

The Hindu Organ.

"Arise! Awake! and stop not till the goal is reached."

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HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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JAFFNA, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1929

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

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COURSELVES.

On account of the Hindu New Year the Offices of the 'Hindu Organ' and the Saiva Praksasa Press will be closed from the 12th to 20th inst. Consequently there will be no issues of the 'Hindu Organ' on the 15th and 18th inst. The next issue will be on the 22nd inst. The offices will re-open on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 2 p. m.

The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1929.

VIPAVA ANDU.

ON THE 13TH OF APRIL VIPAVA ANDU will become a matter of memory and we shall enter on the threshold of a new year. As usual we deem it necessary to remind our readers of some of the outstanding events of the year and to note the successes and failures that attended popular efforts during the year.

The most notable event of this year is the publication of the Report of the Donoughmore Commission. In our review of the events of Pirapava Andu mention was made of its visit and of the inquiry held by it. The Report which was awaited with great interest and with some degree of anxiety was not published before the middle of this year. Public opinion as to its acceptability was sharply divided. Some maintain that it should be accepted in its entirety while others feel keenly that it is not a real advance towards responsible government and should be rejected unless modifications are made in those parts in which it was not liberal enough. Whichever may be the view taken by the Imperial Government which has the last say on the matter the Report has only strengthened the belief of many that it is futile to expect a Commission from outside to help the country in the achievement of its political destiny.

In the matter of prohibition this year was a period of stagnation. Jaffna was one of the places where the conditions were regarded favourable for its establishment. Towards the end of Pirapava Andu the Excise rules prohibiting the importation of foreign liquor and arrack into the Peninsula except under special circumstances were passed in the Legislative Council and a Committee was appointed to report on the cost involved in its enforcement. The Committee had reported long ago but neither the Government nor the Council has thought it fit to take any action in the matter. In the meantime the anti-prohibitionists were not slow to take advantage of the situation to mislead the public and to bring back the old order of things. But their attempts did not succeed except in a few out-of-the-way villages and in the Point Pedro area where the re-opening of a few taverns has given some set back to the prohibition movement.

In the field of religion and education steady progress has been maintained among the Hindus. It was in this year that the Kumba Apishekam ceremony of the Kandaswamy Temple at Maviddapuram was performed after the re-building of the Temple with granite. Sara Pathman whom Lord Subramaniam had vanquished was one who embodied in himself the spirit of atheism, materialism and irreligion. His destruction means to the devotees of Lord Subramaniam the destruction of those forces of evil which enslave the soul and prevent it from the realisation of its inward freedom. Today the old spirit of Sara Pathman is becoming dominant in the world. Who else but Lord Subramaniam that can destroy the forces of evil that threatens the existence of Hindu Dharma and grant the release which His devotees are yearning for?

Therefore it is the duty of the Thondars of Lord Subramaniam to lift up their hearts to Him in true devotion and worship and have faith in His supreme Grace and Grace alone for the realisation of their ideals and aspirations.

The Hindu Board of Education which has as its ideal the promotion of Hindu education has made substantial progress during the year. The number of schools has increased from 40 to 54 and the number of children receiving education in its schools has increased from 5,243 to 6,915.

Apart from its achievement in the field of elementary education an orphanage and a training institute has been organised by it during the year.

The New Home of the Hindu Organ and the Saiva Praksasa Press which was begun three years ago was completed during this year and the inaugural ceremony took place in November last.

As regards the awakening among Hindu students the progress was not such as we hoped for at the beginning of the year. No doubt the individual organisations has done some good work in their respective villages. But no serious attempt has been made to unify and co-ordinate their activities and to organise a federation of all associations so that they may all speak and act as members of a single organisation. We hope that Mr. V Veerasingham who is the President of the Saiva Students League will work towards this end and before his term of office expires will succeed in giving us a federal council to represent the collective opinion and activities of the Hindu students in the Island.

Perusal of the vital statistics of the Island or of the decennial census report cannot fail to bring home to the people of Jaffna the insanitary conditions of the District. In some divisions the death rate is more than the birth rate, while in others it is nearly balancing. During this winter malaria, enteric, dysentery and measles counted many as their victims. With a view to enlist public co-operation in the matter of health propaganda and to bring home to the masses the value of clean and healthy living the Health Department in Jaffna organised a successful 'Health Week' in the first week of March. We hope that intensive measures will be taken by the Health Department to improve the health of the District.

