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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1928

HON. MR. D. B. JAYATILAKA ON THE DONOUGHMORE REPORT.

AT THE LAST OF THE FOUR CONFERENCES held in London to discuss the Donoughmore Report, the Hon. Mr. D. B. Jayatilaka, who is one of the foremost Sinhalese leaders made very thoughtful and trenchant criticism on some of the recommendations of the Donoughmore Commission, which we are sure will be endorsed by the public of Ceylon.

Another objectionable feature of the Report referred to by Mr. Jayatilaka in his speech is the proposal to give the Secretary of State for the Colonies the right to prescribe the ratio of the Europeans and the Ceylonese in every department of the Public Services.

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to go on with the present constitution. He concluded his speech in this particular by saying that "there could be no finality in any scheme, and so long as this was understood there would be no harm in giving some modified proposals a trial—always provided that the unnecessary safeguards suggested by the Commissioners were omitted and there was no abrogation of their existing rights.

This is a fair and reasonable statement of the popular stand-point regarding the Reforms and there is no reason why unity among the various communities should not be attained in submitting this demand to the Government.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

WEATHER.—Since last week the weather is bright and there is full sun-shine. The nights are dewy and cold. The health of the town is not very satisfactory.

A "KATHAPRASANGAM."—Brama Sri Sengara Subramania Sachchithananda Rajayogikall will deliver a lecture on the life of Sri Manickvachakar at the Jaffna Hindu College Hall on Monday the 24th inst. commencing from 6 p. m.

"TIRUVEMPAVAI POOJAH" or Tiru Palli Elitchi (pojah), lasting for ten days commenced on Tuesday last. The Nadasar Arthira Dharisanam will take place on the morning of Thursday, the 27th inst. The shrine at Chidambaram in South India will be the centre of holy pilgrimages for all Hindus in India and Ceylon.

SAIVA TRAINING SCHOOL, THINNEVELY.—An Entrance Class will be opened at the Saiva Training School, Thinnevely, on Monday, the 24th December, 1928.

ANOTHER GRANT IN AID SCHOOL.—The Nunavil West (Ganesa) Vernacular Mixed School, which is under the Management of the Hindu Board of Education, has been registered as a grant-in-aid school with effect from March, 1928.

CHANGE OF NAMES OF SCHOOLS.—The Jaffna Chulipuram Central American Mission Vernacular School under the management of Mr. V. Ponnampalam will, in future, be known as Chulipuram Aikiya Sanga Saiva Vidyalalai.

—The Naranthanal Aramunga Vidyalalai under the management of the Hindu Board of Education will, in future, be known as Naranthanal Ganesa Vidyalalai.

MEDICAL.—The proposed transfer of Dr. C. Gandhi, J. M. C., Jaffna, has been deferred till the end of January, 1929.

BY-LAW RE PUSH BYKE RIDING.—A by-law has come into force within the administrative limits of the Municipal Council of Colombo enforcing that the rider of a solo pedal cycle shall not carry any other person on such cycle when it is in motion.

ANOTHER VETERAN TEACHER'S RETIREMENT.—A farewell function was held in honour of the retirement after several years of service as a teacher of Mr. L. P. Spencer, B. A., J. P., Principal, Kilsner College, Jaffna, on Monday the 10th inst. at the College Hall.

CAMBRIDGE SYLLABUS.—The rules and regulations and the syllabus of subjects for the Cambridge Junior and Senior Certificate Examinations, December 1929 are published as Supplement to last Friday's Gazette.

Ceylon's New Constitution.—In the House of Commons Capt Malton requested a statement of the Government's policy towards the Constitution of Ceylon, and Col. Amery replied he was unable to add anything to the reply given on the 19th November. Mr Malton further asked for an assurance that the views of the minority in Ceylon will not be allowed to prevent the granting of the franchise to the majority and Mr Amery replied "we will most carefully consider all the facts."

BORST TO DEATH IN X-RAY EXAMINATION.—When an eight year old girl was undergoing X-ray examination at the Hall Infirmary suddenly there was a blinding flash and the nurse, the doctor and the child's mother were thrown on the floor. The mother became unconscious, the nurse was severely burned and the child was dead. The cause has hitherto not been explained.

EXCISE DEPT.—Mr. T. V. Saravananathan, Asst. Supt. of Excise, is to act as Asst. Commissioner of Excise, N. D., from December 10, 1928 to January 2, 1929, or until the resumption of duties by Mr. S. B. Navaratnam. During this period Mr. N. T. Ramasathan is to act for Mr. Saravananathan.

A Vehicular Accident.

CAR COLLIDES WITH PUSH-BYKE

CHAUFFEUR SEVERELY INJURED.

CYCLIST ESCAPES WITH INJURES. A vehicular accident, which might have ended with serious results if not for the driver's prompt application of the brakes, occurred on Saturday last at about 10.30 p.m. near Kilsner College, Vannarpponnal. Appadurai, Frooter of Malakam, was in his car towards Grand Bazaar, when the chauffeur when it met a double-bullock cart coming from the opposite direction, with a full load of greenleaves (or manure). After giving room for the cart to pass, the car shot forth when it suddenly encountered a push byke ridden by a youngster with a pillion rider. The driver of the car swerved to a side to avoid collision, but the cyclist was not able to reduce the speed of his machine and a collision ensued.

As a result of the collision the cyclist fell on the bonnet of the car while the pillion rider fell heavily on the ground behind sustaining scratches in his hands. The cyclist rolled down to the ground from the bonnet of the car and sustained a bruise in one of his legs. The front wheel of the cycle was caught in the buffet of the car and was badly damaged.

