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of the skin, loss of sensation in joints, black spots over the skin, swelling of the ears and nose, paleness and weakness of the body, dropsy, scabies over the skin of the body, leprosy, ringworm and other skin diseases, offensive smell throughout the body, dullness of spirits, tastelessness, itching sensation of the skin etc. Our Raktha Sudhi is a potent remedy to remove the poison from the system. It purifies the blood, cures syphilitic eruptions, imparts tone and vigour to the weak system, revives lost appetite and permanently removes all affections narrated above due to impure blood; improve complexion and invigorates the nervous system. Price Rs. 2 per box covering medicine for 20 days. V. P. P. charges for 1 or 2 boxes Rs. 8 only extra.

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1-3-29.
Mia. 1395.

The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1929

MR. "PUSSYFOOT" JOHNSON IN CEYLON.

IT IS A NOTABLE COINCIDENCE THAT THE visit of this world renowned prohibition leader to the Island should have synchronized with the consideration by the Legislative Council of the reactionary proposals of the Government to restrict the scope of Local Option. We are sure that all reasonable people will be inclined to believe that the action of the Government in this matter was rather due to the nervousness and alarm created among the foreign liquor interests than to any desire to promote temperance or to effectively control the liquor traffic. If the latter is its object it can be achieved in no other way than by its total abolition. The faith of the temperance party in prohibition as the only effective instrument for the removal of the evils of drink and control of illicit traffic has been strengthened by the speeches and contributions to the Press made by Mr. Johnson during his stay in the Island.

Mr. Johnson is one who has travelled far and wide. There is no important country in the world which he has not visited. He has a close and comprehensive knowledge of the Excise policy pursued in various countries. His is a life that has been consecrated for the cause of prohibition. He knows very well the forces of evil that are now arrayed against prohibition in general. He is entitled to speak with authority which ought to carry conviction to those who still doubt the necessity and value of total prohibition for the social and economic uplift of the people.

As observed by Mr. Johnson in one of his interviews to the Colombo papers prohibition is an eastern idea. It has travelled westward and has taken practical shape in one of the most progressive countries in the world. All the religions in the East join in condemning drink. It is an article of faith with every easterner that drink is a violation of the laws of God. In India and Ceylon under indigenous rule both legislation and public opinion joined in its enforcement. In A. D. 400 the famous Chinese traveller Fa-hsien who visited North India recorded that there were neither distilleries nor drink traffic there. This remark was equally true as regards South India and Ceylon. In Jaffna there had been hardly any drink traffic in the pre-British days. Authoritative Government inquiries made in the forties as well as in the eighties of the last century testify to the fact that there was little today tapping in the Jaffna District while sweet toddy was extensively tapped. It was only the latter that was regarded as a food of the people. The increase in drunkenness was chiefly due to the system of taverns introduced by the Excise Ordinance. If prohibition, as emphatically declared by Mr. Johnson with facts and figures, has been a great success in America where for centuries drink formed part and parcel of the social life of the people need we doubt its success in a country where the people by temperament, habits of life, and religious convictions regard drink as an evil?

At Kalutara Mr. Johnson effectively disposed of the insufficiency of half-measures to grapple with the drink evil. Permit system or the system of licensing of people who desire to drink has failed in countries where it has been tried. In every half-measure there is room for legally evading Excise regulations. There is no royal road, said Mr. Johnson, that will lead to the proper control of intoxicants than total prohibition. At Jaffna many searching questions were put to him regarding the success of prohibition in America. The questions and answers were published in our last issue. From them it is evident that the American

labourer after the introduction of this beneficent measure works more, eats more, saves more and lives and behaves better. If today America is more prosperous than any country in Europe and if it stands in the position of a creditor to other countries need we further prove regarding the value of prohibition as a beneficent social measure?

LOCAL & GENERAL

OFFICIAL.—Mr. R. Chintamani, Chief Clerk, Jaffna Kachcheri, is to act as Extra Office Assistant to the Government Agent, from March 5 to 13. Mr. K. Sivaprakasam, 2nd Clerk, will act for Mr. Chintamani during his tenure of office as Extra Office Assistant.

—Mr. C. T. R. Singham, Irrigation Inspector, Kurunegala, has been transferred to Kilinochchi, and Mr. C. R. Thura singham from Trincomalee succeeds the former at Kurunegala.

