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JAFFNA, MUNDAY, APRIL 8, 1929

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د الله

JAFFNA MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1929

AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

THE AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF MEDICINE, though it has now fallen on evil days owing to the lack of State recognition and encouragement, is still the system of medical relief resorted to by a vast majority of the people in the Island. For nearly a century it has successfully withstood the onslaughts of its better favoured rival the Allopathic system of treatment and never forfeited the confidence of the people in its efficacy. To-day there are signs of its revival and we hope that better days are

In India rapid strides have been made in the theory and practice of Ayurvedic system. The Government there unlike that of Ceylon has for a long time pursued a generous and sympathetic policy towards it. It has taken some good measures to promote its study and to encourage its practice. Ayurvedic col-leges and hospitals have been established in many of the Provincial capitals with state aid. Local bodies have opened Ayurvedic dispensaries in their areas. In the Feudatory States Ayurvedic system enjoys almost the same patronage as that accorded to that of Allopathy. In Ceylon until recently Government turned a deaf ear to the claims of Ayurveda. It is only now that the Government owing to the pressure of public opicion has taken the initiative in appointing a Board of Indigenous Medicine to organise an Ayurvedic college and a hospital. public looks up to this Board for the revival of the study of indigenous systems of medicine. We are sure that the Hon. Mr. Balasingam, who has been associated with this movement for a considerable time, will leave no stone unturoed to obtain from the Government the same support to them as is now accorded to Allopathy.

The serious drawback in the practice of Ayurvedic system is the lack of organised hospitals. In its palmy days under indigenous rule efficient hospitals were established either by the Kings or by public-spirited citizens. It is said that a well-organised hospital existed in the Tamil country in the eleventh century provided with several beds for the sick people. The details of its organi-sation and management are fully set forth in an inscription of Vecra Rejendra Chola dated 1062. There is other evidence to show that similar hospitals existed at this time in other parts of Tamil land. With the fall of the native dynastics and with the advent of foreign rule these institutions disappeared and the practice of medicine was confined to certain families who dispensed medi-cal aid in their own houses. In Jaffoa to day there are many good Ayurvedic physicians who are doing yeoman service in the relief of the sick and the wounded. But they are working under serious handicap for want of hospitals where serious cases can be treated under the immediate direction and supervision of the physician. The public who patronise this system of medicine also keenly feels the necessity of such hospitals.

We are glad to learn that cur esteemed Physician, Mr. C. Muttu-Avurvedic cumaru, is going to supply this long-felt An Ayurvedic hospital is to he established by him rear Thirupelvely A land for this purpose has been acquired. It is proposed to have separate sections for men, women and children. There will also be an out-door dispensary and a garden for cultivating medical herbs. Such a hospital will be a great blessing to the people. We are sure that public-spirited citizens and philanthropists will come forward to help Mr. Muttu-cumaru in his laudable undertaking.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

THE LATE DR C A. HEWAVITARNE:—
Dr C A. Hewavitarne whose death occurred on Wednesday last nuder very trug's circumstances is one who is noted for his unobtrusive patriotism. Unlike many men he did not thus 5 hisself upon but he did tolt thus 5 hisself upon many men he did not thoust hims public gaze but he did silent and public gaze but he did silent and steady work to promote religious, educational, agricultural and industrial revival in this country. Having received his education in the Royal College he won the University Schularship and proceeded to England where he qualified himself as a Doctor taking his M. B. degree in the London University. On his return, not withstanding the many concentrations of withstanding the many opportunities establishing a lucrative practice profession, he voluntarily gave it devoted himself for public wea ractice devoted himself for public weal. The many and varied public movements with which he had identified himself are too well-known to be mentioned here. Ceylon can ill-afford to lose a public man of such character and calibre at this juncture. We extend our sympathy to themembers of the bereaved family.

LOCAL & GENERAL

STUDENTS' CONGRESS JAFFNA:-The Fifth Annual Sessions of the Students' Congress, Jaffoa, will be held on the 10th 11th and 12th April 1929, at Kankesanthurai. Mr. T. V Kaiyanasundra Mudalyar, Editor, "Navasakti" of Maeras, will preside over the deliberations Chairman of the Reception Committee is Mr. S K. Perinpanayagan, B. A.

VALIGAMAM WEST MANIAGRASHIP:—
His Excellency the Governor has, been pleased to appoint Mr. K Ariacuddy, President, Village Tribunal, Batticaloa Scuth, to be Maniagar of Valigamam West.—
Press communication.

CADET BATTALION APPOINTMENT: - Mr. V C Canagaratham has been appointed in the Ceylon Cadet Battalion as an Honorary Second Lieutenant.

REFORMS IN EDUCATION:-The Educa tion Department has, it is reported, prepar-ed a scheme for the gradual conversion of all Assisted Verracular Schools into the Angle-Verracular type. The new syllabus will, in all probability, come into force, from the beginning of next year.

Official:—Mr. T. Sam De S.lva, who

hitherto been acting as Extra Office Assistant to the G-vermment Agent, Northern Province, is confirmed in the post with effect from April 3, 1929, this date being the day of retirement of Mudalyar C Resa ayagam C C S fr. m the Public Service after having put in several years of meritorious and onerous

THE ISLANDERS:-At a PLIGHT OF THE ISLANDERS:—At a meeting of the people of Karampan held in the local Hinda High School Hall on Saturday March 30, 1919 resolutions were passed requesting the Governor to group the villages of the island of Leyden into two village committees; that steps be taken to make the necessary provision in the forth-coming Budget for the construction of the Araly Causeway; that the island be PLIGHT OF Araly Causeway; that the island exempted from the rule requiring construction of private latrices and the requiring the system of water supply should be installed for the islands. Hen Mr W Daralswamy who was present promised to do his best to obtain redress—Cor.

Jappan Mutual Benefit Fund Ltn:—Wauders'and that there is a shortage of shoot 3 300 bags of rice out of the consignance left with the Eucle by certain traders as security for losses under the "system of security on mortgage of rice." The Police are making investigations into the matter.

A Consecuence.—We are informed that the publication in the news columns of the "Hindu Organ" of the 1st just re the reported appointment of Mr. G. Rajidural, Charted Accountant, as Assistant Accountant, Medical Department, is erroneous and unsubtories.

bor sed. Vernacular Trachess' Certificate In Vernacular Trachers' Certificate In Drawing:—The following are among those candidates who have passed the above examination be'd on Jacuary 26, 1929; Desiker G. K. S. Karaveddy Hindu Boya' Schoo'; Kandaswamy Iyer, N., Sandirsmoulesea Vidyasa'a'; Muruguppilai, S. Sanmarka Bodhana V. dyasa'a'; Ponencoumeru V., Kurumpaikaddy Hir du Soboo; Samithamby, V. K. pay Practiaing Schoo; Sethupillai, A. Nagaprosbani Vidyasala'; Vaithilingam, Specikuddy, Kurumpaikaddy Schoo; Velauthapillai, M. Kopay Hiddu V. M. S. Velauthar, V. Moolai Hindu Schoo; Saraswathie, S. and Saraswathie, T. Ramanathao College
Civil Service Examination:—Last Friday's G. zetto publishes the regulations etc.