CYCLISTS' RELATIONS MUST BE STRONG.

Mr Appadurai leaving his car and the driver headed west to the Police Station and informed about the accident. In the meantime the news of the accident spread like wild fire and the friends and relations of the cyclist and his companion arrived on the spot. The driver was very badly handled by some of the new arrivals finding himself in a dangerous situation and being unable to bear the severe blows inflicted on him, the driver ran to a neighbouring bookstall and sought shelter there. The assailants pursued him but, thanks to the proprietor of the Shop, they were turned out and the driver escaped further assault.

The Police arrived on the scene, made the necessary inquiry and removed the two injured youngsters and the assailed driver to the Jaffna Hospital.

Privilege of Freedom of Speech.

HOUSE OF COMMONS AS PRECEDENT.

ESSENTIAL FOR CEYLON COUNCIL.

The following Draft of a proposed Ordinance is published for general information in last Friday's Gazette.

It is enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:— This Ordinance may be cited as the Powers of the Legislative Council Ordinance No. of 1928.

The Legislative Council of Ceylon and the Committees and members thereof respectively shall hold, enjoy, and exercise, and shall be deemed at all times to have held, enjoyed, and exercised such and the like privileges, immunities, and powers as and the privilege, immunities, and powers of the said Council and of the Committees and members thereof respectively are hereby defined to be the same as were or are held, enjoyed, and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland and by the Committees and members thereof, whether such privileges, immunities, or powers were or are so held, possessed, or enjoyed by custom, Statute, or otherwise.

OBJECTS AND REASONS.

As the question of the privilege of freedom of speech has been raised in connection with the proposition of a member of the Council, and as certain doubts have been expressed as regards this question, this Ordinance is introduced to remove all such doubts and to declare and confer such privileges and immunities, &c., on the members of this House as are now enjoyed by the members of the House of Commons.

The mover of the above Bill is the Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy.

Ceylon Tamils in Singapore.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES.

The eighteenth annual general meeting of the Ceylon Tamils' Association was held on the 29th ultimo at Singapore, when the following gentlemen were elected as office-bearers for the ensuing year:—

- Mr. S. Mathukumaru J. P. Patron. Mr. M. V. Pillai, President; Mr. I. I. Modir Nagalingam, Vice President; Mr. M. Subramaniam, Hon. Secretary; Mr. M. Subramaniam, Hon. Treasurer; Mr. E. E. O. Tharasingham, Literary Chairman; Mr. C. K. K. Rajaratnam, Hon. Chairman; Committee Members: Mr. S. Nagalingam J. P. and P. Thillaiappan, and Messrs S. Amalavanar M. Iyengar, V. Mathumaranarany, S. Sivalingam, and A. S. Maniam. Messrs M. Sivalingam and V. Kandasami, Hon. Auditors.

The following gentlemen form the Temple Committee of the company Vinagar Temple:— Mr. S. Mathukumaru J. P., President; Mr. T. Kanapathipillai, Hon. Secretary; Mr. K. Kandasami, Hon. Treasurer; Committee Members: Messrs. M. Thillaiappan, S. Mathumaran, M. A. K. K. Rajaratnam, A. K. Rajaratnam, A. Rajaratnam and V. K. Thambipillai.

Is It A... ar?

COLONIAL OFFICE SELECTION.

ENGLISHMAN PREFERRED FOR CEYLONESE

The following letter appeared in the "Ceylon Daily News" of the 17th inst., being sent by its London Correspondent. The letter speaks for itself:—

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lanka Maha Jana Sabha on October 20 (reported in your issue of October 23) a resolution was passed by Mr. D. S. Senanayake to the effect that the Crown Agents to assist engineering students from Ceylon to enter engineering establishments in England for the purpose of obtaining the practical training required for the A. M. I. C. E. degree.

I ventured to take this matter up with the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London and have now received a reply (signed by Mr. J. E. Zschoder) in which the following remarks are made:—

"No particulars about this alleged failure are given, but it appears that a special sub-committee was elected at the meeting to draw up a memorandum—no doubt covering this point as well as the others mentioned—to be presented to the Government.

CHARGE DENIED.

"A vague charge of 'failure,' unsupported by instance, can hardly be answered. If the memorandum to be presented to the Government of Ceylon should give such instances, and the Government should think it well to refer it to this Office, the matter will receive further attention. Meanwhile I can only say that both I, as Director of Colonial Students, and the staff of the Crown Agents' Office have given a great deal of time and effort to assisting engineering students from Ceylon in the way to which Mr. Senanayake refers; and that if the results have been disappointing to some students, there are other factors, such as the depressed state of the engineering industries in this country during the last few years, to be taken into account." If the proposed memorandum has not yet been submitted to the Government of Ceylon the Executive of the Maha Jana Sabha will no doubt give due weight in their representations to the factors mentioned by the Director of Colonial Students.

FORESTRY STUDENTS.

At the same meeting of the Maha Jana Sabha on October 20, attention was also drawn to the fact that although Ceylon contributes thousands of rupees annually to the Imperial Forestry Institute, two students from Ceylon who had graduated in Forestry at Cambridge were not able to secure admission to the Forestry College of Oxford University, so that they might get the minimum qualification required for employment in Ceylon.

On the principal that it is only fair to hear both sides of a case, I wrote about this complaint to the head of the Department of Forestry at Cambridge, Professor W. Dawson. He replied:—

"The two students in question were one E. O. Tamby Raja and P. E. E. Athanapillai. In the case of the latter the incident took place last year, but in the case of Tamby Raja, may have just occurred now. Tamby Raja was an extremely good student here, and had taken both the B. A. degree and post graduate Diploma in Forestry. He also had considerable Continental experience under my guidance and for a period on his own. I gave him a strong recommendation to the Colonial Office appointment to Ceylon on account of his qualifications and of his being a native of Ceylon.