MEDICAL.—Dr. G. Jeremiah, Medical Officer, Anchylostomiasis Campaign, Chilaw, has been transferred to the General Hospital, Colombo.

COLOMBO FIRM'S SILVER JUBILEE.—Messrs W. E. Bastian & Co., one of the leading Paper Merchants and Printers in Colombo celebrated on the 21st ultimo the 25th anniversary of the establishment of their business.

A NEW NOTARY.—Mr. K. S. M. Sarma is to be a Notary Public throughout Valikamam East with residence and office at Puttur and to practise in the Tamil language.

HENDALA LEPER ASYLUM.—Dr. C. Sivaitthamparam, Acting Medical Supdt., Leper Asylum, Hendala, is to have and exercise all the powers of a Police Magistrate within the jurisdiction of the Asylum.

DEPARTURE OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.—The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher accompanied by Mrs. Fletcher left Ceylon on furlough on Wednesday last.

SELANGOR CEYLON TAMILS' ASSOCIATION.—The Half-Yearly General Meeting of the above Association will be held on Wednesday the 6th March, 1929, at 5 p.m. at the Association Hall, when the following items among others will be gone through:—To confirm the minutes of the last General Meeting, to adopt the report of the committee and pass the audited accounts for the half year ended 30th September, 1928, to consider the desirability of revising the present rates of subscription.

NEW YEAR HONOURS.—The 1929 New Year Honours list had to be delayed owing to the illness of His Majesty the King. The list has been announced at the end of last month. Recipients of honours in Ceylon are the following:—Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher to be a Knight Bachelor (Kt.); Mr. F. J. Smith to be a Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George (O.M.G.); Mrs. F. J. Jayasekara (Probation Officer for the Colombo District), and Miss (Dr.) Isabel H. Carr (of McLeod Hospital, Inuvik), to be Members of the Order of the British Empire, [M.B.E. (Civil Division)].

MOTOR LAUNCH IN JAFFNA.—We understand that a Motor Launch having accommodation for about 30 passengers is daily plying between Jaffna and Pooneri. The import of the Launch at this season of the year is very opportune as the harvesting of paddy has already commenced. The time taken for each trip for the Launch is only 2 hours. When compared with the long and dreary 10 hours taken by the sailing boats the present facility afforded in travelling and transport will be beyond appreciation. The owner of the Motor Launch is Mr. W. M. Cumaraswamy, brother in law of Mr. S. Kanagasabai, Advocate.

KANDY TAMILS' SPORTS CLUB.—A home and home team Volley-Ball Match will be played between the Mercantile and Government Services on Saturday the 9th instant at 4.30 p.m. at Sabumbra Green, Kandy. The following will take part in the play:—Mercantile: Messrs. P. Ambalavanar, K. V. Chelvadurai, M. Kandiah, R. Nagappan, V. Thambimuttu, K. V. Thambirajah, M. Vellupillai, S. Sundaramoorthy and P. Kallayar. Government Service: Messrs. V. S. Kulaathirai, P. Visuvanatham, S. Somasundaram, N. Navaratnam, A. Nagalingam, N. T. Sathirasegeram, R. Nadarajah, K. Sundaramoorthy and N. Sabaratnam.—Cor.

HEALTH WEEK'S BENEFIT NIGHT.—The Proprietor of the Jaffna Picture Palace gave a benefit night show in aid of the Jaffna Health Week on Friday last under the distinguished patronage and immediate presence of Mr. J. D. Brown, Government Agent.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—The adjourned meeting of the Ceylon Legislative Council was held on Thursday last and was continued on the following day. The meeting was then adjourned till Thursday next. Among the items that were taken up for discussion were the question of shifting Mullativu Kachcheri and the Excise Proposals. The former has been referred to Select Committee of the Council while discussion on the latter will be continued on Thursday next.

Health Week in Jaffna

TO BE HELD AT "STANLEY SCHOOL".

A Health Week will be held at "Stanley School", Chivallaberi, beginning on Monday (today) and will continue till Saturday the 9th inst. The following program will be gone through on the above days:—

MONDAY 4TH: 4.30 p.m. Opening Ceremony by Mr. J. D. Brown, C.C.S., Government Agent, Northern Province. The speakers: Hon. Mr. A. Chingaratnam, and Dr. A. N. Cumarasamy. 6.30 p.m. to 7.30 Lecture by Dr. K. Rastomjee (Director, Anti-malarial Campaign) on Malaria and its causation and prevention with Lantern Slides.