Civil Service Examination:—Last l'riday's G zette publishes the regu'ations etc. for E etern Cado'atips in the Colonial Service issued by the Civil Service Commissioners of England for an open competitive examination to be be'd simultaneously in London and Colombo in July and August 1609

V. S. L. C. Examination.

RESULTS OF NOVEMBER 1928.

The following are among the successful candidates in the Vernacular School Leaving Certificate Examination held during the month of November, 19.8.— First Divis

Sarayanamutin, V. Idaikkuddi Buyancehwail Vidyanalei; Kannpahipilisi, S. and Subramaniam, M. Maddovil N. Sanheramouleas; Kabbiravin Kamarasamy, Thambish, K. and Thiugana-sampathar, K. Thiuncivily, (Hindu) M.; Per-niah, S. and Sithamparanathar, S. Veracy N., (Hindu) M.

Second Division.

Second Division.

A. Kasipillsi, G. Katbirgamor, S. Nadarejal, K. Nagaramam, and K. Nailatamby, Amurihambika Vidyasalsi; V. Randlah, K. Subramaniem, Katbirgamar Buramanism, K. Thambipillsi, E. Tharmalingam, N. Thirupanam, and O. Vallipuram. Changethandy, Hindo M.; A. Kandlah, K. Nagamutto, and A. Binneddurai, Idalkkuddi Bauvaneshwari Vidyasalsi; S. Kandlah, and B. Kandhasamy Madduvil N., Banthersmoulesse; E. Shumgam, P. Kandlah, P. Manicavanagar, and C. Tambipillai, Madduvil North, M.; K. Kandlah, Madduvil North, M.; K. Kandlah, A. G. S. V. M.; S. Kumarasamy, N. Faramanathar, V. Bathasivam, E. Velorpilloi, and E. Voloppillai, M. orsial S. T. M. S.; K. Sivasampu, E. Mailvaganam, and T. Ponniah, Nervisi, (Hindo) M.; K. Eliyathamby, V. Kanagasahar, S. Kandsam, K. Kandlah, M. Kandlah, M. Kankeeu, B. Babaratnam, K. Samegam and V. Sollathurei, Valanai, Sarawathie, A. V. (Hindo) M.; K. Arolampalam, K. Ponnampalam, A. Rasish and V. Reland and V. Ponnambarah. R. Rankett, B. Sabaratham, K. Sanmegam and V. Sellathurei, Valanai, Saraswathie, A. V. (Hindu) M; K. Arulampalam, K. Ponnampalam, A. Rasiah and V. Rasiah, Thromelvely, (Hindu), P. Anna and P. Vallipuram, Vaithiry (Hindu), W; K. Valuppillat and B. Venasltamby, Kopay (Hindu), C. Eledchumy, B. Kanagammah and T. Parasathy, Earlalai (Hindu) M.

PERSONAL: -Mr. C K. Tambe, Barrister at-law, Rangoon, is on a foliday visit to Jaffua having arrived on Wednesday last by the Talaimannar route (via Madras) and is staying at his residence at Koddady, Vannarponuai West Mi. Tambe, who is a well-known pleader at Rangon gonwantier. Rangoon commanding a large practice there, was recently elected a Councillor of the Municipal Corporation to represent the Hindu Community of the East Rangoon Ward.

MEDICAL: - Dr G O. Philips, who was going on transfer to Galle, was given a hearty fare-well, prior to his departure.

Public Works Department:—Mr. G S. Artiampalam of Way and Works Department, Railways, Anuradhaputa, has been transferred to the Public Works Department, as an Assistant District Esgineer, Bulldings,

REPORTED CASE OF SUICIDE:-The death of an aged man, oil-monger by profession, is reported to have occurred at the v llage of Anaicottai on last Sunday night. The man is said to have committed suicide by hanging himself. stood that the provocation for this rash act is the protracted illness of the deceased.

Cambaides Local Resulte:—The results of the Cambridge School Certificate Exeminations held in December 1928 at the differnations held in December 1925 at the different centres in the Island were received by the Education Department on Saunday Island. Owing to the late strival of the Mail Steamer none of the Colombo evening papers nor any of the Sanday Hussianska morning papers was able to publish the results. Stray telegrams were received in Jafan intimating the results of the distallar conditates and handle results of hedvidual candidates or of batch a of them. The Herds of educational institutions were any ously waiting this morning for the pass lists from the Department by they were sadly disappointed in their expectation.

RAITHADY SAIVA AIRIYA SARGAM — At a special general meeting of the Kaithady Saiva A Riya Sargam (Colombo Branch) held on the 3 d instant at "Ayodbya", Noison Place, the following office-bearers were elected to fill in the vacacdes: — Mr V Subramadian, President; Mr T Seliathural, Hory: Searchary; and Mr A. Suppiab, Assl: Hony: Searchary, Votes of condolence wore passed on the recent bereavenests of Meetre S Saudrasegarar and T Mylvagam A lecture on "Service" was delivered by Mr. V Subramator The lecturer after detailing the different kinds of service, decisred that seal least each that and devotion to duty were the bed rock and foundail in an which should rest the desire for service and concuded by saying that the highest form of service was that which should stude at the unification of all mankind — Cor. KAITHADY SAIVA AIKIYA SANGAM -

ARRIVAL OF DURE OF GLOUDSTER:—His Royal Highness the Date of Gloudster and those secompanying him on his mission to Japan, where he will invest the Emperor of Japan with the insignia of the Order of the Garter will arrive in Colombo on Saturday,

April 18
QUICKER JOURNEY TO INDIA:—Prospects
of speeding up the train service between
Object and South India were discussed by
railway efficials of both territories at a conference in Colombo yesterday (4 4 29) A
proposal has been made to improve the scalink by the acquisition of two big steamers
—"O. D. N."

His Majesty's Health.

STEADY PROGRESS MAINTAINED.

Rogby, April 3rd.

The King passed a good day. Despite the cold winds, he was cut walking both in the member and afternoon. The Prince of Weles flaw to Beginer this member to append the day with the King and Queen at Oralgwell House.

Eugby, April 4 h.

The King again pas ed a good day.

Rugby, April 5 h.

