaffna.

III. Letter No. O. Big 19510/85211 of 20th November 1928 from the General Manager of Railways re Railway Level Crossings.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6763.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Vaiampakkamal daughter of Thampiappillai of Vannarponne West

Deceased.

Thampiappillai Mutuswamillai of Vannarponne West

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Thampiappillai Nallenthapillai of Vannarponne West
2. Thampiappillai Sivapirakasillai
3. Thamby Ramadhan of Beach Road Jaffna
4. Sodanthai Thambiranappillai and
5. wife Nallanayakumal of Vannarponne West

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Thampiappillai Mutuswamillai of Vannarponne West, praying for the Appointment of the 3rd Respondent as Guardian ad litem and for Letters of Administration to the estate of the aforesaid deceased Vaiampakkamal daughter of Thampiappillai of Vannarponne West coming on for disposal before J. O. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, April 30, 1928 in the presence of Mr. K. Sivapirakasam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 30, 1928 having been read it is declared that the Petitioner is an heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him and that the 3rd Respondent be appointed as Guardian ad litem over 2nd Respondent unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before July 12, 1928 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. O. W. Rock,

District Judge.

Date to show cause is extended to 20th day of December 1928.

J. C. W. Rock,

D. J.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6814.

In the Matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Poniamma wife of Mahboom Moideen of Vannarponne West

Deceased.

Oader Osan Pakkar Moideen of Vannarponne West

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Pathammam Nachchia daughter of Meera Moideen
 2. Meera Moideen Mohamed Sheriff of do
 3. Mahboom Moideen Meera Moideen of Vannarponne West
- The 1st and 2nd Respondents are minors appearing by their Guardian ad litem the 3rd Respondent

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner Oader Osan Pakkar Moideen praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Poniamma wife of Mahboom Moideen coming on for disposal before James Joseph Egmore, District Judge, on November 1, 1928 in the presence of Mr. K. Sivapirakasam, Proctor, on the part of the 3rd Respondent and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated June 18, 1928 having been read, the 3rd Respondent also claiming Letters of Administration it is declared that the 3rd Respondent is the husband of the said Intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration issued to him unless the Petitioner or any other person shall on or before November 22, 1928, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

James Joseph,

District Judge.

Date to show cause is extended to 18/12/28.

James Joseph,

D. J.

O 1605.

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