TUESDAY 5TH: Exhibition open to the Public at 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. Lecture by Dr. S. F. Chellappa on important facts about common diseases 11 a.m. to 12. Lecture by Mr. W. P. A. Cook, District Agt. Officer, Jaffna, on "Milk" and its value as a food. 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. Lecture on Elementary "Botany" (teachers) 4-5 p.m. Lecture by Dr. A. N. Cumarasamy on Elementary Physiology and Anatomy. 6 to 7.30 p.m. Lecture by Dr. S. F. Chellappa on "Prevention of Diseases" (with Lantern Slides).

WEDNESDAY 6TH: Exhibition open to the Public from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. 9-10 a.m. Lecture by Dr. V. Nadarajah on "Water and its relation to Health". 11 a.m. to 12 The causation and prevention of Enteric fever. 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. Lecture on "Elementary Botany" (teachers) 4-5 p.m. Lecture by Dr. A. N. Cumarasamy on Personal Hygiene. 6 to 7.30 p.m. Lecture by Dr. V. Nadarajah on General Sanitation with Lantern Slides.

THURSDAY 7TH: Exhibition open to the Public from 8 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. 9-10 a.m. Lecture by Dr. W. S. T. Petris on Child Welfare Work. 11 a.m. to 12 Lecture by Dr. I. H. Carr on "Management of Pregnancy". 4-5 p.m. Lecture by Dr. I. H. Carr on "Infant Care". 6.30 to 7.30 p.m. Lecture by Dr. W. S. T. Petris on Malaria and Child Welfare Work with Lantern Slides.

FRIDAY 8TH: Exhibition open from 8 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. 9-10 a.m. Lecture by Dr. Somasundaram on Food and Blood Diseases. 11 a.m. to 12 Lecture by Dr. C. Sabapathy on "Tuberculosis and its prevention". 2.30 to 3.30 p.m. Lecture by Mr. A. J. Evans on Elementary Zoology (teachers) 4.30 to 5.30 p.m. Lecture on Diabetes and its prevention. 6.30 to 7.30 p.m. Lecture by Dr. K. Kanagaratnam on "Hookworm" and its prevention.

SATURDAY 9TH: Exhibition open from 8 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. 9-10 a.m. Lecture by Dr. V. Nadarajah on "Personal Hygiene". 11 a.m. to 12. Lecture by Dr. A. N. Cumarasamy on "Care of Teeth" 4-5 p.m. Lecture by Dr. G. O. Phillips on "Common diseases of ear, eye and nose and their prevention". 6.30 p.m. Drama: by Dr. S. K. Chinniah acted by Students of the Kopya Training College.

THE CITIZEN AND HEALTH WEEK.

The following is the earnest appeal issued by Dr. A. N. Cumarasamy, Medical Officer of Schools, and V. Nadarajah, Medical Officer of Health, soliciting the help and co-operation of the citizens of Jaffna in bringing the "Health Week" to a success and thereby derive the benefit for themselves and for their families:—

The object of the "Health Week" is to focus public attention on matters of Health for one week and to arouse that sense of Personal responsibility for Health, without which all public Health work whether by Government or local bodies will not succeed to any degree. The fundamental idea is "Self-help is Health".

The immediate purpose of the Health week is to make Health the chief topic of public concern during the week; to impress the fact that disease is a thing which can and should be prevented; to impart sound information as to public & personal hygiene, and to build up a public opinion which will not stand a high disease rate or infant mortality or the sight of an ill-nourished or neglected child. This is meant for every citizen. He is the recipient of all this attention from the public Health workers. The public Health workers are doing their best and should they not expect sympathy and a suitable response from the citizen. Should he not render all possible help and co-operation. The sole aim of the public Health workers in holding this Health week is to further your welfare. Please attend the Health week, profit by it and be your own minister of Health.

OBITUARY.

Mr. P. COOMARASAMY.

We regret to record the death of Mr. P. Cumarasamy, Acting Apothecary, which occurred on Monday the 25th February 1929, at Kottadi, after a brief illness, at the age of 53. The funeral took place the following day and was well attended. Telegrams and letters of condolence were received from friends and relatives including the Provincial Surgeon, N. P. The deceased leaves behind his widow and a host of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.—Cor.

Bridge Junior Exam. To Go.

STUTINGES L.O. & V.S.L.O.