The King passed a good day,

Owing to bad weather Mejesty spent less than as hour in the gardens. He sat on the lawn, protected from the wind by seriens, for some little while, and afterwards walked for about 20 minutes

INDIAN & FOREIGN

ROYAL PUBLIC SELVANT:—Prince George is reperted to have begun his new dates at the Foreign Office. It was recently announced that His Mejasty, with the concurrence of the Prime Minister, had decided that His Royal Higaness should be attached to the Foreign Office in order to gain knowledge of the administration and work of a department of State.

INBUMAN CRUCKTY OF TRANSVAAL FARMER instance imposed by the Bestel (fraction) Cornect bou lashes and seven years' hard labour on a white farmer, Jack Naite, who was found guilty of the manishing there of a native imployee, has caused a Bensaiton among farmers in all parts of the country. It was alleged that the native was subsatoh among faithers in all parks of the country. It was alleged that the native was flogged severely and had by a leg to a tree, head downwards. He died of snock as the result of injuries, including broken ribs and a fractured breastbone. General Hertzog has ordered the postponement of the lashes pending an investigation.

TENSE SITUATION IN CHINA: - Considerable Tense Situation in China:—Considerable anxiety is feit with regard to the safety of foreigners at Hankow, Ohina Severe fighting is proceeding between Chang Tenngthong's forces and the Nationalists in the violinity of the strongly walled city of Ninghaithon, where the Nationalist Commander has railled the remainder of his forces. The Nationalists, railying from Ninghai chow soriously defeated the bestgers, killing 2,000°

Law of Libel in France:—The French Government will introduce a B.ii during the next restion of Parliament tightening the law of liver, which hitherto has been regarded as non existent in France.

Evacuation of Hankow:—The Wuhan authornes in Obina are preparing to evacuate Hankow and will fail back on the south bank of the Yangiz, River, owing to the perious position of the forces, due to the unexpectedly smart advance of the troops of the National Government and the approach of 50 000 troops commanded by Forg Yu briang (the "Unrictian" General from the north.

World's Longest Airway: The longest air service in the world and the biggest stop yet taken by British civil aviation was inaugurated on the 30th ultimo with the opening of the British to India weekly mait and presenger service of British's airways. The journey from Occyclen to Karachi will take seven days compared with the sixteen days required even with the fastest combination of cost and train on the ordinary route The total length of the air it e is 5000 miles The aircraft will be in whether tion of nost and.
The total length of the air live is noon.
The atterafy will be in wireless touch with
layers mountisating ground station throughout the whole journey by means of the latest
out seems apparatus. The Lindon Karachi
decons apparatus. The Lindon Karachi
fit. Marcon: apparatus. The Lindon Rat fare will be £:30 including hotes and m The surpharge on air man letters is only

RIVAL SMISS OF AFGHANISTAN:-News bas RIVAL SMIRS OF AFGHANISTAN:—News has been received that Amanulia Khan started on the morning of March 30.b, with regular accepts from Herat and Kandahar, and Lighter and Durani tribetmen from Kandahar, This news is be leved to be correct. Reliable information is to hard that Habibuta Khan has a so succeeded in arranging for safe passage with tribetmen who are giving trouble on the road south of Kabu, thus establishing communication with Ghazu, which is in the possession of Habibutla's troops.

DEAD GAMBLER'S WINDFALL:-A CRES STICING DEAD GAMBLER'S WINDFALL:—A case skicing from an extraordisary tragedy at gaming tables on the Riviera, France will shortly be coming up at the law courts. An elegantly dressed men entered a Casino and put a thousand france counter on a certain number, which woo. The gambler did not withdraw his winnings, but remained with his head briefly in the heads and casis. head buried in his hands, and quite motionless, Play continued, and the same number won reversal times in auccession, the croupler each time adding times in succession, the croupler each time adding the gambler's winnings, until they reached £5,000. As the winner was still motionless, a women touched him to wake him up, but found to her horror, that the was addressing a corpse. The man had died from heart-failure, following a heavy meal. Gaming was stopped and the body was removed. His widow subsequently claimed the winnings, but the Casino authorities are dis-cusing the claims arening that if the player had puting the claim, arguing that if the player had lived, it is very combiled if he would have left his rejeated whinings on the came number.—Times,

AGE LONG CUSTOM DISPUTED

(Consisted from our issue of 1429)
Fursher hearing in the matter of the application of Mr. Advocate T Mushasamypilist to rectify the entry in the Birth Reg ser where one Rejagopalan was registered as the sen of Mr. T Ramansthan, Barrister at Law, and Chairman, Village Committee, Pottur, came up before Mr. J. O. W. Rock, District Judge, Jaffor, on Saturcey, the 28rd ultimo. The first respondent is Valuammappilist as lady of high social status and a sister in law of the late Mantegar Kanagasabat. Valuammappilist maintains that she is the wife of the second respondent, Mr. Ramansthao, to whom she was matrice "according to Hindu rites." The applicant is a nephew of Mr. Ramansthao.

Hop. Mr. W Dursiswamy instructed by Mr. K. Arulampalam, appeared for the applicant. Mr. Spencer Rejirattaon, with Mr. A S Vanige corty at instructed by Mr. S. Coomarasurer appeared to the first respondent, while the second respondent was represented by Mr. A V. Kulsingham instructed by Mr. R. Somesundaram.

After the evidence of Mr. Brown, the Provincial Registrar, Mr. Spencer Rejiratnam, Coun clor the first respondent, informed the Court that he was anosing the first respondent" case.

Court: I want to ask her thest respondent) a question or two.

Valliammaipillal was recalled and examined by Court. (Constant from our issue of 1 4 29)

Court: Your wedding was on a Friday ?-Yes.

Court: Your wedding was on a Friday?—Yos.

Secrete by Astrologers.

How did you select that day?—That day was sleeted by my parent and the astrologers. I had no knowledge of that matter.

How many days after your marriage did you go with Ramanathan to his mother's house?—Four days after.

What was the mother's attitude?—She was very happy and giad to see us.

How many days did you remain with hard.

How many days did you remain with her?—We remained tor 2 or 8 days and theu went to my vilage, "Udupiday."

Did Rampusthan live in your house? - He used to live there and off and on he used to go to his mother's house.

When was it that the Police began to make inquiries? "Moon my husband applied for the Manisgarship.

You don's know how they came to know of it? I don's know.

Wh.o.i is the Manisgarship you are referring to? The Malagarship of Valigamam Sast rendered vacant by the death of Ratoa Myivaganam.

The G. A's Examples.

Court to Mr. Kulasingham: If you wi h to call any evidence, I have no objection.

Mr. Kulasingham then called Sethnega Mappanar Tasmotherampillat.