TURNE DOWNS.

"I fully expected that he would be appointed but a Selection Board which had been got together turned him down and appointed another student of mine an Englishman to the vacancy. On my advice Tamby Raja applied for admission to the Institute at Oxford, and was granted provisional admission, but on his going there he was told that his application had been received too late. The Institute at Oxford is not supposed to be an ordinary teaching institute, although I believe the men get some lectures there, but an institute where one could specialise in some ways. This, of course, was Tamby Raja's intention, but the matter stands as I have stated.

SIMILARLY TREATED.

"Athanapillai applied for admission the year before and was similarly treated. Both these men were prepared to pay their own expenses, although the other people working in the Institute were subsidised heavily by the Colonial Office and by the Forestry Commission at home. Furthermore, the Institute is supported entirely by Government funds and £2,000 from the Forestry Commission in England. The Institute has been regarded by all educational institutions in this country as entirely necessary, and is not subsidised or patronised by the governing Colonies and Dominions. The various Universities at which Forestry degrees and diplomas are issued, object strongly to this independent Government supported Institute."

I withhold further comment on this correspondence pending a reply from the Imperial Forestry Institute at Oxford.

(Continued from our last issue.)

Concentration

The power of concentration is such that it can change the whole nature of man. We became what we concentrate our minds on.

THE MEDITATION ON LOVE

The 'Prama Samaj' admits to its membership all—irrespective of caste, creed, cult or sex—who pledge to abide by its object, namely, the practice and promotion of selfless Love and Service towards one and all.

"What is noble? — 'Tis the finer Portion of our mind and heart, Linked to something still diviner, Than mere language can impart: Ever prompting — ever seeing Some improvement yet to plan; To uplift our fellow being, And, like man, to feel for man!"

Kuppilan, Jaffna, Dec. 18. — Love-joy.

Conviction in A Case of Theft.

WITNESS NAMED AFTER A 'HERO'

ECHO OF 1911 COUNCIL ELECTION.

Before Mr. J. C. W. Rock, District Judge, a man named Ponnusamy of Valvettiturai, was charged with the theft of bangles.

Mr. S. Kannaganal, Acting Crown Advocate, assisted by Mr. C. Kulandavein, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. T. N. Subbiah defended the accused.

The story for the prosecution was that three school boys named, Basalingam, son of Mr. Kulandavein, Sundaralingam and Jayawathinam, his cousins, had gone to the Hindu temple at Valvettiturai to attend a festival.

The defence, while admitting the story of the theft as a genuine one, denied that the accused had anything to do with it. An attempt was made to prove that the drummer and another had stolen the bangles and that the boys seized those two men, but their relations had rebuked them for suspecting the two men and had charged the accused with the crime.

When witness Jayawathinam was giving evidence, the Court, finding the name an unusual one among the Tamils, wished to know how the name was given to the boy. Mr. Kulandavein explained that in 1911, when the campaign in connexion with the Educated Ceylonese seat between Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan, E. C., and Sir Marcus Fernando was in full swing, the late Mr. Hector Jayawardene came to Jaffna and delivered stirring speeches in support of Sir P. Ramanathan. The people of Jaffna regarded the late Mr. Jayawardene as a hero, and during the election, the boy Jayawathinam (the witness) was born and was named after the hero.

After trial, the Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A Vernacular Teacher Honoured

BY PUNGUPTIVU PATRIOTISM.

A farewell function came off on Friday (10.11.23) at 1 p.m. at Pungudutivu East in honour of Mr. Navasivayampillai who is taken in procession from the Sr. Venu Ganesa Vidyasalai, Pungudutivu at where a welcome song was sung by Mr. Sethupathy. Mr. V. Pasupathi, Chairman of the Village Committee and Manager of schools, presided over the meeting, which began with the singing of 'Aneyarum' by one of the pupils of the School. Mr. Muttuswami, retired Udyar, garlanded Mr. Navasivayampillai.

The Chairman in the course of his speech referred to the meritorious activities of Mr. Navasivayampillai and said that the re-awakening of Hinduism and Tamil literature was the fruit of his labours.

A farewell address was read by S. E. Sathasivampillai, which was followed by a song of praise by Mr. Sathupathy. The title of "Sithantha Pandithar" was conferred on Mr. Navasivayampillai and he was presented with a Kaurisangam worth Rs 300/- given by Mr. N. K. Nagalingam, an Avudayar, given by Mr. V. Visuvaningham, a sum of Rs 100/- in cash given by the Maatya Pungudutivu Ikyasangam, and clothes worth about Rs 40/- bought out of the subscriptions raised from the people of Pungudutivu.

Mr. Saravanamuttu, Udyar, and many of the teachers who were students under Mr. Navasivayampillai and others spoke of the sterling qualities and good services of the guest of the evening in that island. Mr. Navasivayampillai replied suitably. He said that it was the Chairman who had been the cause of his (speaker's) going there and that he (Chairman) had endeavoured much to keep him comfortable in all his difficulties. In addition to this he spoke about the kindness with which the Pungudutivu people has treated him and how they had respected him.

The meeting came to a close at about 6 p.m. and Mr. Navasivayampillai was taken home in procession from the Vidyasalai.

On the following Thursday at about 1.30 p.m. Mr. Navasivayampillai was taken to Valsal his native place and there at the Nadaraja Vidyasalai a meeting was held in which he was garlanded and also a welcome address was read and presented to him. The meeting came to a close after the remarks of those who were present at the meeting. This was followed by a sumptuous dinner.

