

# The Hindu Organ.

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- Lot I. 75 palm logs.
- (b) Mankulam Depot, on Tuesday, April 23, 1929, at 9.30 a. m.
- Lot I. 100 palm logs.

For further particulars please see notice appearing in Govt. Gazette No 7,702 of March 27, 1929.

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**The Hindu Organ.**



JAFFNA, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1929.

**RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS**

THIS IS AN AGE IN WHICH RELIGION is relegated to the background owing to a perverse tendency to secularise every concern of human life. In fact some public men declare that religion is a relic of old world superstition which should be consigned to oblivion. Never before is the need for the study and practice of religion more keenly felt and is regarded more necessary to the national welfare and individual progress than to-day. The responsibility of the Government, the school authorities, and the religious leaders in this matter is very great. Unless religion finds its to a proper place in the school curriculum and serious attention is paid to its study education will lose its purpose and meaning. If a spirit of irreligion and scepticism is more in evidence to day than at any time it is due to the faulty system of education that is now in vogue. Economic rather than religious and moral considerations form the basis of education. In the teaching of schools subjects the economic side of life is emphasised while things that really matter, viz. moral, religious and cultural aspects of education are overlooked. It is no wonder then that many who are turned out from our schools do not respond to finer sentiments and ideals but become cold and calculative in their relationship with their fellow-men.

If the object of education is not the promotion of material gain or economic prosperity but the building up of character, it is doubtful that under the present system of education the latter purpose can be achieved. The sanctions which are necessary for character building are found only in religion. It is by religious teachings that a person can be made to appreciate the value of moral life. Reverence for God, for Saints and Guru constitutes the best inspiration for moral life. If educationists for certain inconveniences do not give the due share for the play of these influences upon the mind of the children they will disregard the potent factors which help the formation of character. In the teaching of religion care should be taken not to lay too much emphasis on the teaching of dogmas or on the performance of any ceremony but the teacher should direct his attention to those teachings which can shape the life and conduct of his pupils. More important than religious teaching is the existence of religious atmosphere in schools. Character is not taught but caught. Therefore every effort should be made to create conditions favourable for the growth. The silent influence of the teacher's personal life and example can accomplish greater things than even teaching.

In Jaffna the nature of religious instruction is not properly understood. Nearly eighty per cent of the students that attend schools are Hindus. Of this nearly half the number receive their education in schools managed by alien religious bodies where they are not taught the religion which is professed by them but the religion to which the managing body belongs. Such religious teaching is worse than teaching no religion at all. The effect of such teachings will be to unsettle their views and to create a spirit of irreligion and irreverence which is not conducive to their moral and spiritual well-being. The safeguards which are provided in the Education Code against such teachings are not adequate. Further they are of a negative character. There should be positive rules in the Education Code to compel the school authorities to provide instruction to the students in the religion professed by them.

**EDITORIAL NOTE.**

**MALAY FUGITIVE UNION.**—We are in receipt of the ninth half yearly report of the above Union which is a record of good work done by it. The Island of Pongadive owes not a little of its progress to the abiding interest which its sons of abroad take in the welfare of their mother Island. The report gives an account of the various forms of help rendered to it by the Union during the period under review. The village committee of this place which is the first in the Islands Division to have an unofficial chairman has a good record to show to its credit and its success is due not merely to the ability and far sightedness of its chairman but also to the co-operation of the people in all matters pertaining to their welfare. The same thing may be said regarding their achievement in the field of education and in the management of their Co-operative Society. We hope that genuine spirit of unity and co-operation that exists today between the Union and the people resident in the Island will continue and they will work together for the good of their Island in particular and the country in general.

**LOCAL & GENERAL.**

**WEATHER.**—The days are unbearably hot and the nights are abnormally warm. The sky is at times overcast and there is a likelihood of a down-pour shortly.

**EXCISE LEARNERS.**—The full wing are among those who have been admitted to the Excise Department as learners with effect from the 18th ultimo:—Messrs. K. K. Chandram, S. Saravanamuttu, J. C. Arulampalam, C. Yoganathan and S. Tharabalingham.

**INCREASING MOTOR OFFENCES.**—It is reported that during 1928 there were 20,287 motor prosecutions as against 1,685 in 1923. The number of motor vehicles registered in Ceylon up to the end of 1928 was 20,623 as against 7,288 at the end of 1923. This works at one car for every 218 persons. Germany runs one car to every 239 persons while Italy has one to every 253 persons.

**VILLAGE BULLY SEVERELY STABBED.**—News reached this office last evening of a serious stabbing affray in which two men are reported to have stabbed one Comarasamy of Thavady, a notorious bully and a troublesome rowdy. Information was given to the Police who visited the scene of assault and had the injured removed to the Hospital. An enquiry is being held and the wounds on the injured are reported to be grievous.

**THE JAFFNA Y. M. C. A.**—At the annual general meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association held in the Association Hall on the 18th instant, a few days back Messrs. J. D. Brown, Government Agent, J. C. W. Rock, District Judge, and Rev. A. Lockwood, Chairman, North Ceylon Wesleyan Mission, were elected Patrons and Mr. J. K. Charnham as President. Rev. H. Peto, and Mr. L. P. Spencer were elected Vice-Presidents and Messrs. E. P. Hitchcock, Secretary, Jaffna U. D. C. and W. D. Mather, Assistant Director, Jaffna, Commercial Corporation Ltd., as Secretary and Treasurer respectively.—Cor.

**THE STUDY OF "PERIA PURANAM."**—Under the auspices of the Vaddukkoddai Saiva Baniya Saagam, Mr. M. S. Rasaratnam B. A. Advocate, and Editor "Hindu Organ" is conducting a class for the study of "Peria Puranam" on every Saturday afternoon.—Cor.

**DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP OF COLOMBO.**—The death occurred at 10 p.m. on Sunday last of the Most Rev. Dr. Antony Condert, O. M. I., Archbishop of Colombo, after a short illness.