Mr. Rejaratnam: I formally object to the wit-

ness being called.
Court: You are following the G A's example.
Mr. Rajaramam: On, no, Sir.
B. M. Taamotherampilist (62) Farmer, Puttur,
was then exemined by Mr. Kulasingham.
Convent. Victorial Victorial

Counsel: You are related to the parties, the first respondent is a cousin of yours,

Witness: Yes, a cossin of mine,
Cour: How cousin?—She is the daughter of
y father's cousin brother,
A very distant relation?—Yes,

onneel: His sister is married to your half-iner? - Yes, Sir.

Counsel: His sister is married to your half-brother?—Yes, Sir.

You arranged the marriage of the late Maniagar Kanagasabey with first respondent's sister?—Yes. Was dowry given to the Maniagar?—Yes. Was performed the ceremony of marriage?—A Brahmin pricet.

You have acted for Kanagasabay very often as Maniagar?—Yes.

Cour.: Did you know what the relationship between the first and second respondents were?—The second respondents was in the habit of going to the first respondent's parents' house in the company of the Maniagar.

EARR OF FRIENDSHIP.

For the sake of intendship, he u. ad to go.

Counsel: What find all thus lead to afterwards? In the course of these vielle, Ramanathan and the first respondent became intimate. That is what I undershood.

Court: You were not aware that they were

Court: You were not aware that they were living as husband and wife?—No, Sir.

Oponsel: To your knowledge was any marriage ceremony performed?—No, Sir.
You are a brother in law of second respondent?

Court: How brother in law? -I married his sister.

gister.

Cosneel: You remember Mr. Ramanathan's
return to Jaffas from England ?—X.s.,
Waen he was in England did you know in
Jaffas that he contracted a marriage in England?

—Yes. Court: When did you come to know?—When Mr. Ramanathan was residing in England, I knew

Mr. Ramanathan was residing in England, I knew from his sister.
Connes! Was the Maniagar aware of it?—Yas, To fact Ramanathan's mother refused to sand him any money to England?
She stopped sending remittances, that he had contracted a marriage there,
Who sent him money to enable him to return to Jaffan?—My wife who is Ramanathan's sister.
Now there have been many weedlester.

Now there have been many weddings and funerals in your tamily after Ramanathan's sister. Now there have been many weddings and funerals in your tamily after Ramanathan begen to live with the first respondent? Yes.

Have Ramanathan and the first respondent attended any of these as husband and wife? No, Sir. Can you tell the Court why Maniagar Kanagasabay arranged this matter between Ramanathan and Valliammaypillat? I think, he thought that if Mr. Ramanathan would be of great assistance to him. After some time the English marriage could be annuled and Mr. Ramanathan could be made to marry the first respondent.

Do you know one Appathuray Korukkal who

merry the nest respondent.

Do you know one Appathuray Korukkal who gave evidence in this case? I don's know him well. I only saw him when he came here to give evidence.

Have you seen him officiating at the wedding in first respondent's house? -No.Sir, -"C.M.L."

(To be continued)

"In the world, there is nothing great, but man; In man, there is nothing great but mind."

It is presemptious for me to have taken up this subject, which is only fit to be handled by the psychologists. Since I have taken it up, I that endeavour to lay before you some facts about it.

some facts about it.

The different definitions given for the 'mine' are:—The power in man which thinks; the whole truer nature or spirit of man, as the reason, judgment, affections, etc; the state of a p. 82.1's thought or will at a given time, as one's with, attention, belief, etc. But the deficition given by the psychologist is:—'A more is the sum total of the mental processes experienced during the life time of any judyldust."

of any individual."

INTILIACT PLUS HABITS

There was a sime when I thought that mind and intellect are identical. But now I find that mind is intellect are identical. But now I find that mind is intellect plus habits, volitions, sentiments, and emotions Mino, does not occupy a space in man I is in not 'a matter'. The attribute of mind as opposed to matter is conscioueness. The psychologist says that there is a conse connection between mind and body. Most part of our mental file has something to do with the objects in the world around us. We are enabled to study about these objects in detail through our 'sense organs', which are parts o the nervous system in man. Brain is the enset organ of the nervous system. It has been proved by psychologists that there is a very intimate connection between the mind and the brain.

By aperience we find that continued con-

By xperience we find that continued con-centrated mental work produces headache, and a blow on the head makes one unconsil

and a bow on the head makes one unconstious. It the brod supply to the brain is
diminished or stopped, then there is a corre-peading effect produced in ur; either we
become schesless or cannot do sufficient
mental work. Now having found out the
there seeme connection between mind and
brate, let us see what the nerveus system is,
The revous system is the physical mechanism which connects the mind with the
body. This system is made up of the sympa
these system and the cerebro spinal system.
The former has the control of the blood supply of the body, intestinal movements, see,
while the latter, which is addition to controiling many purely bodily functions, a so
servee as the connecting link between the
mind and the world outside it. The psymbologist is concerned with the latter of three
two divisions: two divisions:-

CEREBRO-SPINAL SYSTEM.

The ceretro epical system consists of the following parte:—

(1) The brain and the spinal chord, each of which is a mass of branching nerve cens and connecting rerve fibres. They both contain certain centres from which the nervous time certain centres from which the nervous which head to acknow and by which impulses which lead to actions, and to which stimuli from without are transmitted. Such centres are known as lower centres to distinguish them from the higher centres located quien them irem the higher centres located only in the from part of the brain, which is regarded as the sest of concloueness, of thought, of wil, and of the higher powers of thought, of wil, and of the higher powers of the description of the spinal chora are called the central organs of the nervous system.

(2) Nerves are of two kinds. (a) Efferent nerves or motor nerves which run from the central organs to the muscles, and along which the nervous impulses producing movements proceed (b) The efferent or tentory nerves which run from the different sense organs to the central organs, and along which the stimuli received at these sense organs

the stimuli received at these sense organs are transmitted.

(3) The sense organs, which constitute the sensitive portions of the nose, tongue, skin, car and eye are specially constructed for the reception of appropriate stimuli.

Now let us take a practical example of what takes place when one sees a valuable thing on the road and picks it up. The first step is the reception of a sight sensation—the valuable thing is seen. The impression thus recorded upon the eye leads to the transmission of a nervou impulse along the afferent nerve from the eye to the appropriate centre in the brain. Then another priate centre in the brain. Then accolor impulse takes place—perhaps from the same centre—slorg an effective nerve from the brain to the muscles of the arm and hand. As a result, the valuable thing is picked up

The psychologist says that the point to be remembered is that even the enormous number of conscious actions which we perform during the course of a single day, does not justify us in supposing that the activity of the brain is involved to the same extent in all cases.

MENTAL WORK AND FATIQUE

MENTAL WORK AND FATIQUE
It has been shown that mind is nonmaterial, not expensive and not hindered
by physical considerations and laws. The
mental fatique appears to be an impossibiity. But us is not. The brain, the material
partner in all mental work, is as much
subject to chemical and physical laws as are
our muscles.