—Cor.

Farewell to a Young Ceylonese.

K'LUMPUR RAILWAY INSTITUTE.

The Literary Branch of the Railway Institute, Kuala Lumpur, entertained Mr. M. Sivaratham, clerk G. M. B. Office, Kuala Lumpur and correspondent to the 'Hindu Organ', farewell tea-party on the evening of 8th instant at the Colonial Restaurant.

Mr. Sivaratham was connected with the various religious, social, and literary activities out there and was a member in the Managing Committee of the Selangor Ceylon 'Tamils' Association, in which he was for a long time Secretary, Literary Branch. He was also a member of the Literary Committee of the Railway Institute. Mr. Sivaratham's loss will be keenly felt especially in the younger circles, as he was one who had in him always to show the initiative, capacity and intelligence coupled with unselfish labour in any undertaking he becomes interested.

Mr. M. W. Navaratnam presided. The Chairman in opening the proceedings spoke briefly of the sterling qualities of Mr. Sivaratham. He also said that in whatever work he undertook in society life he always did his best without fear or favour. In conclusion he regretted his departure on leave even though for a short period, and wished him all health and happiness during this sojourn in Ceylon and a speedy return to Kuala Lumpur, to continue his manifold activities in the social life of Malaya.

Mr. S. Arumugam followed. He felt that his departure so sudden as that brought upon by his medical advisers is one that is beyond his reach to express. Having moved in the same office, in one Association and in the same Institute, he extremely felt how hard it is for him to miss such a friend as the guest of the evening. However, he concluded, that by his going away he will improve his health and expected that he would be back to reap the fruit of his labours and the various activities he was connected with.

Mr. S. G. Sinnadurai spoke highly of his sterling qualities and said that he is a bright youngster who has ample opportunity for his future. He desired that Mr. Sivaratham would find greater opportunities in Ceylon than in returning to Malaya.

Messrs. K. Basal, D. T. Periatnamby, K. Velusamy, N. K. Arinambapathy, and E. T. Hunt expressed their personal wishes towards him and wished him every success.

Mr. N. Chelvanaray, Hon. Literary Secretary, Ry. Inst., thanked the guests for the enormous assistance he has given to the Literary Branch of the Railway Institute, K. L., and wished him to return with renewed health.

Mr. Sivaratham who was visibly moved thanked the gathering for their kind presence and the speakers for all the good things said of him which he said he did not deserve. The Chairman thanked the Hon. Literary Secretary for the efficient manner in which he has organised the function.

The function terminated at 5.45 p.m. —Cor.

His Majesty's Illness

MORE FAVOURABLE PROSPECTS

IMPROVEMENT RECORDED

By the Daily Mail, London, Dec. 18. In spite of the King having passed a sleepless night, there is a slight improvement both in the general and local conditions. It was officially stated this afternoon that the improvement in the King's condition in the morning had been maintained.

Although authoritative statements were forthcoming in Palace circles, it is understood that the more favourable report to day indicates that the slight setback reported last night was, as hoped, merely temporary.

The King has now apparently regained part of the ground lost yesterday. In medical circles it is pointed out that the illness is at the balancing point, and His Majesty's medical advisers are recording the ebb and flow.

The morning's bulletin shows that the King still has recuperative power.

A bulletin issued from Buckingham Palace tonight stated: "The King has passed a quiet day, and the progress noted this morning has continued."

RAY THERAPY TREATMENT REPEATED

London, Dec. 18th. It is authoritatively stated that the King today made some further slight progress, and is now in a somewhat better position than 36 hours ago.

Palace circles tonight regarded the position with more satisfaction and an air of restrained optimism.

Dr. F. Hawitt and Dr. R. S. Woods again applied ray therapy treatment this evening. —"Times Outlook"

Drowning Fatality & Its Sequel

MOTHER FOLLOWS SON TO THE GRAVE.

Mr. E. Ambalawanan of Athlady, Jaffna, an Old Boy of the Jaffna Central College, who was a Teacher for some months past at the Battuloa Central College, met with his death under tragic circumstances. It appears young Ambalawanan in the company of the Principal and some students of the College went for a bath in the Battuloa Lagoon. Mr. Ambalawanan who was new to the place got into deep water and found himself helpless. Before assistance could be rendered he got drowned.

This sad news was telegraphed to his mother in Jaffna. The poor lady died of shock a few hours after she learnt of the heart breaking news.

KATHIADY SAIVA AIKYA SANGAM.—At the monthly meeting of the Kathiady Saiva Aikya Sangam (Colombo Branch) held on the 10th instant, at No. 20 Vejira Road, Wellawatte, a vote of appreciation of the services rendered to the Sangam by Mr. S. Ponnappa as President was passed and Mr. V. Ponnambalam was elected in his place. A lecture on "Realization" was delivered by Mr. S. Sandrasagarar. The lecturer after detailing the different stages of realization, declared that renunciation was the only passport with which all those stages could be successfully gone through and concluded by saying that the cumulative effect of all these was to be found in the perfection that the innerman attained. With a vote of thanks to the lecturer, the proceedings terminated.

A FAREWELL FUNCTION.—The friends and brother officers of Mr. S. Arumugam, the popular Parola Clerk, O. G. R. Station, assembled on Tuesday, the 11th inst. at about 6 p.m. in the Railway Bangalow to bid him farewell on the eve of his departure on transfer to Maho. There was a large gathering present. The bungalow was tastefully decorated and the members of the Indian Dramatic Club who were on a visit to Hatton entertained the assembly with Oriental Music. Speeches dwelling on the sterling qualities of Mr. Arumugam were made by Muhandiram D. S. C. (Gangiliya), Messrs. V. Sathasivampillai, B. R. Allos and others. Refreshments were served and the gathering broke off late in the night after a very enjoyable time. —Cor.