**ATTORNEY GENERAL DEPARTMENT.**—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, consequent on the appointment of the Hon. Mr. L. H. Elphinstone, K. C., as Chief Justice of the Federated Malay States, and until the assumption of duties as Attorney General by Mr. E. S. John Jackson. The Hon. Mr. Stanley Obeyesekere to act as Attorney-General. Mr. L. M. D. de Saiva, to act as Solicitor-General, Mr. Vernon Grenier, to act as Deputy Solicitor-General.—Press communiqué.

**ENFORCING "SANITATION" AT VELANAI.**—Consequent to the proposal of the authorities to enforce certain measures tending to secure better "sanitation" in the Islands, public protest meetings have been recently held by the inhabitants of Velanai and Saravali. The "sanitary" measures to be enforced are said to be:—(1) Storing of rubbish etc. used as food and farm manure, in the compound, (2) Having cattle in the compound, (3) Breeding of rabbits in the compound. Strong objection has been taken against the proposal to bring in these measures and representations are being made to His Excellency the Governor and the Government Agent, Northern Province, through their representative in Council, the Hon. Mr. W. D. Mather.—Cor.

**Jaffna Hindu College.**

**OLD BOYS' SOCIAL.**

**BUSINESS MEETING.**

(Concluded from our last issue)

In response to a general invitation for a Social by the Principal of the Jaffna Hindu College a large number of the old boys met in the College on Friday last.

After the variety entertainment was over, the Principal thanked all those present for their kind presence and requested the old boys to attend the business meeting and devise ways to re-organise the Old Boys' Association. The meeting then commenced with the Principal in the chair.

**DUTY OF THE PARENT ASSOCIATION**

Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Proctor in an explanatory speech said that the Principal made the invitation for the Social at the request of some old boys. The day was fixed on a holiday to suit the convenience of old boys in different parts of the country. Some one had remarked that the branch Associations were doing well while the parent Association was not doing anything. It was true that branches blossomed and yielded fruits, but the trunk was all the while growing wiser. In view of the work the parent Association had done before it, seemed to him that they were not doing now what they must do. The branch Associations should look up to the parent Association for inspiration and guidance. Unfortunately the Association fell on evil days and its members would not move. It was so stuck in the mud. He met some old boys and spoke to them on the matter, but they would not move because of some difficulties that existed. But the opportunity had come to revive the Association. He moved that an election of a new set of officers do take place at that meeting.

Mr. V. Ramalingam, Proctor, seconded and the proposal was unanimously carried. Mr. V. Ramalingam was elected Secretary *pro tem*.

**RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION**

Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram, Proctor, then moved an amendment to Rule No. 4, to add the following words "Vice-presidents subscribing each rupees ten per annum and the other office-bearers (except the President) subscribing each rupee five per annum."

Mr. Muttusamy seconded the amendment and it was carried.

Mr. Gnanasundaram then moved another amendment to Rule No. 7 to omit the words "or a monthly subscription of 25 cents" i. e. according to the rule member has to pay an annual subscription of Rs. 2.50 in advance.

The amendment was duly seconded and carried.

**ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS.**

The election of office bearers resulted as follows:

**Vice-Presidents.**—Dr. S. Thuraiyappah, Mr. R. Sivagurunathan and Dr. S. Thambipillai.

**Secretary.**—Mr. V. Ramalingam.  
**Asst. Secretary.**—Mr. S. Ponnappah.  
**Treasurer.**—Mr. T. Anamalai.  
**Auditor.**—Mr. K. Sivapragasam.

**Committee.**—Messrs. T. Muttusamy, S. Eshambaram, S. Kanagasabapathy, K. Aiyadurai, S. Sabaratnam, S. Ampikalpagan, V. K. Gnanasundaram, S. T. M. P. Sithambaram Chettiar, V. Nagalingam, C. Sabaratnam, K. V. Rasiab, and K. Thuraiyappah.

**APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.**

The following Committees were then appointed:

(1) **Magnates Committee.**—Messrs. M. S. Eshambary, O. Arulampalam, S. Ampikalpagan, and V. Nagalingam.—Mr. V. Nagalingam as convener.

(2) **Committee for the purpose of collecting an endowment of Rs. one lakh for the College.**—The Manager, Secretary, Asst. Secretary, Treasurer of the Board of Directors, the Principal, Dr. S. Thambipillai, Messrs. V. K. Gnanasundaram, S. Eshambaram, S. Ampikalpagan, and S. T. M. P. Sithambaram Chettiar, the Secretary of the Colombo Branch, Messrs. S. Sabaratnam, T. Anamalai, K. S. Veeravagu, S. Nalinathan, M. Theodorampillai, P. Rajagopal, E. Kithavalo, and his power to add to their number.—the Principal as the convener.

(3) **Sports Committee.**—The Principal, Messrs. Vaitilingam, T. Muttusamy, N. Ramachandran and C. Sabaratnam; Mr. Ramachandran as convener.

**A FUND TO START WITH**

Mr. S. Sabaratnam said that there must be some money of the Association with the old Secretary or Treasurer, Mr. O. N. Davarejan. The speaker moved that the now elected Secretary be asked to write to Mr. Davarejan to render accounts of the money with him and to deposit same with the Principal.

M. V. Ramalingam in seconding the motion said that there must be about Rs. 300. Continued up.

**Is it a Sportful Dictum?**

**PRACTISING ONE'S PREACHING.**

**GOVERNOR ON PROHIBITION.**

At the annual general meeting of the Nawara Eriya Golf Club held on the 30th ultimo, an account of which was published in the "Times of Ceylon," April 1, Mr. A. L. Gibson, who was elected Captain of the Club, in the course of his proposing a vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor, the Chairman of the meeting, made the following laudatory remarks on Prohibition and the Governor's views on it:—

".....There is one thing that I should like to say without being impudent: I think a large number of us were glad to read Your Excellency's views about prohibition recently in the papers. I feel perfectly certain that the slight fallow in the liquor traffic will not be more than a temporary one. We have heard his views on the subject and we must live up to the King's representative's ideas about it. (Laughter)....."