Educational authorities in Ceylon have for some time past been considering the question of abolishing the Cambridge Junior examination which is held annually. Although the entries for this examination have shown a steady increase some Colleges have recently stopped sending candidates for it. One of the chief objections to the examination is its cost, which exceeds Rs. 20 per candidate.

An inquiry at the Education Department today, (27.2.29) a "Times of Ceylon" representative was informed that steps are being taken at present to bring the two locally conducted examinations—the English School Leaving Certificate and Vernacular School Leaving Certificate—to the standard of the Cambridge Junior, after which the question of abolishing the Junior examination will be gone into again.

The E.S.L.C. and the V.S.L.C. have become increasingly popular of late and it is the opinion of some educational authorities that the standard of these examinations is even now equivalent to that of the Junior.

Vedda's View-Point.

"LEAVE NOT THE LOVED ONES"

GHOSTLY LANGUAGE OF ANCIENT EARTH

The following is culled from an account appearing in the "Times of Ceylon" of Feb. 27 of a talk on "The Veddas" that had been broadcast by Dr. R. L. Spittel of Colombo. Dr. Spittel who is well known for his frequent travels into the wilds of Ceylon and the land of the Veddas—the Battar Forest—is conversant with their language. Without a knowledge of their language one can only judge of a people by appearance, and can know little of their true natures, nuances of which only find full expression in the course of intimacy engendered by a use of the mother tongue:—

Night was falling and I was seated in my camp chair in the jungle conversing with a fine old Vedda named Madana. The conversation had languished, and we were each occupied with our own thoughts; he on his part casting glances at me from time to time showing which way his thoughts tended.

"What brings you into the jungle?" he eventually asked.—"I come because I like to get away from the bustle of towns and to be in the quiet of the forest." A pause. "Do you come here on Government work or others?"—"I don't."—"You don't come here expressly for shooting. I can see that. Do you get paid for coming here?"—"No."—"Then why should you come? Have you a wife?"—"Yes!"—"Children?"—"Yes." He knit his brows. "Who looks after them and gives them food when you are here?"—"I have provided for that." He lapsed into silence; after a while he said: "You should not come into a wilderness like this unless you have to. Life is uncertain. How do you know what is happening to your loved ones while you are here? How do they know what is happening to you? It is not good to forsake them. We don't leave our wives and children like that."

Colombo Youth Congress.

INAUGURAL MEETING TO BE HELD.

ACTIVITIES OF STUDENTS' CONGRESS, JAFFNA

Being under the belief "that the revival of our national culture (Art, Literature, Music and Philosophy) is essential for the birth of a self-respecting Ceylonese nation, That it is our duty to secure self government for our country, That the political and civic interests of the several races of the Island are identical, That the observance of caste is an insult to the innate worth of man, and that the use of foreign made articles tends to prolong our economic enslavement" and having taken individually a solemn promise "That I shall conscientiously strive to awaken in myself and in others a spirit of cultural revival, That I shall honestly endeavour to secure self-government for our country, That I shall do all in my power to promote a spirit of understanding and healthy co-operation among the races of the Island, That I shall in my own person practice the fundamental equality of all men and shall not observe caste distinctions, and That I shall as far as possible eschew the use of foreign articles and increasingly use home-made goods," the Jaffna Students' Congress is forging ahead in its sphere of activities.

At a recently held meeting of the Executive Committee of the Congress, a resolution was passed that arrangements be made "for the formation of organisations similar in type to our (Jaffna Students') Congress and independent in status in Kandy, Galle, Colombo and other important centres so that in the near future an All Ceylon Students' Congress may be organized."

Pursuant to the above resolution a meeting to inaugurate a Youth Congress in Colombo will be held on Wednesday, March 6th at 4.30 p.m. in the Ananda College Hall, Colombo. The speakers for the day will be the Hon. Messrs. D. B. Jayatilake M.A. and T. B. Jayab. A. and Mr. P. de S. Kularatne B.A. B.C. LL.B.

South Indian Culture.

CONTINUITY OF TAMIL HISTORY.

LACK OF A PROPER CHRONICLE.