The fatique is the result of two condition:

(1) The expansion of the store of energy

(1) The exhaustion of the store of energy in the tissues, and (2) the overloading and poisoning of those transes with waste products. The chief remedy for fatique it rest and this in its best form is "sleep", which in Continued up.

Dr. Hewavitarne's Tragic Death Post and Telegraph Succes

FATAL MOTOR CAR TRAIN COLLISION

SAD END AFTER A NOTABLE CAREER. BAD END AFTER A NOTABLE CABEER.
The death occurred yesterday (3 4 29)
under tragic cir.numsbances, as the result of a
collision at the Moregals lovel coesing (in
the Kalleny Vally line) between his motor
car and the 10 25 am, train from Colombo to
Opanaike, of Dr. C. A Hewayltarne, of
'Sirinagar," Colpetty. Dr. Hewayltarne received a fracture of the skull and kees while a
Malayalee gardner who was with him in the
oar was killed on the anot. Dr. Hewayltarne "Siringar," Colpetty. Dr Hewavitarne reeeived a fracture of the skull and keep while a
Malayslee gardner who was with him in the
oar was killed on the spot Dr Hewavitarne
was removed to the Ehellyagoda Hospital in
an unconscious condition and expired later
while being operated upon A retailve of the
Doctor, Andrisa Appubamy, who was also in
the car at the time of the collision as well as
the driver received severe it juries, but a
servant boy had a miraculcus e-cape.

It appears that the party were returning to
Golomho from Retaspura with the blinds of
the oar down owing to heavy rain. Shortly
after 2 p.m., at the Moragala level crossing,
between Ehellysgoda and Gatabetts, the car
ran into the train to Opanaike.

The impact was ro great that the car
jumped oo to the roof of the engine and was
bossed seme yards away. Dr. Hewavitarne
was dragged several feet away and fractured
his head and knee

At the time of the accident Dr. H. wavitarne was reading a book ceiti'ed "Pleas ure
of Dreams." The book was picked up rome
distance away from the spot, as were also his
shoes.

The same train conveyed the Doctor and

e same train conveyed the Dcotor and the injured men to Everly-goda and from there they were sent to the Everly-goda hospital. The body of the dead gardner was left lying on the road side

The motor car was reduced to matchwood.

M. O. H's. Clerk Entertained.

INTERCHANGING TRANSFERS.

INTERCHANGING TRANSFERS.

Mr V Sivasithambaram of Earla'ai, Olerk, Office of the Medical Officer of Health, N. P., Jaffna, was substrained at a tea party by the Sanitary Inspectors of Jaffna, on Saturday the 30th ultimo at 4 p m, on the eve of his departure on transfer to the Office of the M. O. H., N. W. P., Kurunegalia.

Specobes were made by Dr. V. N. darajah, M. O. H. and Mr. P., Nadesan, Sanitary Inspector, Kokkuvil, touching on the sterling qualities of the guest of the evening. Mr. Sivasithambaram replied suitably and thanked them heartily for their kind presentation of a gold rice as a farewell remembrance.

Mr. Sivasithambaram who left Jaffna on the 1-t inst for his new station is succeeded by Mr. M. S. Ponniah, a resident of Anaipanthi, Vannarponnal East, from the Office of the M. O. H., Kurunegalia—Cor.

Continued.
the words of the psychologist is "Nature's great restreative for all overstained organ-

The amount of available nervous energy at the disposal of a normal individual is not a constant quantity throughout the twenty four house. It is commonly highest at about ten o' clock in the morning and gradually diminishes until about three in the afternoon. About this hour it begins to increase again, and if you where near ten clock in the until somewhere near ten o'olock evening, when it once more falls, until the towest point of the whole twenty four hours is reached, approximately at these in the morning.

morning.

Consciousness.

Let me take an example of a man looking at an image of a deity inside a temple. He is conscious, if he is concentrating his attention upon the image. He is also conscious of the "Thiruwssi," of the room in which the image is placed, of the flowers that surrounded the image etc., in all probability to a lesser degree. He is possibly also conscious, but to a seil slighter extent, very dimiy, perhaps, of the noise of the foot steps caused by worshippers walking round the temple. Consciousness has been compared to a searchtight. Genedicurates searchight.

Mental Development.

MENTAL DEVELOPMENT.

The development of the mind, to a certain extent, depends upon that of the brain, and therefore, it is essential, that there should be a harmonious development of the mind and brain (1) The development of the mind. brain (1) The development of the mind depends upon the adequate supply of suitable new miterial, proper exercise, and sufficient rest (2) The main line of all mental development proceeds from the 'concrete towards the abstract'; from the outer world of the sense towards be inner world of thought, (3) Listly, it is the combined action of two great forces—heredity and environment—which determines the nature of mental development. lopment.
It has been shown that mind may be re-

It has been shown that mind may be regarded as the sum total of our mental processes, that there is a very intimate consection is established by the nervous system, and that this fact has an important bearing upon the smouth of mental work which the normal individual is espable of performing. Finally it had been shown that the mind develops, firstly as a result of the assimilation of suitable new material, by extress, and by heredity and environment.

"Mees sens in corpore sano."

Ayanarkoliady, S. P. Rasiah.

Ayanarkoi'ady, 17 3 29.