His Excellency, realising the predicament in which he was placed, made the following outreply:—

"If you will give me an opportunity to practice what I preach I will have an opportunity to show you that I am not a prohibitionist." (Laughter and applause)

**MATRIMONIAL.**

**VYILINGAM—LEDCHIMIPPILLAI**

The marriage took place in the presence of a large gathering of friends and relatives on Wednesday the 27th ultimo at the house of Mr. S. Vyilingam, Head Clerk of G. G. G. D. S. College, with Mrs. Ledchimippillai, daughter of Mr. M. Chelappan, Secretary, Tholpuram Co-operative Society, and retired clerk Ceylon Police Department. We wish all happiness and prosperity to the newly married couple.—Cor.

Continued.

with Mr. Davarejan. In spite of that fact no meeting was held for the last 4 or 5 years. It is no small amount for an Association like theirs. They must take steps to get the money.

The motion was carried.

**PRINCIPAL'S CONCLUDING REMARKS.**

The Principal in his concluding remarks said that he was glad that they were able to get through the business on the agenda expeditiously. He had been in the College for about 12 months and was longing to meet his old boys. The old boys were reckoned as the first assets of the College. It ought to be so particularly in their case; their resources were to be kept as first rate in order to maintain their status as the premier institution of the North. He thanked them all cordially for their presence. He was sorry he could not address invitations to them individually. Before long the College Alumni and the Magazine would be ready. It seemed to him that the bright day was dawning (applause). He prayed that God might grant that their College would rise to that level as to make it serve the good cause of their country. He had heard it is said that the College was a monument of indigenous enterprise. In that connection he would have to think of many brilliant men who should have gone out into the world from the College. He hoped that they would never lack support from such distinguished men. He was hoping for a brighter and a better day. The committees elected that night had a Herculean work awaiting them. He prayed for the fulfilment of their highest hopes and when he said that, he felt he was touching the common cord—and the response would come or later be available. He thanked them for having infused into him that optimism and cheer which a principal felt, he always lacked. The doors of the College were always open to the old boys to see its inside activities. Continuing the Principal said he did not want to pay the beggar. The crying needs of the College were there. They had hopes long cherished by them. The crying need of the moment was about a large number of poor boys who were reading there. The specialty composed song of appeal they sang would have touched their (Old Boys) hearts. Judging from the number of free scholars and those getting free concessions, I should think that Jaffna people were poor.

**SCHOLARSHIPS FOR POOR DESERVING STUDENTS.**

In conclusion he made an appeal to the old boys to come to the help of such poor boys, by giving scholarships. It would be well if a Scholarship Fund was raised on a large scale to help the helpless students. The highest good that they could do to their alma mater was to do the poor students.

Mr. O. Arulampalam proposed a vote of thanks to the chair. In doing so he commended to the serious consideration of the old boys the suggestions made by the Principal.

Mr. Muttusamy seconded. With the singing of the Themaram the meeting terminated.



INFLUENCE OF AGRICULTURE

The following is the fullest of a lecture delivered by Mr. W. P. A. Cooke, Divisional Agricultural Officer, Jaffna, at the annual general meeting of the Geographical Association, Jaffna Branch, on Wednesday the 27th ultimo:—

(Continued from our last issue.)

Before I analyze the influence of climate, let me briefly state the climate of these countries.

The climate of these countries may be classified as Oceanic, Continental and Maritime and is influenced by latitude and rainfall.

OCEANIC CLIMATE. Here the heating and cooling are less sensible and more slow and do not reach extremes. The atmosphere is moisture laden.

CONTINENTAL CLIMATE. Lands removed from the influence of the oceans have a climate characterized by extremes of cold and heat, by more violent changes, and a drier atmosphere and greater wind movements.

MARITIME CLIMATE. This is a combination of the two continental vigor and oceanic softness. It is a fortunate union, mutually tempering each other, and to these causes we turn for the advantage of a tropical temperature, the forms of nature, as it is raised to the highest degree, and the wealth which it unfolds surpasses all that is elsewhere seen.

TEMPERATE ASIA. Among the temperate regions of the world, the Asiatic quota represents the driest condition. Here you find the Gobi, the Tangout, the sandy seas of Turkestan and Iran.

CONTINENTAL CLIMATE. This kind of climate is found in the interior of China and to a less severe degree in some parts of the interior of India.

MARITIME CLIMATE. India and southeastern China or the Chitraproper come under this climate. To these Guyot includes East India and the Archipelago. He says "Nowhere on the surface of the globe, is the blending of the continental and oceanic element so complete, and on so great a scale, as in the East Indies and in the Archipelago, the greatest in the world, which fit the space comprised between the south of Asia and Australia; peninsulas, which are worlds, as those of Deccan and Indo China; islands, which are small continents, like Borneo and Sumatra; etc.

OCEANIC CLIMATE. This condition is found in the smaller islands in the two oceans of Asia. The climate of these regions is very favourable for plant life. There are no two opinions on this point.

Time does not permit me to go into the second phase of the question: namely, that the tropics are not suited for the development of what they call civilization, which I may call material progress. My contention on this point is that as stated elsewhere, that man, domestic animals, and plants move on the same latitude either east or west. In this direction the races in their own latitudes will develop to any height permissible by surrounding physical circumstances and opportunities, modified by hereditary characteristics. The present lead of temperate countries is due partly to their recent development from a nomadic life and the wide expanse of land they control. But if long intervals of time are considered, under modern conditions, broadly speaking, tropical people will ultimately control the world's food supply. This, with decline in fuel supply, unless substitutes are found, will compel men to desert to the tropics which was probably his original home. What has happened with China, India and other Asiatic countries is that their progress has been halted, at a certain stage, when they could not receive the assistance of an additional new factor as has happened in Europe during the period under review.

CULTIVATED PLANTS.