Under the auspices of the Jaffna Historical Association, Mr. S. Natesan, B.A., B.L., Principal, Parameswara College, delivered a very interesting lecture on "The Progress of Tamil History" at the Jaffna Central College, Mr. A. Ponniah, Principal of the Ceylon Training School, presided. Mr. Natesan pointed out that the subject he had selected was a very difficult one to be dealt with in a single lecture. The only aim on his part that night would be to show that there was a continuity in Tamil history. Even in good standard books on Indian History, only a subordinate place was given to South Indian History. Though Vincent Smith had some justice to the subject in his "Oxford History of India" there was a great deal yet to be done to give due prominence to South Indian history.

CEYLON AND SOUTH INDIA.

Even Ceylon history was intertwined with South Indian history. A proper history of South India with chapters referring to Ceylon history would serve a very useful purpose from the point of view of Ceylon. At the present time it was very difficult to understand Ceylon history properly without understanding something of South Indian history. There were several references in the Mahawamsa to South India and if Ceylon History was to be properly understood one had to know something of South India. There was a very rich harvest in the way of inscriptions and also gleanings from Tamil literature. It was time that all these labours were correlated and a proper history of South India was written.

PREHISTORIC BEGINNINGS.

For the very beginnings of Tamil history one had to go back to prehistoric times. There were many stories about the Pandya, the Chola, and the Chera Kingdoms. There was a story in the Bhagavatha Puranam which referred to a Pandyan King who was saved from a deluge by Vishnu who incarnated himself in the shape of a fish. The story of the deluge as given in the Bhagavatha Puranam was similar to the story in the Bible. That story had received confirmation in an inscription recently discovered. He referred to the Velvikudi plates.

DESCENDED FROM MANU.

The Pandyan Kingdom had been in existence several centuries before Christ. The Choles claimed to be descended from Manu. Some of their great Kings were Ikshvaku, Musukunda and Sibbi. Musukunda was said to have brought an image of Somaskander from Devaloka. An ancient Chola mentioned in the "Manimekalai" destroyed three giant forts that were in the air. A reference to Kippadapuram, an ancient capital of the Pandya was found in the Ramayana. According to the commentator of Tolkappiyam Kippadapuram was submerged in a deluge and that was why the capital was transferred to Madurai. Agasthyar had an Ashram in Pothigai Hills in the Pandyan Kingdom and Professor Gangoli, an eminent art critic, has given an elaborate account of the Agasthya cult and shown that Agasthyar was not only associated with early Tamil civilisation but influenced the civilisations in Java and other countries far east.

CHERA AID AT KURUKSHERA.

There was a reference in the Mahabharata to a Chera, who fed the Pandava and Kaurava armies at the battle of Kurukshetra. The most ancient Tamil grammar was that which was now extant, "Tolkappiyam," which was written earlier than Pindol's great work on Sanskrit grammar. There was a reference in the ancient Tamil classics to a submerged continent which extended south of Cape Comorin. The "Silappatikaram" makes mention of the great destruction caused by the submerging of the land. All that related to prehistoric times.

THE SANGAM AGE.

Coming to historic times students had to begin with the Sangam age of Tamil literature. There was a collection of excellent works attributed to the 3rd Madura Sangam. The tradition was that there were two Sangams anterior to that. There were several beautiful works and fine anthologies of poetry dealing with love and war. The grammar on which the Sangam works were based was the "Tolkappiyam." The earlier work attributed to Agasthyar had become obsolete. The Pandyan and Chera Kings were great patrons of literature. They encouraged poets and poets. Poets were made chiefs. The Third Sangam Age was the Augustan age of Tamil literature.

They came across the great figure of Karikalan. Karikalan was associated with Ceylon. He is said to have invaded Ceylon and taken prisoners. This story was corroborated by the fact that Geja Babu made replicas on account of them. So it was said in the "Mahawamsa." — C. D. N.

(To be Continued)

Subterranean Clover.

THE GRAZIER'S MAGICIAN.

Mr. B. Harrison, Oatgrove Park, Burringbar P. O. New South Wales, Australia, writes as follows under date 4.1.29:—

This wonderful plant does not yet appear to be much grown in many places throughout the Commonwealth and judging by the highly favourable reports of its great success by those who have cultivated it, it is worthy of the best attention. In Victoria, South, and West Australia, the reports of its great success are really astonishing, and it will do give with a much lighter rainfall than any of the other clovers. Briefly the plant is an annual prostrate, and spreading from 2 to 4 feet across, and the flower clusters grow downwards until some of the seed heads are pushed below the surface of the soil. The growing period is about six months. It makes slow growth during the winter but with warm weather it bursts into rapid luxuriant growth, and gives a heavy yield of nutritious and fattening fodder, especially when superphosphate is used, and it is also a great soil fertiliser. It succeeds well under varying conditions. It produces enormous quantities of seed, which is picked up, and relished by stock as is the fodder in any form, green or dry. The seed is very expensive, but a few lbs. will sow an acre of land. In South Australia recently a paddock of twenty acres produced about seven tons of seed valued at £1500, after several sheep per acre had been grazed on it, and it had been sown for a short time. Farmers would not wisely in giving it a trial, and even if a small area is cultivated and is allowed to seed it will soon spread.