It is our duty to invite our readers to join us in our thanks to Sivaperuman for the merciful way He has guided us during the year and in our prayers to Him that the coming year may be an year of greater peace and prosperity for the people. In conclusion we wish our readers A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

சாழ்ச்சி வந்தவர்களை வாழ்த்துகிறோம். ஆர்வமுடன் கேள்வி கேட்கும் மக்களுக்கு ஆர்வம் தருகிறோம். சாழ்ச்சி வந்தவர்களை வாழ்த்துகிறோம்.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

"SUKKILA ANDU."—The New Year, Sukkila Varusham (Sativahana Saha 1852, Kalyaptam, 5031), dawned on Saturday at 6.27 a.m. The Sign of the Z. date is Medam (Aries or Ram). The planetary star is Rohini. From 2.27 a.m. of the preceding night till 10.27 a.m. in the forenoon of Saturday, the time is reckoned as Vishnu Purnimakalam (a combination of religiousness and auspiciousness). The sacred colour for the occasion is a combination of red and blue. The day is to be reckoned as a day of religiousness, prayer, individual and social happiness. The last three auspicious days (according to Regunathar's Calendar) Saturday, Monday and Wednesday, the 13th, 15th and 24th of April, 1929.

POSTAL CLERIC EXAMINATION—Elsewhere appears a notice from the Acting Post Master General inviting applications from qualified candidates for the Postal Clerical Service, Classes, II and III, to be selected in a competitive examination to be held commencing on August 27, 1929. The last date for the receipt of applications is 24th June, 1929.

PERSONAL.—Mr. V W Thambiah, Secretary of the Kuala Lumpur Branch of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Coy. Ltd. is on a short visit to Jaffna and is staying at his residence at Kakkuvil.

FINGERLESS CULPRIT.—Led by either sanguine thirst or criminal spirit one Popala Arumugam of Tondaimanar, a man of 42, armed with a right hand minus the four fingers except the thumb, with four previous convictions to his credit, is wanted by the Police on a charge of grievous hurt.

JUNIOR HONOURS BOY'S TRAGIC END.—It is reported that Mast. E. M. Berenger, son of Mr. B. L. Berenger, Station Master, Colombo Fort, whilst sparring with his brother at the Station bungalow, slipped his footing, fell down and lost consciousness. He did not regain consciousness but died the following morning. The sad news becomes more pathetic because of the deceased youngster's success in Junior Cambridge Examination honours, the results of which reached Ceylon on the very evening of the tragic accident.

His Majesty's Health.

SPECIAL DIATHERMIC TREATMENT

Rugby, April 6th. The weather was fine at Bogner today, and the King, who rose early, went out to the grounds of Craigwell House soon after breakfast. His Majesty sat on the lawn, protected by screens from what little wind there was. It is understood that there has been some improvement during last week in the rheumatism in the shoulder from which the King has been suffering.

Rugby, April, 8th. The King passed a good day. The weather remained fine and sunny at Bogner, and His Majesty spent the whole morning in the grounds of Craigwell House. —"Times Cuttings."

The Vivekanandan.

The first number of "The Vivekanandan" (Vol. I, new series) the monthly magazine and the official recorder of the many and varied activities of the Colombo Vivekananda Society, is out from April. It is hoped that the publication will be continued regularly in future.

Having as its motto "என் கடன்பணி செய்து சிட்டுப்படுதே" (Service to one's religion and country is one's prime duty) "The Vivekanandan" would prove to be a torch bearer of the Society.

Farewell Function at Wellaway

APOTHECARY IN-CHARGE FETED.

The law of the Apothecary's quarters presented picturesque appearance on the evening of 6th inst: when the leading residents of Wellaway and its suburbs and the friends of Mr. N Ponniah, Apothecary in Charge, Wellaway Dispensary, assembled to bid farewell to him on the eve of his departure to Diakoya Hospital on transfer.

There was an unprecedented gathering at the function which began at 5.30 p.m. and after refreshments were served lavish speeches were made referring to the sterling qualities of Mr. Ponniah by Dr. C Ponnambalam, Messrs: K Ponnai, B D S Desarampala and M. Bettiampillai. Mr. Ponniah replied feelingly.

The function was a great success owing to the efforts of Messrs: S Sarathnathantham and S Kingasabhai who took innumerable pains to carry this to such a successful issue. Mr. Sarathnathantham thanked all those present.

Three hearty cheers were called for by Mr. V Karthigesu to the chief guest which was lustily responded to, and the function terminated at 8 p.m.—Over.

SCAR FACED TRUANT.—A mere boy of 13 with a round scar of about the size of a 1-cent piece on right cheek, rather a 'lucky' dare-devil, Pailamattu Seeniyar of Kakkididdy, Kakesantura, missed from Theivanni, his mother, about a couple of months back.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN CEYLON.—The Registrar General Mr. Furee Babera in his course of his reports for 1928 on the registration of trade marks, designs, joint stock companies, societies and business names makes the following observation:—The law regulating joint stock companies in Ceylon is declared by the Ordinance No 22 of 1866 to be the English law. So far as it is not inconsistent with local legislation. The English law now in force is contained in the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, which came into operation on April 1st, 1909, but the local law (Ordinance No. 4 of 1861) is said the one based on the English Act of 1866, which was repealed in 1862. The local Ordinance has been amended from time to time, but in spite of these amendments it is defective and presents many difficulties. For example, a company which fails to hold an annual general meeting or to file a balance sheet, cannot be proceeded against. Many of the safeguards found in the English Act are absent from the local law. A new Ordinance consolidating and amending company law in Ceylon on the lines of the English Act is long desired. A draft bill prepared by the law officers of the Crown was published in the "Government Gazette" of November 9th, 1923. This has not yet been introduced into the Legislative Council, action having been deferred. There is at present no indication when this matter will be proceeded with further.