If we go back to the period from about 200 B.C. to 200 A.D., when these countries were at the height of their fame, we find that Asia—the Iranian plateau, Central-Asia, India, Indo-China, the Malayan region and China—had the most numerous varieties of cultivated plants of the world. These countries were exchanging plants from one another about this period and this exchange work was more or less completed among them earlier than 1500. To these countries may be added Egypt and later Greece and Rome. The Arab traders during the later part of this period played an important part in the spread of plants to Europe and Africa, but during the early years, the Chinese traders and military officers and perhaps some Indian Buddhist missionaries and traders were responsible for the spread. At the early period, we find from Chinese sources that communication existed between China and Iran, China and India, and between China, Java and the Malayan regions. The ruins in Java illustrate clearly the influence of India on the Malayan region at an earlier time. The religion of the Malayan region indicates the influence of the Arabs at a later period.

To mention the principal cultivated plants of these countries will be to enumerate almost all of the cultivated crops with the exception of crops of African and European origin and still a few of American origin.

A. de Candolle has discussed in great detail most of the cultivated plants in his book on "Origin of Cultivated Plants" published in 1885. But Bernhard Lusefer in his treatise on "Sino-Iranian" published in the Field Museum publications—Anthropological series, volume 15, page 185—goes into detail regarding the principal plants of these countries and has brought up-to-date the available material on the subject. The following, therefore, taken from his work. He states that the introduction of foreign plants began from the latter part of the 2nd century B.C., and it was two plants of Iranian origin, the alfalfa and the grape vine, which were the first exotic guests in the land of Han. These were followed by a long list of other Iranian and Central Asiatic plants and that this great movement continued down to the 14th century in the Yuan period. He also states that aside from Iran, it was Indo China, the Malayan region, and India which contributed a large quota to Chinese agriculture.

Continued up.

FIFTH ANNUAL CELEBRATIONS.

The fifth annual meeting of the Earlala Saiva Bala Saigam came off on the 30th ultimo (Saturday last) at the local Saivite school. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion with festoons and streamers. Hon. Mr. A. Ganagaratnam, the Chairman of the meeting, who arrived earlier was received with ovation. The meeting began with the singing of the Anuvaram at 7.15 p.m. Master E. Kunnaratnam sang a song specially composed for the occasion welcoming the Chairman and the audience and commending the work of the Saigam and its extension as a landmark in the history of intellectual life among the students of the village. The Hon. Secretary, Master S. Vaidyanathan read his annual report which enumerated the works done, the progress of the members and the works to be done in the future.

THE FOUR SAIVA SAINTS.

Masters N. Ramanaswamy, M. Kandiah and M. Kanappathippillai sang selected songs. Master M. Arulanantham spoke at length on "The greatness of the four Saiva Saints". He said that the greatness of Saivism depends on the greatness of the Saiva Saints. The strata for Saiva literature and thoughts were laid by them. They were great intellectual and supernatural giants. They were leading lights by which we men of the world should be guided. This was followed by an interesting dialogue in which Masters K. Kumaraswamy and N. Sivaganesundaram partook. Master M. Ganagaratnam, a Senior Member of the Association, read a very interesting paper on "The present civilization and its effects". Messrs. K. Somasundaram, V. Visulogam, Ponniah and C. Sivasubramanian offered remarks. Mr. Sivasubramanian in the course of his remarks emphasised the mental lethargy under which many educated and uneducated men are labouring. L. zines and lack of spirit for work of a good kind are the causes for the mental lethargy and the mushroom growth of meetings and associations. The fact that we do not have a great man like Mahatma Gandhi in Ceylon, a post like Rabindranath Tagore, a scientist like Babu Jagadish Chandra Bose, can only be attributed to laziness, lack of corporation, Thaps, overblasting and steady enthusiasm, and lack of originality. The last named characteristic, the speaker remarked, has been frustrated by the redoubtable study of English and the neglect of the study of Tamil.

SAIVA IDEALS AND WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

Hon. Mr. A. Ganagaratnam rising amidst applause said that he had the greatest pleasure and privilege to preside over the meeting that day. He said that the speeches delivered by the different members of the Association were great safeguards to all men whether great or small, learned or unlearned, rich or poor. He said that although there are different opinions in the country about the present civilization, as a matter of fact, thought that we should adopt the Saiva idea and together with them such ideas and phases of Western civilization as are adaptable to suit the modern world. He said that we should cultivate and nationalise our Tamil language and also study English for the purposes of administration. He encouraged the members to do agricultural work and become sturdy, intellectual men of the country. He encouraged the members to carry on the torch of education to every door of the village and start a reading room for the propagation of general knowledge and Saiva religion among the uneducated masses of the village.

Mr. M. Sittampalam, President of the Saigam, proposed a vote of thanks to the chair and to the audience. The meeting came to a close at 9.15 p.m. with the singing of the Anuvaram.—Cor.

Continued.

plants of these countries and has brought up-to-date the available material on the subject. The following, therefore, taken from his work. He states that the introduction of foreign plants began from the latter part of the 2nd century B.C., and it was two plants of Iranian origin, the alfalfa and the grape vine, which were the first exotic guests in the land of Han. These were followed by a long list of other Iranian and Central Asiatic plants and that this great movement continued down to the 14th century in the Yuan period. He also states that aside from Iran, it was Indo China, the Malayan region, and India which contributed a large quota to Chinese agriculture.

Continued up.

SIGNIFICANCE OF DHARMA.

Mr. M. Balasundaram B.A. B.Sc. who recently returned from England addressed the students of the Manipay Hindu College a few days back on the idea of the Jaffna Students' Congress with a view to enlist their sympathy and support for the Congress. Mr. V. Veerasingam B.A., Principal of the College, presided. Mr. Balasundaram outlined the history of the Students' Congress and replied to some of the criticisms levelled against it. He said that the Congress was organized as there was a need for in Jaffna as a piece of work for associations of mushroom growth and existence. The Y.M.H.A.'s were started by men unable to address anything and who refused to look beyond their noses, on selfish motives. The Y.M.H.A.'s have ceased to exist and they have not done any substantial work. Even the National Congress and the associations for the Depressed Classes are of this type. The Students' Congress has been in existence for the past four years and it has done splendid work. People ask what the Students' Congress has done. It has at least made it possible for the Ceylonese to see Mahatma Gandhi. This is an achievement of which any association ought to be proud. In its annual conferences many eminent Indians have addressed the students and this year Mr. Kalyanasundaram Mudaliyar will address.