Epigraphy & S Indian Literature

PANDIT M. RAGHAVA IYENGAR'S LECTURE

THE THIRD OF THE SERIES.

The third of the series of lectures arranged under the auspices of the Madras University was delivered on Friday the 23rd February by Pandit M. Raghava Iyengar at the Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. The learned lecturer dealt with the dates of certain Nayanmars, Alvars and others. The following is a summary of his address:—

The main history of South India in the eighth century is the history of the Pallavas. The Pallava kings had established their supremacy firmly and were virtually the rulers of all South India. About the beginning of the eighth century Rajasimha Pallava was the ruling chieftain. He embraced Buddhism but still was tolerant to other creeds prevalent in the land. His reign was one of peace, and the arts of peace flourished. The next important ruler was Nandipoda Pallavamalla or simply Pallavamalla. There is abundant testimony to prove that the great Tirumangal Alvar must have flourished during this king's time. Tirumangal Alvar is generally believed to be a Kallar by caste. The lecturer would have him as a member of the Mutharayan. Tirumangal has extolled this Pallava monarch and seems to have taken a liking to the Pallavas. In this connection the lecturer pointed out a confusion as regards the Telaraja Pallava who are mentioned in connection with the famous battle of Peruvannaluru. It has been said by competent scholars that in this battle the Pandya had helped the Pallavas against the Chola king Vikramaditya I. The lecturer's reading of Palakesi's invasion of the South was that it was to be baffled the South Indian kings and especially the Pandya. Vikramaditya could not have broken the tradition of friendship with the Pandya. Again there could be no motive underlying the fact of the Pandya joining the Pallavas against the Chola king. His main thesis was the fixing of the date of Tirumangal Alvar. He would roughly have it towards the end of the seventh century and the commencement of the eighth.

At this very time perhaps with a difference of some decades, Sandara murli Swamikal and Kuleswara lived. The latter, there is evidence to show, must have lived in the beginning of the 8th century A.D. In has been contended that Sundaramurti Swamikal must have been a contemporary of Dantivarman who flourished in the commencement of the ninth century. It is no plausible solution, for while Dantivarman was a Vaishnavite by religion, Sundara was a Saivite. To say that Dantivarman was a Saivite will have no legs to stand on.

The lecturer then discussed the date of Peria Alvar and referred once again to the Velvikudi grants and the Pandyan King Nedumselian. The title Selvalabha was given to Nedumselian. He was the only Velishnava Pandyan monarch. The reason is not far to seek. It was due to the overweening influence brought on him by Peria Alvar. He could not agree to the view that Nedumselian was not a Velishnavite by religion. Passing on, he took the Anaimalai inscriptions for discussion. According to these inscriptions, both in Tamil and Sanskrit, there were two brothers by name Marankari and Maran Elyan. When Marankari was the minister of the Pandyan monarch, he began to construct a temple and before he could complete it, he died. His brother Maran Elyan, completed the unfinished work and had the Kumbhabhishekam celebrated. To interpret the term Marasannub in the Sanskrit version as referring to Karl is not correct, and creates some difficulty. If Elyan could be identified, the difficulty would be easily solved. Before he closed, the lecturer said, he must draw attention to another important term which is interpreted in different ways. It was (Nirhalithal) or Nirhalithal. He would easily identify it with Sarvasvitya occurring in Kalkari temple inscription and others. He would interpret these terms as the Kumbhabhishekam ceremony of the temples. Any other interpretation would be unintelligible.

After briefly referring to the ninth century works and their authors from inscriptional evidences, he pointed out the importance of the study of epigraphy side by side with literature.