AMENDED ORDER IN COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Privy Council held on the 1st November, 1923 when His Majesty the King was present, the Principal Order in Council has been amended. The Ceylon (Legislative Council) Amendment Order in Council, 1923, which will be the name of the amended Order, with indomely and relayed the Editor of the Sinhalese Etymological Dictionary from any personal consequences arising out of his being an Elected Member of the Council. It will be remembered that an action has been filed in the District Court of Colombo for the recovery of a large amount from Mr. D. B. Jayatilaka, an Elected Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council, for accepting and carrying on the work of Editor in chief of the Sinhalese Etymological Dictionary under the Crown, in spite of his being already such an elected member. The above-mentioned Amendment Order will make the charge absolute and consequently it will be declared null and void.

Advertisements and notices in the right-hand column.

MATRIMONIAL

The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place shortly at Mr. V. Kundasamy, Headmaster, Govt. School, Maradana, Colombo, and their son of Mr. M. K. Veit Alai (of Madurai), Principal, Naval College, Cuddalore, South India, with Miss Tangamalai, second daughter of Mr. B. Arutambalam, Retired Chief Clerk, Police Court, Jaffna.

Publications Received.

RAMANATHAN COLLEGE MAGAZINE.

A copy of the Double number, vol. 1 No. 3 & 4, of the Ramanathan College Magazine organized by the O. G. R. has been received at this office. The contents are divided into twenty-one chapters, several of which are good and readable. The co-editors are Srinivasi B. Thangavelu and Srinivasi C. Thangavelu.

'THE CENTRAL'

We have received a copy of "The Central" (Vol. xlii No. 2), the magazine of the Jaffna Central College and Kinner College and their O. G. Boys' Association. The pictures of Messrs. J. K. Channayyan and L. P. Spencer form the frontispiece of the Magazine. An instructive article on "A novel method of multiplication" from the pen of Mr. N. Sathudurai, B. A., Retired Principal, Jaffna Hindu College, forms the opening chapter of the Magazine. It contains also the picture and a short sketch of Mr. J. V. Dharmarajah, M. A., (Lond.), who is the first candidate in Ceylon to obtain the M. A. degree in Philosophy without going to England.

'RACIALISM AND RELIGION'

The above is the subject of a lecture delivered in the St. Patrick's College Hall on the 28th October, 1923 by Mr. W. O. D. Penderow, Office Assistant, Jaffna Kesobohari. Dr. A. C. Evans, M. B. C. M., at the conclusion of the lecture offered comments. These comments, with added quotations and improvements, are published as a Commentary on the lecture. We acknowledge the receipt of the pamphlet.

Prohibition for India.

LIQUOR CONTROL & GRADUAL ABOJECTION

The 'Indian Social Reformer' of Bombay has the following in its issue of the 15th inst. Mrs. Mary J. Campbell, the President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of India, sends us the following resolution passed unanimously by that association in support of Rev. J. P. Edwards' memorandum: "Whereas the aim of the Indian Statutory Commission is to bring home to the British people the realities of the Indian problem and realizing that one of the gravest realities of the Indian situation is the deep and widespread feeling throughout India against the liquor traffic, both country and foreign, and whereas the Rev. J. P. Edwards of Bombay has prepared an 'Appeal' outlining how India is becoming alienated from Great Britain as a result of the drink trade, and showing the necessity of the India control of excise and the gradual abolition of the excise revenue, and asking that the power of self-determination be given to Indian people in the granting of a Local Option scheme for every Province and whereas the above appeal is to be sent to the British people and Parliament through the Indian Statutory Commission, resolved, that the National Women's Christian Temperance Union of India, representing Provinces and 500 members now in India, appears in Mr. Edwards' Appeal, and expresses its approval and support and urges a similar appeal to the Indian Statutory Commission of the resolution.

'Change of Name'

I thank Mr. P. P. Sinnathurai, Kilaruvi South in Vavuni District, for the information the public that he shall hereafter be known as Kandarapillai, Chandraraj and sign his name as such. Kandarapillai South. K. Sinnathurai. 15th December 1923. His 1923.

RESULTS OF OCTOBER, 1928

JALLIANWALA MASSACRE & AFTER.

Dietary Observations in India.

PROJECTED 200 INCH REFLECTOR.

The following are among the successful candidates in the above examination:—
First Division
Kantharodai Centre
S. Arunachalam, S. Chelliah, M. Mylvaganam, K. Sathasivam and S. Sivagnanam. Hindu English School, Kankesanur: S. Arumugam, N. Kandiah and V. Sathasivam. Hindu Mixed English School, Kokuvi: V. Kanapathipillai and V. Thamootherampillai. Hindu English School, K. Ganga...

This is another instalment of Gandhi's autobiography as appearing in 'Young India'.—
Sir Michael O'Dwyer held me responsible for all that had happened in the Punjab and some irate young Punjabis held me responsible for the martial law. They asserted that if only I had not suspended civil disobedience there should have been no Jallianwala Bagh massacre. Some of them even went the length of threatening me with assassination if I went to the Punjab.