CASTE SYSTEM AND SELF GOVERNMENT.

As he had very little time at his disposal he preferred to dwell only on two ideas for which the Congress stands. The creed No. 4 reads as follows, "The observance of caste is an insult to the inner worth of man." He said that the caste system had its part to play in the past and that it should go now as it is useless. The observance of caste distinctions stood in the way of national growth. There may be a miscarriage of government through mistakes. He claimed the right to make mistakes and learn the art of governing. He regretted that he was not given enough time to speak at length on the ideals. He invited questions and criticisms from the audience.

OBSERVANCE OF "VARNASHRAMA DHARMA"

Mr. D. Somasundaram B.A. remarked that he was satisfied to some extent with the exposition of the caste system as given by the lecturer, but resented the endeavour of the Students' Congress to make the Hindu students believe in the above mentioned creed, No. 4. The Hindu religion, he said, defined the duties of men under 'Varnashrama Dharma' which even Mahatma Gandhi accepts as one of the fundamental basis of Hindu religion and society. According to the creed, a Brahman who observes his caste rules such as "Upanayana" insults his inner worth. He said that the creed No. 4 is an insult to Hindu religion and appealed to the students not to succumb to the overtures of the lecturer. He concluded saying that the Congress would not have made such burdens had they consulted men versed in Sastras and of ripe experience.

DELETION OF THE OFFENDING CREED.

Mr. Narayana Sharma B.A. also spoke in the same strain but advised the students to join the Congress with the main purpose of having that clause of the creed deleted. A student observed that it was impossible for them to become members and use their right as long as they don't believe in the creed. Mr. Sharma asked them to get in as the Eswaraj party in India did, even if they don't believe, and take steps to remove that insulting clause from the Congress creed.

SIGNIFICANCE OF CASTE DHARMA DECLINING.

Mr. Subramaniam B.A., a member of the committee of the Students' Congress, also spoke in support of the creed and said that caste system is detrimental to Hindu religion and society. Hindu religion was not based upon "Varnashrama Dharmas" and that the creed required no alteration. The caste Dharmas have lost their significance owing to the disappearance of the castes for which the Dharmas were presented.

THE OLD VERSUS THE YOUNG.

Mr. Balasundaram replied with a quotation from Bernard Shaw to the effect that men above forty are soundless. He would improve upon Shaw to suit the climatic condition of Jaffna and make the age thirty five. He appealed to the young men not to pay heed to age, pious old respectability has had its day. Young men are doing wonders all over the world. The old men of Germany ruined her and the young men are building her up. His youthfulness was evident in the rash remarks made against age and experience. Speaking on the Congress creed No. 4 he said that he became a Hindu because of the greatness of Hinduism. He would renounce his religion, if any could prove to him that Hinduism sanctioned caste observances.

REVERENCE FOR SENILITY IS A VIRTUE.

The Chairman said that he was forced to make a few observations on the statements made by the lecturer and other speakers, as it was his duty. He was glad of the interest taken by Mr. Balasundaram in the Students' Congress and hoped that his knowledge of Tamil and Hindustani would enable the Congress to take a broader view of things. He said that he was speaking in the best interest of the youths of the country and requested that he should not be misunderstood. He was of opinion when he allowed the Congress representative to address the students two years ago that their ideals were not opposed to those of Hinduism. He regretted the attitude of the Students' Congress against age, experience and wisdom. Reverence for old age even to garulous dotage is a virtue. The culture which the Students' Congress wants to revive is based upon it.

Continued up.

PARIPALANA SABHA APPOINTED.

A large and representative public meeting of the devotees and well-wishers of the Telippalai Mariamman Temple was held in the Temple Hall at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, the 27th ultimo. Mr. T. A. Thuraiappan Pillai, Head Master, Telippalai Mahajana English High School, was the chairman of the meeting and Mr. K. Chinnappah, the Secretary.

The Chairman explained at length the object of the meeting. The following five gentlemen were elected as members of the Executive Committee to carry on the affairs of the Temple:—Messrs. M. Sinnathambay, A. Thillaiampalam, T. K. Andiah, A. Somasundaram and K. Chinnappah. The last named gentleman was elected Secretary of the Committee. Mr. Sinnathambay was elected Treasurer and Messrs. N. Chelliah and S. Somasundaram, Assistant Treasurers. Those who have hitherto worked for the welfare of the Temple were thanked.

A good sum of money collected by Mr. A. Saravanantham, Head Clerk, P. W. D., Battara, was acknowledged with thanks, and it was resolved to hand it over to the Treasurer to continue the work of building the Temple, which is making satisfactory progress. More funds are needed for the completion of the work. It was also resolved that the committee should frame rules and submit them at the next general meeting for adoption.—Cor.

His Majesty's Health.

RHEUMATISM ROUND SHOULDER.

Rugby, March 30th. His Majesty continues to make satisfactory progress in spite of tiresome rheumatism round the right shoulder. His weight is increasing, his appetite is returning, and his sleep is of better quality.

Rugby, April 1st. During the week-end, the King continued to take walking exercise in the grounds of Craigwell House.—Times "Castles."

ACROSS THE NORTH POLE IN A SUBMARINE.—Sir Hubert Wilkins of New York foreshadowed the possibility of crossing the North Pole in a submarine inside a month.

THE MAILS.

(G.P.O. Colombo.)

RECEIPTS.

London Mails per the O.L. "Osterley" are due on Saturday, April 6; and per the P & O "Morea" on Saturday, April 13.

Straits and China Mails per the R.L. "Indrapoera" are due to-day (Thursday), and per the M.M. "General Metzinger" on Tuesday, April 9.

DESPATCHES.

London Mails per the R.L. "Ladra poco" will close to day (Thursday).