AN APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The fourth and concluding lecture of the series of lectures arranged under the auspices of the Madras University on 'Epigraphy and South Indian Literature' was delivered on Saturday the 22nd ultimo at the Pachaiyappa's College before a learned audience of pandits and scholars by Pandit M. Raghava Iyengar. The following is the summary of his speech:—

After briefly surveying the history of earlier Cholas from the available records, literary and inscriptional, the learned lecturer passed on to the reign of Parantaka I who ruled the country for nearly forty-six years. His inscriptions refer to him in the words "Madirayam Ilamukonda Perakkarivartan." It meant the great king who conquered and subjugated Madura and Ceylon. From literary records there is a distinct reference to one Aditya, a king of the Cholas and this reference is attributed to Nambiar Nambi. This Aditya referred to by Nambiar Nambi could not be any other than the eldest son of Parantaka I. He is well known as Rajaditya. The conquests of Ceylon and other neighbouring parts must have been effected by this Rajaditya perhaps during his father's reign itself. This conclusion comes from the fixing up of the date of Nambiar Nambi also. The next important ruler of the Chola dynasty was Rajaraja the Great. That he richly deserves the title 'great' is obvious. He put down the discontented and rebellious elements at the outset and introduced arts of peace in his kingdom. During his time many fine arts were encouraged. He was further a great patron of learning. He introduced religious spirit into the minds of his people by building the great and magnificent temple at Tanjore, among other similar charitable institutions. The chief poet of this time was Amrita Saganan and the latter's teacher was Ganesagaran. An inscription of Kulothunga I, refers to this fact. In this connection it may be pointed out that some inscriptions of Rajaraja have been wrongly interpreted, thus reducing the significance of such statements to nothing. He would take up only two such terms Kalamarratu and Kottirpor. One of the achievements of Rajaraja is said to be the destruction of the ships at Randalor Salai. All research scholars have accepted this interpretation on the strength of the phrase Kalamarratu. Kalam does not mean ship. It is a Sanskrit word meaning battle, rebellion. Therefore it means the great

Continued up.

NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 5408.
In the matter of the Estate of the late
AR. AR. SM. Somasundaramchettiyar
Deceased.
Basilan Emmanuel Secretary of the District Court of Jaffna Official Administrator in the matter of the late Will and Testament of the late AR. AR. SM. Somasundaramchettiyar of Devakottai, Deceased.
F. H. Wilson of High Courts Madras
Official Assignee
Vs.
Basilan Emmanuel Secretary District Court of Jaffna

To The abovesaid Respondent.

You are hereby required to show cause on the 5th day of March 1929 at 10 a.m. (a) Why Letters of Administration with the Will annexed should not be granted to the Petitioner by the High Court of Madras and already filed of Record should not be recalled by this Court in terms of Section 4 of Ordinance No. 7 of 1921 and (b) Why Letters of Administration already granted to you (the Official Administrator) should not be recalled.

February 21, 1929.

By order of Court,
B. Emmanuel
Secretary.

O. 1634.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6918.

In the matter of the estate of the late
Seththurai Arumalayagam of Navakully

Deceased.
Kathirkamer Sinnathamby of Navakully
Vs.
Valipuram Sathathurai of Navakully

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid

Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Sathathurai Arumalayagam coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on October 11, 1928, in the presence of Mr. K. Somasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated October 11, 1928, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the Grand father and heir of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before December 18, 1928, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

James Joseph.
November 27, 1928. Addl. District Judge.
Order Nisi extended for 12 & 29,
O. 1655.

Continued.

Chola quelled the rebellions at that portion of his kingdom. The other phrase Kottirpor indicates a quite different construction from references in literature. This phrase occurs in Furappal Vembamalai and Sekilar also refers to it. It simply connotes a custom in those days when kings and chiefs instituted the battle of ketti or cook as a mere pastime. It simply means cook fight.