The people of India in the country have been obliged to learn some of the essential lessons of life in the school of experience. The average wage of eight annas to one rupee per day, which must often be drawn daily and judiciously spent to meet the needs of an ever increasing family has necessitated a knowledge of the daily ratio of life required to sustain life and maintain working capacity. The results thus gained in this practical school of life have been so universally recognized throughout India, that practically every man who is prepared to tell the quantity of rice, pulses, protein and fat required daily, per individual, in terms of rice, dal, milk, vegetables and other things. These quantities vary slightly in different sections of India, but approximately they are as follows:—
Pulses (dal) ... 8 ounces
Rice ... 1 pound
Wheat Flour ... 1 1/2 pounds
Ghee (melted butter) or oil ... 3 ounces
Milk ... 8 ounces
Vegetables ... 4 8 ounces

The Institute of Technology of California announces the gift from the International Educational Board of funds for the construction and maintenance of a telescope with a reflector of 200 inches diameter, which is expected to have from five to ten times the power of the present largest astronomical instrument in the world, the 100 inch Hooker telescope on Mount Wilson. In addition, the board is supplying money to construct an astro-physical laboratory on the institute's campus.

Boys' English School, Alareddy: R. Sampathar, G. Joseph, S. Kandasabai, T. Kanthasamy, V. Kathiraveedu and M. Krishnapillai. English School, Athuvolu: E. Arumugam, S. Ananasegar and R. Rasiah. English School, Kantharodai: K. Arumugam, E. Aiyadurai, E. Chinnaiyan, S. Muttu-tambay, O. Nadarajah, P. Nagalingam, O. Nagesam, N. Navaratnam, S. Ponniah, S. Rajaratnam, R. Saravananthi, R. Sathasivam, S. Sathukavalar, K. Sathasivam and V. Vyttilingam. Mixed English School, Padattarippu: V. Nagalingam and O. R. E. Theppan. Boys' English School, Vaddukoddai East: K. Suppliam and K. Velutham. Victoria College, Jaffna: O. Arumugam and T. Muttu-tambay.

I was impatient to go to the Punjab. I had never been there before and that made me all the more anxious to see things for myself there at first hand. Dr. Satyapal, Dr. Kitchlew and Pandit Rambehji Dutt Chowdhari, who had invited me to the Punjab, were at this time in jail. But I felt sure that the Government could not dare to keep them and the other prisoners in prison for long. A large number of Punjabis used to come and see me whenever I was in Bombay. I ministered to them a word of cheer on these occasions and that would comfort them. My self confidence at the time was infectious.

The Mohammedan often subsists on six ounces of meat for the day. This food ration is usually divided into two meals, one in the morning and the other at night when the day's work is ended. On such a diet the farmer tills all day in the field, and the coolie performs his arduous task of heavy bearing, often carrying loads of from two to three maunds in weight.

The work will take several years to complete, because of the difficulty of casting and grinding a huge mirror. The task is a formidable one. For the first time in making large reflectors an attempt will be made to use fused quartz, because it is practically unaffected by changes of temperature such as to affect the uniformity of glass and other materials of which mirrors are made. A block of fused quartz large enough for the purpose will weigh 80 tons. The total length of the telescope will be 55 in.

Point Pedro Centre.
Boys' English School, Thondamannar: T. Krishnar, E. Murgupillai, M. Ponnampalam, M. Ponnudurai, K. Rasiah, E. Selvaburai, M. Sathasivam and K. Thamootherampillai. Chithambaram Vidyalaya, Vaitavitturai: S. Mahalingam, V. Murguesu, S. Ponniah, V. Ramesam, K. Sasidrasivakumaran, K. Solvareajah, A. Sathasivam and K. V. V. V. Vadamarachi Central English School: K. Ponnudurai, Vigneswara English School, Karaveddy, S. Kandavaram, S. Rasiah, S. Vaitupillai, S. Vaitavelu and R. Vyttilingam. Private study: S. Vaitupillai.

But my going to the Punjab had to be postponed time and again. The Viceroy would say 'not yet' every time I asked for permission to go there and so the thing dragged on. In the meantime the Hunter Committee was announced to hold an enquiry in connection with the Punjab Government's doings under the martial law. Mr. C. E. Andrew had also reached there. His letters gave a heart rendering description of the state of things there which left me with the impression that the martial law atrocities were in fact even worse than the press reports showed. He pressed me urgently to go and join him. At the same time Malaviyaji sent telegrams asking me to proceed to the Punjab at once. I once more telegraphed to the Viceroy asking whether I could now go to the Punjab. He wired back in reply that I could go there after a certain date. I cannot exactly recall it now but I think it was 17th of October.

The majority of people in India subsist upon a non-meat dietary, or use meat only on special occasions. However, the composition of this "vegetarian" dietary varies greatly in different sections of this country. Likewise also do the physique, resistance to diseases, and longevity of the people differ decidedly.

AIR ROUTES.
There are 78,300 miles of properly organized air routes in the world.

Trincomalee Centre.
Hindu Boys' English School, Trincomalee: R. Kanagasabai, S. Gopalu, P. Sivasamudram and S. Somakanda Ayer. Private study: Obolapillai.

The scene that I witnessed on my arrival at Lahore can never be effaced from my memory. The railway station was from end to end one seething mass of humanity. The entire populace had turned out of doors in eager expectation, as if to meet a dear relation after a long separation, and was delicious with joy. I was put up at the late Pandit Bambehji Dutt's bungalow and the burden of entertaining me fell on the shoulders of Srimati Sarala Devi. A burden it truly was for even then as now the place where I was accommodated became a veritable caravanserai.

Lieut. Colonel Robert McCarrison of the Indian Medical Service writes: Few who have travelled far in India can have failed to notice the remarkable difference in physical efficiency of different Indian races. So great is the contrast between certain stalwart, vigorous, and resolute people of the North and certain poorly developed and feeble substitutes of the South and East, that the question arises: Why should there be these great differences between one race and another?