Straits and China Mails per the S.M.N. "Prins der Nederlanden" will close on Saturday, April 6; and per the M.M. "D'Artagnan" on Monday, April 8.

Continued.

He was surprised to hear one of the committee members tell him that they would rather die than hear one of the greatest men of Ceylon. It is no wonder that the Students' Congress ideals don't appeal to many thinking people. He deplored this attitude of the Congress and urged them to take what is best from all and make the best use of it rather than magnify their weakness and bring reproach to themselves and their community. The Congress is up for self government. Prerequisite of self government is self respect. The Congress will do well to set an example to the rising generation by respecting themselves, their own men, and their achievements. Those who speak in the name of the Students' Congress must always hold forth high ideals and avoid misstatements of facts.

THE LESSER OF TALK AND THE MORE OF DEED.

The reference to the activities of the Y.M.H.A. the Chairman said is an insult to the Hindu youths. The Y.M.H.A. is not dead. There are many Y.M.H.A.'s all over Jaffna. They are doing good work. They do hold annual conferences only. They do quiet work. They perhaps don't believe in empty talk. Quiet work and right feeling ought to be encouraged rather than tall talks. He himself has just joined the side of soundness according to the lecturer's maxim of Bernard Shaw, and as one connected with the Y.M.H.A., his talk may not be appreciated by the Students' Congress. He would only make a passing remark about the caste system. The lecturer himself has expressed his opinion that the language of the creed required modification and the audience knew too well the attitude of the Hindus and Hindu religion towards emancipation. Hindu religion treats all souls as equal. Real quality and fraternity have been realized and acted upon only by Hindus. The West speaks but has never acted. There is very little of deputation or oppression of the castes in Jaffna. The lower castes are much better off. They all agreed that equal opportunity should be given to all. He again repeated that he should not be misunderstood that he only fulfilled his duty in making the remarks and he has the interest of the youths of the country as much as they. He thanked the lecturer for the lecture. Thevaram closed the proceedings.—Cor.



Shakespeare and Kalidas.

A PARALLEL STUDY.

By Mr. K. M. Ramaswamy Sastry.

With Shakespeare the aim of the dramatic composition was artistically to hold the mirror up to nature, morally to show virtue her own image, scorn her own features and historically to set forth "the very form or pressure of the age and body of the time." No poet can in the presence of good or evil be unconcerned or uninterested or neutral. Shakespeare's age was the meeting point of many lines of thought and activity—especially of Catholicism and Protestantism and of the Renaissance and the Reformation. We must take Shakespeare in himself and as the child of his age to ascertain what his attitude was in regard to the deepest problems of life. In the same way Kalidasa was the embodiment and culmination of a great age in India just as Shakespeare was the embodiment and culmination of a great age in England. I shall try to present here their deepest ideas on nature and love and patriotism and religion in a parallel study.

Shakespeare's view of nature reveals his synthetic outlook. To him nature is not a mere book of moral lessons or a mere soulless loveliness. He depicts sheer outer loveliness in language which has hardly any parallel in literature. Take for example:—

"Daffodil  
That come before the swallow darts; and take  
The winds of march with beauty; violets, dim,  
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes,  
Or Cytherea's breath."

But he is not content with this. He reveals also the inter-relationships of nature and mind. He shows how nature and mind are in a state of mutual concord,

"like the sweet south  
That breathes upon a bank of violets  
Stealing and giving odour."

In this respect he is like Kalidasa who shows equally well the mutual responsiveness of man and nature.—In the *Kumarasambhava* Meena, the child of nature, is also the principle of love in the Universe. In the *Megha Sandesa* we see how nature brings balm to the disconsolate lover. In the *Raghuvamsha* we see the inter-linking of the seramas in the forest, the villages, and the great capital cities. Act IV of *Vikramorvasya* shows the interplay of nature's life and the love-madened human heart. The most beautiful of all these expressions of the inner wedlock of mind and nature is in Act IV of *Sakuntala* where the great dramatist describes the beautiful farewell of nature to Sakuntala who was going to her lord.

Love according to Shakespeare is a passion exalting and elevating the senses and the mind and the heart. He describes ardent, pure, joyous, sprightly love with evident delight. He is a believer in first love. "Whoever lived that loved not at first sight?" According to him the course of true love rarely runs smooth but true love wins the day in the end. Shakespeare rejoices as much to describing premarital love. His Portia, Juliet, Imogen, Desdemona and Hermione are as wonderful as his Rosalind and Miranda. He does not care at all for what appealed to a later age so much—unmarried love & marital faithfulness. He always sang against passion and sex hunger and eulogised tranquillity of sexual emotion and purity of amatory passion.

Thus Shakespeare, whose genius was as wide as the world itself, imposed limitations on himself when he delineated women. He never cared for the coquette, the row and the profligate, the gilded denizens of Vanity Fair. In his *Comedy of Love* as well as his *Tragedy of Love*, he stood for purity and fidelity and nobility. He knew how to bring out the highest comedy without prostituting love. He knew as well how to bring out the highest tragedy without describing the morbidities of vicious erotic passion. His faith in love never suffered any abatement of exaltation.

Even in the delineation of those women who lead men astray and are their evil geniuses, Shakespeare's heart is in the description of the fine elements of their nature and not in the description of the baser elements. His *Oressida* and especially *Cluopatra* show these traits. Shakespeare delights rather in showing the flickerings of genuine passion and devotion and the haunting sense of remorse and pity and regret rather than the egoistic and hedonistic and theatrical elements of their complex characters. His most vital concept of love is expressed in his famous sonnet:

"Love is not love  
Which alters when it alteration finds  
Or bends with the remover to remove;  
O no! it is an ever-fixed mark,  
That looks on tempests, and is never shaken;  
It is the star to every wandering bark,  
Whose worth's unknown, although his height  
Love's not fool, though rosy lips and cheeks  
Within his bending dicke's compass:  
Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,  
But bears it out even to the edge of doom.  
If this be error, and upon me proved,  
I never writ nor no man ever loved."