Speaking of Kulothunga I, the lecturer said that he must have been an important monarch of the Chola dynasty. Both inscriptions and literature celebrate his great achievements. Karunkara Tondaiman who is the principal hero of that extant work Kaliruttuparantam was a feudatory of Kulothunga, and helped the latter in his great war against Kallings. Numerous inscriptions in and around Coimbatore record the activities of Kulothunga and his successors Vikrama Chola and Rajaraja II. In this connection attention may be drawn to the invaluable work Peria-Puranam written by the celebrated author and minister, Sekkilar. As a minister of the kingdom, Sekkilar had a good deal of reliable materials on which he based his great work. The different accounts in this literary work of vast importance have supplied otherwise missing links, in the history of this period. Kulothunga was succeeded by his son Vikrama Chola. There is reason to believe that the celebrated poet Kuttan lived in this age of considerable literary activity. Kuttan must have been a poet who was held in high esteem not only by contemporaries but also by the future generations. This Kuttan must not be confounded with the later poet Ottakkuttan even in whose time the name of Kuttan was held in respect. It is also probable the great Vaishnava apostle, Ramanuja, was a contemporary of this Vikrama Chola. Speaking of Kulothunga II, the learned lecturer pointed out that a Mahabharata was written in his time. This is not the first Mahabharata work undertaken in the Tamil land. As early as the beginnings of the Christian era Perundevanar, well known as Bharatan Padir Peramdevanar wrote his classical work—the Mahabharata. This is the great Tamil work referred to in the Sinnamonur plates available at present. Besides this, 'Sangam' Work on the Mahabharata, another work was undertaken in the eighth century under the patronage of the Pallava monarchs. The third Mahabharata work was in the thirteenth century written during the reign of Kulothunga III. There show how from very early times the Mahabharata was looked upon as a priceless work in Tamil India. Then he pointed out how there is inscriptional evidence as to fixing the names of celebrated commentators in these classical works. The dates of Elampuranar or Elyanambi, Padmalakshar and others were discussed.

Finally, he concluded his lecture by paying a tribute to the Epigraphist Department for their splendid work and appealed to the Government to widen the scope of this department by appointing good pandits to interpret rightly technical and other terms, which could not be done satisfactorily without a sufficient working knowledge of the literature on the subject. He also desired that the department should undertake to publish the reports in vernacular also to that pandits of his type, with little or no knowledge of English could utilize the materials and make a comparative study of these materials with literature.

—Hindu.

NOTICE.

Orders are invited for the purchase of firewood in Mandakal Reserve Forest to reach the Divisional Forest Officer, Jaffna, not later than 15th day on Tuesday, March 19, 1929.

Further particulars can be had on application to the Divisional Forest Officer, Jaffna, or from the Notice appearing in Govt. Gazette No. 7 695 of March 1, 1929.

Office of Conserv. of Forests, J. D. SARGENT, Conservator of Forests, G. 1023.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6957.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Chellammah wife of Mallavagan Chelliah of Chandirupay, Jaffna, late of Kuala Lumpur in F. M. S.

Deceased,
Mallavagan Chelliah of Kuala Lumpur in F. M. S. by his attorney Sinnathamby Mallavagan of Chandirupay
Vs.
Petitioner,
1. Parameswary daughter of Chelliah of Chandirupay, Jaffna, now of Kuala Lumpur in F. M. S. and
2. Mathavar Ponnampalam of Chandirupay

This matter coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, Addl. District Judge, Jaffna, on November 28, 1928 in the presence of Mr. S. Ilayambal, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read; It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him as the deceased's husband unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before January 10, 1929 and show cause to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge,
December 8, 1928.
Order Nisi is extended to 5th March 1929.
K. Kanagasabai,
Ag. Additional District Judge,
O. 1632.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7011.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Thangamuthu wife of Thillachittampalam
of Valveddythurai Jaffna who died at
Kuala Lipis in the Federated Malay States

Deceased,
Mallavagan Thillachittampalam of Valveddythurai
Vs.
Petitioner,
1. Thillachittampalam Subramaniam and
2. Annappillai widow of Ponnampalam of Valveddythurai Jaffna

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on February 11, 1929 in the presence of Mr. S. Appadurai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 9, 1929 having been read; It is ordered that the abovesaid 2nd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent for the purpose of protecting his interest and of representing him in this case and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as her lawful husband unless the Respondents or any other person or persons interested shall appear before this Court on or before March 21, 1929 and show cause to the contrary.

James Joseph
February 21, 1929. District Judge,
O. 1633.

FOR SALE.

A commodious and well ventilated house belonging to the late Mudir. P. C. Nicholas consisting of five spacious and airy rooms with kitchen and outhouses in extent of 5½ Lachams and 1½ kulies with well bearing coconut trees situated on the Main Street of the Jaffna Town to a very close proximity of the schools, colleges, churches and Kacheheri.

Offers accepted up to the 20th March, 1929.

For further particulars please apply to the undersigned:—

J. A. Sethupathy,
Auctioneer & Broker.
"Sethupathy Vasa"
Bankshall St., Jaffna.
Mis. 1392.

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