METALS FOR PIANO.
Forty eight different materials are used in the construction of a piano.

INDIAN & FOREIGN

VERNACULARS AS THE MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.—Nagpur University Court has decided to make vernaculars the medium of instruction in the colleges and the medium of examination in the University.

FESHAWAR-MANGALORE TRAIN SERVICE.—Steps are being taken to inaugurate a new through train service between Feshawar and Mangalore. This service will be the longest in India and will probably rank as one of the longest of such services in the world. It would run from Mangalore via Madras, Bzawada etc.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TO SUBSIDISE PROPAGANDA.—It is understood that the Government are likely to provide some money in the budget for the next year for distribution as subsidies to non-official agencies and local bodies to carry on prohibition propaganda in the areas under their charge.

AGITATION AGAINST AFGHAN REFORMS.—Indignation against the reforms recently introduced by King Amanullah, especially among the Shinwaris, appears to be growing, and the feeling has become so strong that the Mullahs in Eastern Afghanistan have declared the King a Kafir. In addition, some vernacular journals have embarked on a campaign of vilification and abuse.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—The 53rd session of the League of Nations has opened again.

SCHOOL MASTER AS PRESIDENT.—Wilhelm Miksa, a schoolmaster, has been elected President of the Republic of Vienna.

CONFERENCE AT DELHI.—There is a Conference in Delhi of the Presidents of Legislative Councils, on the 6th and 7th January.

MUSSOLINI'S DAUGHTER ON TOUR.—Signor Mussolini's daughter Edna has left on board the "Revere" on a cruise to India accompanied by a lady companion.

AFGHAN KING VS. REBEL LEADER.—The Afghan King has put a price upon the head of the rebel leader and the rebel leader in return has put a price on the King's head.

Owing to the principal Punjab leaders being in jail, their place, I found, had been properly taken up by Pandit Malaviyaji. Pandit Motilaji and the late Swami Shradhdhanandji, Malaviyaji and Shradhdhanandji I had intimately known before, but with Motilaji I came in close personal contact for the first time only on this occasion. All these leaders, as also such local leaders as had escaped the privilege of going to jail, at once made me feel perfectly at home amongst them so that I never felt like a stranger in their midst.

How we unanimously decided not to lead evidence before the Hunter Committee is now a matter of history. The reasons for that decision were published at that time and need not be recapitulated here. Suffice it to say that looking back upon these events from the distance of time, I will feel that our decision to boycott the Committee was absolutely correct and proper as also reasons for so doing.

As a logical consequence of the boycott of the Hunter Committee, it was decided to appoint a non-official Enquiry Committee, to hold almost a parallel inquiry on behalf of the Congress. Pandit Motilaji-Nehru, the late Dashabandhu O. R. Das, Sri Abbas Tyabji, Sri M. B. Jayakar and myself were appointed to this Committee, virtually by Pandit Malaviyaji. We distributed ourselves over various phases for purposes of inquiry. The responsibility for organizing the work of the Committee devolved on me and as the privilege of conducting the inquiry in the largest number of places fell to my lot, I got a rare opportunity of observing at close quarters the people of the Punjab and the Punjab villages.

In the course of my inquiry I made my acquaintance with the women of the Punjab also. It was as if we had known one another for ages. Wherever I went they flocked to me in their numbers and laid before me their beads of yarn. My work in connection with the inquiry thus brought home to me the fact that the Punjab could become a great field for khadi work.

As I proceeded further and further with my inquiry into the atrocities that had been committed on the people, I came across tales of Government's tyranny and arbitrary despotism of the officers such as I was hardly prepared for, and they filled me with deep pain. What surprised me then and what still continues to fill me with surprise was the fact that a province that had furnished the largest number of soldiers to the British Government during the War should have taken all these brutal excesses lying down.

The task of drafting the report of this Committee was entrusted to me and I would recommend a perusal of this report to any one who wants to have an idea of the kind of atrocities that were perpetrated on the Punjab people. All that I wish to say here about it is that there is not a single conclusion exaggerated in it anywhere and every statement made in it is substantiated by evidence. Moreover the evidence published was only a fraction of what was in the Committee's possession. Not a single statement regarding the veracity of which there was the slightest room for doubt was permitted to appear in it. This report, prepared as it was solely with a view to bring out the truth and nothing but the truth, will enable the reader to see to what lengths the British Government is capable of going and what inhumanities and barbarities it is capable of perpetrating in order to maintain its power. So far as I am aware, not a single statement made in this report has ever been disproved.

India has served the world as an important nutritional observation laboratory, conducted on a large and varied scope with very definite findings. The chief foods forming the dietary of India's millions are rice, wheat, barley, maize, millet, legumes, vegetables and fruits. The food used most sparingly by the people, and not at all by great masses, are milk and milk products, eggs and fish meat.

Cereals, pulses, and fats from the staple basic foods of India. According to modern food evaluation these foods are lacking, by being incomplete in their protein factor. Some cooked vegetables and fruit are usually added in the form of curries, but not sufficient to balance the amino acid lack of the proteins.

When the cereal used is polished rice as in parts of Bengal and South India, there is in addition a mineral deficiency, especially in calcium, sodium and Chlorine, as pointed out by McCarrison. The vitamin factor is also very defective in this dietary practice.

The people of Behar and Orissa, Bengal and South India, in their proper physique and lower resistance to disease, reveal the effects of a deficient diet.