In *Kalidasa* also we find the same great characteristics. His heroines are among the noblest poetic creations and show the pure, loyal, devoted, and gentle aspects of human love. Mr. Ryder says well: "I know of no poet, unless it be Shakespeare who has given the world a group of heroines so individual yet so universal; heroines as true as tender as brave as are Indomita, Sita, Parvati the Yaksha's bride and Sakuntala.

Equally remarkable is the parallelism between Shakespeare and Kalidasa in regard to patriotism. Shakespeare's being thrilled to the call of his land, and we had a sacramental conception of his country. He sings in *King Richard II.*

"This royal throne of Kings, this sceptred isle,  
This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,  
This other Eden, demi-paradise:

"This precious stone set in the silver sea;  
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England.

But he always showed the supremacy of the moral law above the law of patriotism, and showed that love of country should never lead us to hate humanity or turn away from the law of God. In the same manner Kalidasa, when he sings of the glorious kings of the Solar race, idealises the instinct of patriotism and shows its real place in harmony with humanitarianism and obedience to the Divine law. In the penultimate verse in *Sakuntala* he gives on the vision of a supreme and glorious India which will carry its culture and rule beyond the seas.

Continued on p.

Local Government Board.

TACKLING KARAYUR CONGESTION.

The following are the minutes of the ninety-fifth meeting of the Local Government Board held at the Colombo Kachcheri on Tuesday, March 19, 1929, at 9.30 a.m.  
Present.—Hon. Mr. T. Millington, President, Hon. Dr. J. F. E. Bridger, Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Mr. A. H. G. Dawson, Surveyor General, Hon. Mr. G. A. Wille, Mr. J. H. Meed, eniya, Adigar and Mr. R. Sagarajasingam, J. P.  
The minutes of the ninety-fourth meeting having been circulated were confirmed.  
The Board approved under section 170 (1) (b) the proposed grant of Rs. 120 for 1929 by the Jaffna Council to the Jaffna Women's Health League.  
The Board approved under section 170 (1) (b) the proposed contribution by the Jaffna Council for 1929 of Rs. 600 towards the salary of a Health Visitor employed by the Jaffna Women's Health League.

KARAYUR SCHEMME STILL AT ABERYANCE.  
The Board considered the proposals of the Jaffna Council for dealing with the insanitary conditions prevailing in the land behind the Karayur reclamation. The report thereon of Dr. Bridger was read. It did not appear to the Board that a satisfactory solution of the problem would result from the measures proposed by the Council—particularly as there was no guarantee that a reversion to congestion and insanitation could be effectually prevented in the areas to be evacuated. In the circumstances it was resolved to forward a copy of Dr. Bridger's report to the Council with the request that it should work out a Re-distribution Scheme combined with a Re-building or Re-housing scheme under Chapter II. of the Housing and Town Improvement Ordinance No. 19 of 1915. The measures proposed for the financing of the scheme to be propounded should be carefully elaborated and the Council should be prepared to shoulder its responsibilities in this direction.  
The budget of the Dabivala—Mt. Lavinia Council for 1929 was tabled.

BY LAW ON PEDAL CYCLES.  
The Board considered and approved a by-law proposed by the Jaffna and Matale Councils relating to pedal bicycles.  
The Board gave further consideration to the question of the regulation and control of laundries by the Panadura Council and resolved to invite the Chairman of the Council to attend the next meeting of the Board at which the subject will again be considered.

U. D. C. OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.  
The Board considered an application for the formation of an Association of Urban District Council Officers in the Island. Resolved that the papers be circulated.

The Board considered and approved by laws made by the Dabivala—Mt. Lavinia Council regulating the procedure at its meetings.

The Board considered and approved a by-law made by the Jaffa Council in amendment of its existing by-law regarding the holding of polls.

The Board considered and approved under section 47 (c) the application of the Panadura Council for the acquisition of land (between the points A and B on the tracing) for a new road near the Railway Station and parallel to the railway line.

JAFFNA U. D. C.'S. LOAN APPLICATION.  
It was resolved to circulate the papers relating to the application of the Jaffna Council for a loan of Rs. 280,000 for an electric lighting scheme.

The Board considered a letter from the Nagegoda Maha Jana Sabha requesting the exclusion of a portion of Kalabwella East from the recently proclaimed Dabivala—Mt. Lavinia Urban District Council area. It was resolved to accede to the views of the Council.

Considered Circulation Paper No. B 101/1929—by laws made by the Jaffna Council regarding the tax on vehicles and animals. The by-laws were approved.

Publications Received.

BOOK OF CORRELATIVE LESSONS.

By the publication of this Reader to be used in the Third Standard of Vernacular Schools, Mr. A. V. Somasundram, Science Master, Jaffna Hindu College, and Author of *Our Lessons Readers* etc., will be supplying a new kind of teaching in the curriculum of studies, a combination of Speech, Reading, Writing and Geography. The book is copiously illustrated and will be found useful to the pupil. A copy of it is priced at Rs. 25.

Continued.

Equally remarkable is the unity of the voices of Shakespeare and Kalidasa in regard to things Divine. Shakespeare says:—  
"Men most endure  
Their going hence even as their coming hither  
Ripeness is all."  
In his *Raghuvamsha* Kalidasa says in the 87th stanza in  *canto VIII* that death is the inevitable end of all and is the rule, life being the exception and that if a man is alive even for a moment he must deem himself lucky, because he can use it to know and live and attain God. The evanescence of things is perfectly realised and expressed by them. Shakespeare says:

"We are such stuff  
As dreams are made of; and our little life  
Is rounded with a sleep."  
Shakespeare has however no definite gospel about the future state. He has however a deep faith in God and in the efficacy of prayer. He says:—  
"To believeing souls  
Gives light in darkness, Comfort in despair."  
In *Kalidasa* we find, as we may well expect from a great manifestation of Hindu genius, a many-sided realisation and explications of the truths of the life divine.