RESULTS OF JANUARY EXAMINATION.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Post and Telegraph Loarners' and Night Telephonists' Examination held on January 15, 1929 and the following days: -V, Henry; T, S. Unayapaks, P. E. Fernandt; S. A. D. J. Dissansyake, L. de F. W. Goonesam; M. K. Murugaiab, Kocribassoma, Alaveddy Norib; S. M. Sidamparam, Post Office, Gammaduws; K. D. Edwir; G. T. Silve; S. Sathiyanathan, Maruthunkerney, Pallai; P. K. Thambugala; D. G. Felimunandiran; L. D. de Silve; A. Kanuish, C. Mr. A. Britassesbapathy, 95, Huitsdorf Sarces, Colombo; Sappiramaniam Bingathatmay, Y. R. de S. Wijesunders, K. Sambasivam, Felilyalial West; H. P. A. Podimahatmay, Y. R. de S. Wijesunders, K. Sambasivam, Felilyalial West; H. E. A. Fodissander, R. Sambasivam, Felily East, Potor Pedro; P. Hestlarakoty, R. C. Thevandirm, Siyankovikady, Vannarponnas; A. B. Edmand; U. G. James; T. B. Edmands sinner, R. R. de S.W.; O. de Z.Ive; M. C. G. Daarmasacus; N. P. G. Withaus; C. Cuannugam, Ununnakam The undermentioned candidates have passed the R. R. de Shv; O de Zhve; ar C. G. Dashingson, N. P. G. Withaus; O. Chamingson, Chunnakam Boush; V. Arunachalani; Silsandy, Chunkaisai; W. J. Percira, A. Veluppiliai, Mochavinayakar Koyii, Nailore; C. F. Gauschoure; A. Sirisen; L. W. de Bilve; M. A. M. Khan; O. Rej-nayagam, Post Nallore; C. F. Ontschoore; A. Shilsen; L. W. de Silve; M. A. M. Khan; C. Rej-naysgam, Post Office, Matali; W. N. C. Somanaer, Post Office, Basheslos; D. P. L. W. Silve; M. C. E. Főnseka; J. V. de S. Wijeraham; A. Veiuppillar, Alvay South, Point Pedre; C. T. Kanagenaysgam, c/o Mr. C. Balasutramanism, Construction Engineer's Office, P. W. D.; V. Ponnaihurai, Urumpitsy South, Chunnakam; B. Wijeslicke; C. F. Tässere, K. Kanagastippillat, Bouin, Chudhasean, D. Wijalicks, C. F. Lino, K. Kumatssegaran, c/o Mr. K. Kanpahifpin Divi No. 7. Tri comels; S. Dnatmarejab, c/o M S. Somassgarampilai, Trincomales; M. Tanan vadivilo, Kutchar Kittanky, Valvesuturas; K. Perers; S. V. Prelic.

NIGHT TELEPHONISTS.

N. J. H. ppolyte, c/3 Mr. Nichelsppillai,
Micucuvi; M. D. Jastir; A. Ournolls.

Religious Symbols Misused.

PROTEST BY BUDDHIST CONGRESS!

In reply to a letter submitting a copy of a resolution passed at the Al-Ceylon Congress of Buodales Associations, last December, the Colonial Sourceary has ested that the Government does not consider that the probibition of goods and advertisements bearing or representing religious symbols secred to Baddniets, could be satisfactorily effected by legis alton, but that individual cases which are brought to the notice of Government will be taken up with the manufacturers.

No DIFFICULTY.

The Colonial Sectedary further anticipates that no difficulty with he experienced in inducing manufacturers to wiendraw the articles or adversacem nas causing offence.

Is will be remembered that the reso'ution It will be retainmented that the resolution in question referred to advertisements and trade marks in which symbols sacred to Buddha were utilized to attract the attention of outtomers.

This method of boosting their wares had been adopted by foreign manufacturers, mostly those from the Confirm of Europe, and the Congress of Buddhes Associations was anxious to chies the he p of the Government to prevent the continuacce of a practice which unnecessarily wounds the susceptibilities of the Buddines population of the Island, —"O. D. N."

OBITUARY.

MRS. V. SUBRAMANIAM.

MRS. V. SUBRAMANIAM.

We regret to record the death of Valilammaightar reliet of the late Mr. V. Subramaniam of Thirunelvely, on Saturday, March
23 at the ripe old age of 80. The deceased
lady was of a religious ture of mind and was
active and healthy a most till to the last.
The inneral tok place the following day,
Sudday, and was well attended. She leaves
bethed to b mean her loss her three soes,
Mr. Sabapathypiliat, F. M. S., Pensioner, and
awanger of tendols; Mr. Kanagasapai, Advocate; and Mr. Kylasam, Irrigation Inspector; and a hose of relatives. We extend our
condidence to the members of the bereavel
family.

THE MAILS.

(G P O Colombo.)

RECEIPTS.

London Mails per the P & O "Morea" are due on Saturday, April 13; and per the O L. "Orsova" on Saturday, April 20.

Straits and China Mails per the M M "General Metzinger" are due on Tuesday, April 9; and per the P & O "Malwa" on Wednesday, April 10.

DESPATCHES.

London Mals per the P & O "Mal-wa" will close on Thursday, April 11; and per a P & O Steamer leaving from Bom-bay will close on Tuesday, April 16.

Sira'ts and Chica Mails per the P&O "Morea" will close on Sat.rd'y April 13; and per the R. L "T-jenmai" on on Sunday, April 14.

INFLUENCE OF AGRICULTURE

The following is the full text of a lco-ture delivered by Mr. W. P. A. Cocke, D.visional Agricultural Officer, Jaffina, at the annual general meeting of the Geo-graphical Association, Jaffina Branch, on Wednesday the 27th ultimo:—

(Continued from our last issue)

PLANTS. CBINA.

CHINA.

Sericulture to Persia during Sesanian Epoch.
Peach and Apricot to Fereia in the 1st and 2nd
Century by silk dealers and then to Armenia,
Greece, and Rome in the 1st Century A. D.
Sweet Orange origin China and Cochin China.
Mandarin origin China and Cochin China.
Bericulture introduced into India during
Kani h's reign in India. To Japan at a still later
period (after 57 A. D.)

Brassica white mustard. There are hundred species all natives of north temperate zones, and
most of them of snoient European origin with an
Independent center in China. It was introduced into Persia about 650 A. D. The time of introduction to India is not known,

FERSIA

FERSIA.

The olive - Habitat in Syria and Persia. From Semites to Iranians and Armenians.

Wa'ermsten African origin mentioned in China 1017 1673 A. D.

Fenugnek Iranian plateau, India and Asia Muncr. First mentioned in China in 1056 1064 A. D. Used as a drug.

The Carret - Native of Northern Europe. Into China during Yuan Dynasty - 1260 1847 A. D.

Sorghum Origin teopleal Africa. The date of introduction into Asiatic Countries is not known, but the introduction was in early times.

Tale is now an important food and fodder crop in India, China, and Japan.

The Garden Fea was introduced into China from Fersia.

in India, Chica, and Japan.

The Garden Pea was introduced into China from Persia.

Saffron This is a small plant with a de-by hulb like corm and grassy leaves with a beautiful purpl flower biosecoming autumn. Used as a dye, condiment, perfume, and medicine. Highly priced and played an important part in commerce. Origin western Asia and Kachmir. It was taken to China during the Sci Century, 2, From Persia to China during the Sci Century, 2, From India to Tibet and to China between 1260 1367.

Flum Anatclis, south of the Caucasus and northern Persia.

Pomegranate Native of Persia and adjacent countries. Its cultivation began in prehistoric time. Extension first towards week and then into China. Earliest mention in China by Tro Se in the "Poem on the Capital of Wu" who lived in the 3rd Century under the Wu dynasty (A. D. 222 280).

India During the 7th Century Huan Tsau observed that pomegranate were grown everyduced into India during the 1st century and then to Malayan Archipelago and Cembodia, From India it spread to Tubet and to Yun nan.

Fiax Iran and India. Introduced into China cil.