As one goes north the dietary of the people changes. Wheat replaces rice, and vegetables and fruits, both raw and cooked, are used more freely. Milk and milk products enter more largely into the diet. Flesh food in small quantities may also be added by Mohammedan and Sikh.

The result of these dietary differences in North India has been well decided by Colonel McCarrison in this extract from "The Prescriptions": "The truth which finds ample illustration in the diets made use of by the Sikhs, the Pathans, and certain Himalayan tribes, than whom it would be difficult to find races, whether in the East or in the West, of the finer physical development, hardihood, and powers of endurance."

The high degree of physical efficiency of the Sikhs is attained on a diet of wholesome bread, legume seeds, tubers and roots, vegetables and butter, supplemented with liberal amount of cow's, buffalo's or goat's milk (whole milk, butter milk, and Curd). Beef is never eaten by them but goat's flesh, mutton, and game are eaten occasionally, although not in large quantities.

As to the ability of the non-meat eating people of India successfully to endure several surgical operations, the following statement from Lieut. Colonel H. Halliday, I. M. S. Civil Surgeon of Amritsar, will be sufficient evidence:

"I claim to speak with some authority on this subject because I have been practicing surgery in India for the last twenty four years, and had an admirable opportunity of comparing the relative resistance of meat eaters and vegetarians during the Great War. I was a Surgical Specialist in charge of Indian troops for the greater part of the war."

"There was a remarkable consensus of opinion from all who had served with both races and classes, that the Indian wounded healed more rapidly, were less amenable to infection, and recovered from infected wounds more readily than did the French, British and Australian troops."

"In civil life they show a remarkable freedom from certain diseases, such as gastric and duodenal ulcers, gall-bladder disease, and appendicitis."

"As regards the latter, I have some figures relating to the relative incidence of appendicitis in India and British troops respectively, in India. I find that this disease is about ten times as frequent in the British as compared with the Indian Army. The rarity of cancer is so striking that a surgeon might practice for many years amongst this people and never see a case."

"I am speaking for the Punjab, not for India as a whole. The Punjab diet is wheat bread, wholemeal, pulses, vegetables, milk and some fruit."

"I may add that their physique will compare favourably with that of any people in the world. When it was decided after the Boxer rising to recruit a regiment in the Punjab specially for service in Hong Kong, there was no difficulty in raising a thousand men of an average chest measurement of forty inches and an average height of five feet eleven."

The following is from Doctor Edith Brown one of India's leading women surgeons, and head of the Women's Medical College of Ludhiana. "I

Astronomers expect the new telescope to add about 500,000,000 more stars to the 1,500,000,000 which the Mount Wilson telescopes have brought within photographic range, and to penetrate hundreds of millions, perhaps a thousand million, of light years into space, opening up a vast and unexplored field. They look for it to solve some of the mysteries of the nebulae and to lend the theory that many spiral nebulae are really "island universes."

HEBREW TALENT.
A Hebrew talent of gold was equal to about £6,707, and a talent of silver to £447.

TOURISTS IN FRANCE.
The receipts of France from tourist traffic have grown from about £80,000,000 in 1908 to £100,000,000 in 1928.

MANY TONGUES.
Over eight hundred distinct languages, are spoken throughout the British Empire. There are innumerable dialects.

Continued.

consider that the Indian women stand major operations well, and... the Hindus, who do not eat meat, stand this quite as well as the Mohammedans. We do a fair number of major operations in the year (over two hundred and fifty abdominal section) and we very seldom lose any from shock, while one marvels often at their recovered from desperate conditions as ectopic gestation and pyosalpinx."

From these observations one must conclude that, so far as nutritional defects are concerned, the fault is not with absence of meat, but, rather with the incorrect balancing of the various nutritional factors that are abundantly supplied by the nonmeat dietary of India, but are not correctly combined in large sections of the country.

The food combination used in the dietary of Northern India has proven to contain the essentials for a well balanced nutrition and prolonged life. Using this diet as a standard an effort should be made through educational propaganda to introduce the use of wholesome bread, more good milk, fruits and raw leafy vegetables, into the dietary of other sections where the elements which these foods supply, are lacking.

This matter of faulty balance of food materials with its disastrous results, and correcting this condition by introducing foods supplying the missing elements, is a very practical way of solving problems basic to India's welfare. Such interests are well worthy the attention of Indian National Organizations.—"The Health"

Order Nisi.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6537.
In the matter of the estate of the late Meenadhippallai widow of Arumugam of Imayanankurachchy, Deceased.
Sithamparappillai Ponniah of Thambangamam Petitioner.
Vs.
1. Muthuchelvi wife of S. Ponniah of Thambangamam.
2. Karthigesu Kanapathipillai of do.
3. Subramaniam Arumugam of Vidattalpalai and wife Eliachelvi of do.
4. Ghoolah of Imayanankurachchy in Udappiddi.
5. wife Theivanal of Do.
6. Karthigesu Kumaraswamy of Johore in F. M. S.
7. Karthigesu Arumugam of Pekan Pahang in F. M. S.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for grant of Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on August 30, 1927 in the presence of Mr. K. Rasiah, Proctor, for Petitioner and the advocates of the Petitioner dated August 24, 1927 having been read:

It is declared that the Petitioner is the husband of the late Respondent who is an heir of the said deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration issued to him in respect of the estate of the above-named Respondent or any other shall on or before December 22, 1927 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. D. Brown, District Judge.
November 28, 1927.
Order Nisi extended for 30-12-28.
James Joseph, A. D. J.

O. 1607.

Printed and published by M. S. Ramanathan, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Jaffna Malay Paripalana Sabai, at their Press, the Selva Pralana Press, Vannarpponnai.