It is not possible to elaborate here all the ideas relating to the supreme aspects of the genius of Kalidasa and of the genius of Shakespeare. I have tried in my forthcoming volumes of *Kalidasa* to show his wonderful achievement and to estimate the genius of the two greatest dramatists of the world. Both of them do not merely explain life. Explained things are put by and the explanations are forgotten in the course of the forward march of the human spirit. But both are revealers of life and super life and things revealed by insight and joyed through sympathy and love are a perpetual delight.—*The Scholar.*

WANTED.

An energetic working partner who could give a Cash Security of Rs 1000/- to punch on the wholesale sale of best Ceylon Tea and Coffee etc. in the N. P. To start with, a monthly pay of Rs. 30/- and commission of 1/2% on all sales.

Apply to "Tea"

C/o The Hindu Organ,  
Jaffna.  
Misc. 1419.

NOTICE.

Wanted teachers (Tamil Cert. Hotted) for the following vacancies:—

HEAD TEACHERS (MALE).  
Kumalammudi in Mannar District, Kiranchi B. in Jaffna District, Thonakkai in Jaffna District, Ampalavankkannal in Mannar District, Palavi (Sinhalese & Tamil) in Puttalam District, Kalnunnai M. in Jaffna District, Kilinochchi in Jaffna District, Irani Iluppakkalam in Mannar District, Kandakuli in Puttalam District.

HEAD TEACHER (FEMALE).  
Puttalam G. in Puttalam Town.  
ASSISTANT TEACHERS (MALE).  
Talawakkelle in Nawara-Eliya District, Puttalam B. in Puttalam town (two vacancies), Marwal B. in Colombo town, Hapugala-lawa in Nawara Eliya District.

ASSISTANT TEACHERS (FEMALES).  
Green Street in Colombo town, Vembaramkulai in Batticaloa, Kumalammudi in Jaffna.  
Salary according to qualifications and experience. Applicants should state their age, qualifications and experience, and also where they have been previously employed. Those who are at present employed in assisted schools should forward their applications through their managers, and every applicant should attach two character certificates from responsible persons. Separate applications should be sent in for different posts. Applications close on 20th April 1929.

Education Office, L. Macrae,  
Colombo, March 1929. Director of Education,  
G. 1035.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7000.  
In the matter of the estate of the late Kumarasamy Thambiah of Araly East

Deceased,  
Thambiah Thiruvilagam of Araly East,  
Petitioner.

Vs.  
Marakatham widow of Kumarasamy Thambiah of Araly East,  
Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna on the 31st day of January 1929 in the presence of Messrs. Nagalingam and Nagalingam, Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 31st day of January 1919 having been read; It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as his sole heir unless the respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this Court on the 5th day of March 1929 and shew cause to the contrary.

James Joseph,  
Feb. 12, 1929. District Judge.  
Time to show cause extended to 11.4.29.  
O. 1655.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6972.  
In the Matter of the estate of the late Ponnammah widow of B. Arasakavalingham of Manippay South.

Deceased,  
Arumugam Kanapathipillai of Tholpuram,  
Petitioner.

Vs.  
1. Sinnathambur Sellathurai and wife  
2. Vasudathy of Manippay South.  
3. Nagammah wife of the petitioner and  
4. Thangammuttu widow of Nagathar Muttathambai of Manippay South.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on December 5, 1928, in the presence of Mr. A. Arumugam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated December 5, 1928, having been read; It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate as the husband of one of the heirs—unless the respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this Court on January 17, 1929, and shew cause to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock,  
January 9, 1929. District Judge.  
Time extended to 11—4—29.  
O. 1657.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN INDIAN STATES.—H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir has made primary education in all Municipal towns free and compulsory at State expense. A similar measure will be introduced in due course for girls. A draft regulation is also to be prepared to prevent the growing evil of juvenile smoking.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 7031.  
In the matter of the Estate of the late Kasammah wife of Vethavannam Apputhurai of Vaddukkoddai West

Deceased,  
Vethavannam Apputhurai of Vaddukkoddai West  
Petitioner.

Vs.  
1. Apputhurai Rajathurai of do  
2. Apputhurai Kasalingam of do  
Guardian. 3. Sappathippillai Annammal of do  
ad litem.

Respondents.  
This matter of the petition of the abovesamed Petitioner praying that the abovesamed 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents and praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesamed deceased coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on February 26, 1929 in the presence of Messrs. Nagalingam and Nagalingam, Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 21, 1929 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovesamed 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents, that the Petitioner is the widower of the abovesamed deceased and is entitled to administer her estate and that Letters of administration be granted to him accordingly unless the abovesamed respondents or any other person shall on or before April 11, 1929 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock,  
March 18/20, 1929. District Judge,  
O. 1656.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7023.  
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kathiravelu Nagammuttu of Vannarponnai East

Deceased,  
Nagammuttu Kumarasamy of Vannarponnai East  
Petitioner.

Vs.  
1. Nagammuttu Kanagaratham and  
2. Sinnammah widow of Nagammuttu both of Vannarponnai East  
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesamed Petitioner Nagammuthu Kumarasamy of Vannarponnai East, praying that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased be issued to him as the son of the intestate coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on February 21, 1929, in the presence of Mr. K. Somasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 13, 1929, having been read, it is declared that the abovesamed 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the 1st Respondent and that the Petitioner is the son and one of the heirs of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before April 16, 1929, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock,  
March 9, 1929. District Judge,  
O. 1658.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7021.  
In the matter of the Estate of the late Theivanappillai wife of Velupillai Murgugau of Karavetty West

Deceased,  
Velupillai Kanthapoo of Karavetty West  
Petitioner.

Vs.  
1. Velupillai Murgugau  
2. Kanthar Sinnah and wife  
3. Naecheppillai all of Karavetty West  
Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on February 20, 1929 in the presence of Mr. K. Mutakumar, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is hereby ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the above estate as the brother of the intestate and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovesamed appear and shew cause to the contrary on or before March 26, 1929.

J. C. W. Rock,  
March 5, 1929. District Judge,  
Order Nisi extended to 30th April 1929.  
O. 1654.

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