Coriander This plant is cultivated in several

Fiar. Iran and India. Introduced into China cil.

Orlander This plant is cultivated in several countries (Mediterranean, Cancasian Region, and Egypt 960 800 n c.) It was introduced to China and India from Iran in the 6 h century.

Garlic, Ocion, and Shallot. These crops are mentioned in china during the 7th century. The particulars in regard to the introduction of Allium fi tulosum (coinc) is not known, but the other two were introduced from Persia.

Alfalia · Cultivated in Iran but also spontaneous in Kasburit, Afgharistan and Ba'uchistan. Introduced into China by General Can K'ien.

The efforts of the departments of agriculters in various countries to promote and to improve the cultivation of alfalia are well known. Argentine chiefly owes to alfalia are well known. Argentine chiefly owes to alfalia a great amount of its cattle breading.

chiefly owes to sliaify a great amount of its cattle breeding.

Grape vine · Origin Western Asia and Egypt · ancient Introduced Into China from Persia along with alfalfa. It was propagated to Hellas and Italy, while the Romans spread it to Gaul and the banks of the Rhine.

Waleut · Per is in high altitude and along the temperate regions of the Himalayse in India, Know to the Chinese during the 4th century.

Commin (Comminum Cyminum) · From Iran to India and Egypt · It was taken to China from Maisya.

The Date Palm · From Persia to China and India and Malayan group.

Spinach Introduced into Nepal from Iran and thence transmitted to China in 647 a. D.

Lettuce · Native of China and Persia.

Bugar Beet Origin Mediterranean and West Asiatto plant grown as far as the Carpian sea and Persia. Distributed by Arabs from Persia to China.

The Almond Iranian plateau · It spread from Iran Englander China Tipat, and India, Grows in

and Perila. Distributed by Arabs from Perila. Ohina.

The Almond Iranian plateau It spread from Iran to Europe, Chine, Tibet, and India, Grows in high altitudes in asia. Timber yields high charcosl. Bitter almonds were used as currency in the suppire of Mogul.

Fig. Native of center and south of Mediterranean basin, from Syria to Cansries. Introduced into china not earlier than Tang period from Persia and India. Arabic merchent Soleiman mentions fig in China in 851 a. D. Caprification was unknown to the Chinese.

INDIA.

Interest in the Chinese.

Rice - This crop is cultivated in China from ancient time but various writers agree that it must have originated in India. The cultivation advanced from the India to the Euphrates. Cotton Spread from India at early times.

Bitter Orange and Citron - Spread from India during early times and continued during Arabic enoch.

during early times and continued during Arabic epech.

Papper - (Piper nigrum). From India to Persia. Myrobalan from which a wine is prepared. From India to Persia to China.

Cassis or Cathorearpus fistula - Native of India, Cevion, and the Archipelego. To China from the Melayan region. Persians received from the Arabs and from northwest India.

Bugar Cane - Houtheast Asiatic countries. It was carried to China from Persia. The Chinese learned to prepare augar from India. The first rugar, at least that which entered into commerce, was prepared in India. The Arabs spread it from Persia to Palestine, Syria, and Egypt.

Sugar Leesme a common article of food in Enope or ly during the last 2 or 3 centuries.

Besame - Origin India and tropical Africa.

Figs. Origin India and Iran. The cill extracted from acced is used in Asia and not the fiber except in one plans in Iran (Ka Zirun). It was introduced into Europe and Eg) pt and the filter is used for the city of the contract of the contr

teatile.
Tunneties From India to Tibet and then to China before the 15th century.

Indigo Total his origin in India. Introduced into Persia Dye strift.

MOVEMENTS OF PLANTS.

PLANTS WHI II CAME INTO MORE PROMINENCE.

Tobacco From 1500. Rapid spread first to Europe then to Asia and is now found in many paris of the world. The principal centres are the United States of America, Egypt, Persia, Sumatra, Caba, Borneo, Java, Philippines, Brazil, So. India, Ceylon, etc.

Rubber Para Rubber 1876 Wickam carried the seed from Herzil to England. Rubber plentations from 1895. Caylon, Malaya, and Dutch Indies within 30 years in a commercial scale. Brezil and India at an earlier period but since 1500.

Sugar Cane - Up to the 17th century India sup-plied sugar to Europa - Pro-Sugar Cane - Up to the 17th century India supplied sugar to Europe tur now import sugar. Fortuguese e arted to ostabile sugar industry in the Canary Island from the 16th century. Since 1641 in British Colonies. Java, Philippines Hawaii, F.;. Barbados, Cubs, United States, Jamaica, Trinfiad, British Guians, Brezil, Sandwich Island, Malaya.

Coffee · (Into America by Louis XIV of France). Origin Asia and Africa. Jamaica Ceylon, Brezil, and resi of the tropical America. Java, and South India. In Ceylon 1830 1870. Renewed now.

Cincona or Quicine Bark India and Ceylon since 1860. Origin S. America. Ceylon is now giving it up and Java is growing it more in recent times. Quinine is distributed to people in endia through post offices at a very small price.

Rice The United States, Brazil, and British Guiana export rice where it was introduced since 1500.

1500.

Potato Origin America. Extensively grown in Europe. In India since 1840.
Ginger Native of southeastern Asia, but is now cultivated in Jamaica more than almost anywhere else.

Ci n. Fruits Mediterranean region and America. Since 1500 Cal fornia since the latter part of the 19th century. Now coming to be grown in China and other Asiatic countries but has not attained commercial importance as in the Occident.

Jule Beneal, Until the 10th

of the 19th century. Now coming to be grown in China and other Asiatic countries but has not attained commercial importance as in the Occident.

Jule Bengal Until the 19th century manufacturing of the fiber was done in Dundee but now being replaced by Calcutta.

Indigo British Ocionies and Java. Then German eynthetic dye Revised in India during the War originally an Indian product. British destroyed the Indian trade about the middle of the 17th century by introducing it into the West Indian Islands. Later revived in 1778 until the Germans began the synthetic manufacture.

Groundant An important crop in China and India. Introduced into China exply since 1800. Into India it is coming into prominence shoe the latter part of 19th century. Native of S. America. China exports the largest amount of oil and India 47% of the world's trade in groundants.

Cotton United States, Egypt, Barbados, Brez'l parts of Africa, and West Indies. From 1860 U. S. A. Is leading. In India, its home, it is maintaining its position.

Cassava Origin 8 America. Introduced early in the 18th century into Asia where it is extensively grown in the Maiayan countries, Caylon, etc.

Borghum Grown in America since 1500. Alicen origin, Introduced by the Portuguese. Extensively grown in Asia since 1500.

Bweet Poiato This is now grown as a rotation crop in the topics and forme an important cource of food to the people. Origin America.

Tea Ceylon 1832. India (Nilelri, Arsam, and Darjiling) about the same time (1835). Came into commercial importance in Ceylon fin 1875 when coffee failed. Java is another new center.

Coccant Malayan Archipelego, Ceylon, Jamaica, Central America, Oceania. Came into commercial importance in Ceylon from the Dutch time about 1700.

Cinnamon In Ceylon from the Dutch time about 1700.

Cinnamon In Ceylon from the Dutch time about 1700.

Cinnamon In Ceylon from the Dutch time about 1700.

GENERAL MOVEMENTS IN HUMAN WELFARE. The peoples of all countries have had the following changes in their development:

Population have shifted from place to place. Their habits have changed from epoch to epoch. Their diet has been undergoing changes. Their standard of living has undergone changes.

The food supply has been the basis of all these changes, and therefore, agriculture may be properly called the basis foundation of the well being of mankind. Spinden says "Given food and leisure, arts of all kinds

come easily".

It is also important to note that human It is also important to note that human beings, domestic animals and plants move along the same latitudes—the movement, therefore, generally speaking, being either east to west or west to east.

SUMMARY.

EUMMARY.

In submitting my summary, let me relate to you britily the substance of a story. At one time the various parts of the body revoited against the actionach saying their sand did not contribute her proper share. As a result, the rest of the body struck against the stempth and starved ber. Within a short time the various members of the body resized their error and fed the stemach more enthusiastically.

Between rising time in the morning and time at night, the various parts of the body work of varying intensity. The intensity varie with the people in various vocations. The various parts of the body are likely to complain that they are more important than the others. So it is with the various Continued up.

WANTED.

Two smart and experienced com-positors to do Tamil and English work and one machineman with knowledge of ruling works. Good salary to capable men. Apply immediately to the Manager, Thisal Nayaki Printing Works, Jaffea. Mis 1421

AUCTION SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 593/G.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 593/G.

In the matter of an application for guardianship over the persons and properties of Rami alias Posparani daughter of Thambapillai Selvaratnam and Selvaratnam Navaratnam alias Makalingam of Manipay Minors.

Muttuvelu Vijayaretnam of Manipay

Guardian
Under and by virtue of the commission
issued to me in the above case, I shall
sell by public auction the under mentioned
property on Saturday, 27th April, 1929,
commencing at 4 p m at the spot.

1 A piece of land called Kiraikkulaththilthalaimadai, Kiraikkulavayal and
other parcels containing in extent 18½
Lms. P. C situated at Manipay South
and bounded on the East by path dam
and the property belonging to Sivankovil,
North by the property of Sathasiyam North by the property of Sathasivam Eliathamby, on the West by the property of Kanakasabai and on the South by the property of Mather Sebanayagam.

V. A. Durayappah,

Jaffina, 3rd April, 1929.

Mis. 1423.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7000,

In the matter of the estate of the late Kumarasamy Thambish of Araly East Deceased, Thambiah Thiruvilangam of Araly East.

Vs.

Marakatham widow of Kumarasamy Thambiah of Araly East.

Reasondent.

Respondent.
This matter coming on for disposal before James Joseph Esquire, Additional District Judge, Juffina on the 31st day of January 1929 in the presence of Mesers, Nagalingam and Nagalingam, Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the sfilladvit of the petitioner dated the 31st day of January 1919 havir g been read; It is ordered that the petitioner be declared entitled to have Letter 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 show cause to the contrary. Respondent,

Feby. 12, 1929. District Judge. Time to show cause extended to 11 4 29,

Order Nisi

0, 1655.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6972.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Ponnammah widow of B. Arasakavalasingham of Manippay South.

Arumugam Kanapathipillal of Tholpuram. Petitioner

Sionathambar Sellathurai and wife Visaladoby of Manippay South. Nagammah wife of the petitioner and Thangamuttu widow of Naganathar Muttu-thambi all of Manippay South.

Respondents.

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

J. C. W. Rock.

Time extended to 11-4-29. O. 1657.

January 9, 1929.

Continued.

factors which concern the general welfare of man. Various writers attribute undue importance to certain factors which attract there attention. It is, therefore, important, to remember that a combination of factors are at play but certain factors at certain times and in different localities display intensity.

(To be continued.)

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFINA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No 7081.

In the matter of the Estate of the fate Rasammah wife of Vethavanam Appu-thural of Vadquikkoddai Wess

Valhavanam Apputhural of Vaddukkodda

Vs.

Ninors, {
1. Apputhural Rejathural of do (2. Apputhural Ratualingsm of do ad litem.

Ratualingsm of do ad litem.

This matter of the petition of the abovenamed Patitioner praying that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian ed litem over the minors the les and 2nd Respondents and praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Book, Enquire, District Judge, Jaffna on February 26, 1826 in the presence of Mestre. Nagalings in and Nagalingson, Proctors on the part of the petitioner and the efficient of the Petitioner dated February 21, 1929 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3.d Res It is ordered that the abovensmed 3:d Respondent be appointed gua dian ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents, that the Petitiener is the widower of the abovenamed decreased and is entitled to administer her estate and that Letters of administration be granted to hum accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents or any other person shall on or before April 11, 1929 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

March 18/20, 1929,

District Judge,

O. 1656.

March 18/20, 1929. O. 1656.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7023.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kathiravelu Nagamutta of Vannarponnal

Negamusia Kamarasamy of Vannarponnal East Petitioner.

Minor. 1. Nagamuttu Kanagarainam and
2. Sinnammah widow of Nagamuttu
both of Vannarponnai East

Respondents. This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner Nagamuththu Kumarasamy of Vannar-ponnai 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 estate of the deceased be issued to him as the son of the Intestate coming on for disposal before J. O. W. Rock Esquire, District Judge, on February 21, 1929, in the presence of Mr. K. Somasundaram, Proctor, on the part of the Peti-tioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated F-bruary 18, 1929, having been read, it is declared that the abovenamed 2nd Respondent be ap-pointed Guardian ad-litem over the 1st Respon-dent and that the Politioner is the son and one dent and that the Petitioner is the con 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,

March 9, 1929,

J. C. W. Book District Judge.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7021.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Theivanalpillai wife of Velupillai Muru-gesu of Karavetty West

Velupillal Kanthappoo of Karavetty West Petitioner.

Velupillat Murugeau
 Kanthar Sinniah and wife
 Nachchipillet all of Karavitey West
 Respondents.

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

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 abovenamed appear and the contrary on a felow ways to the contrary on a felow ways to the contrary on a felow ways to the contrary on a felow ways. shew cause to the contrary on or before March 26,

March 5, 1929. District Judge. Order Nisi extended to 80 h April 1929, O. 1654.

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