FUTURE OF BURMA.—At the U. Chit Hsing section of the General Council of Burmese Associations Conference held at Rangoon, which terminated on March 30 resolutions were passed opposing separation of Burma from India till the attainment of Home Rule by the province, demanding Dominion Status within December, 1929, and urging the boycott of British-made goods. Resolutions were also passed urging the Government to take a portion of Burma railway's profits as substitute for the Capitation and Thabameda taxes.

Cambridge Local Examinations

The following are among the successful candidates in the Cambridge Local Examinations held in Ceylon in December last, the results of which were received by the Education Department on Saturday last.

The following small roman letters placed in front of the names of certain candidates denote that they have obtained the mark of distinction in that particular subject for which that letter stands for:— a=Arithmetic, e=English, h=History, m=Mathematics, tn=Tamil.

SENIOR BOYS.

Honours. Jaffna Hindu: A Thirakarajeb, Parameswara: K Karanasingham, Manipay Hindu: tm C Nagesin, T Nalliah, K Theva Rajib, and T Thirunavukarasas, Kanderoda: tm R Thirunavukarasas.

Under 15 Years of Age.

Victoria College: V Somasunderam, and K Subramaniam. Jaffna Hindu: tm M H M Abdulkader, K Kartigesu, and tm K Veerasingham. Parameswara College: E Kallayar, and V Valarasathan, Kanderoda: V Sundarasaras.

About 15 Years of Age.

Victoria College: Kandasya Kanapathippillai, and P. R. Jiratanam. Jaffna Hindu: S Aranasalam, S Nagalingam, V S Palanitharas, P Rasanatham, K Subramaniam, son of K Kandiah, K Subramaniam, son of A Kanasah, R Thirumany, and S Vilasatham. Parameswara: K Sivansathan, S Thurasiasamy, and A Venugalingam. Manipay Hindu: P Oomaraswamy, O Kanagasapati, S Namasivayam, and M Thevathase, Kanderoda: K Sundarasampillai. Vignaswara Higher Grade English School, Karavadi: M Chinniah, K Kanagasabapathy, and K Somasunderam.

Special Certificate.

Parameswara: T Gunaratnam. Adult Private Candidates. S Kandasamy, S Somasathan, and M V Arumugam.

SENIOR GIRLS.

Under 15 Years of Age.

Ramanathan College: tm A Buyaswari and O Panthavathi.

Special Certificate.

H G Subramaniam.

JUNIOR BOYS.

Victoria College: S V Vijayadendram. Jaffna Hindu: a, m N Nadarasa, A Namasivayampillai and m C Ramanathan. Parameswara: m S Mahadavar, D A A Basamackiam, and m V Sachithanandam. Manipay Hindu: m S Ponnampalam, and m C Thirugarsah.

Under 16 Years of Age.

Victoria Collge: h N Vijayadharma. Jaffna Hindu: S Jeyavarsingham, R Kandiah, and V Venugiamby. Parameswara: B Saravasmottu. Manipay Hindu: S Nadarasa, O Pararasajegaram, S Rajendran, E Thambay, K Tharumalingam, and S Yegathasam.

Not Under 16 Years of Age.

Victoria College: M Ambalavanar, A Appanadhy, B Appabochy, V Chelvadurai, M Chelviyai, T Chelviyai, A Chinnathambay, K Gangasarampillai, K Gunaratnam, N Kanoliya, S Kadirasesu, K Kathirambay, K Komarasamy, R Manickam, V Manickavachagar, T Marudasi, A Mathucumarasamy, B Namasivayam, M Natarajah, I Rajaratnam, M Ramalingam, O Ramesasabapathy, S Sabhanayagam, A Saravasmottu, K Velayuthar, S Velupillai, R Vijayarajam, and T Vinayakamorthy. Jaffna Hindu: C Arumugam, K Balasundaram, A Canther, A Chivakarunasaher, S A Chivaratnam, V Kandiah, V Kaniath, K Kulathayyamm, S Kulasegarampillai, T Kulasegarampillai, B W M Banda, E Marugesu, B A Muthiahambay, S Nadasasabapathy, Nadarajah Sathumugam, Nadarajah Somasathantham, V Navaratnarajah, S Navaratnam, S Ponnampalam, S Ponnampalayanathan, P Raoliya, V Ramesaswamy, S Ramesaswamy, S Ramesaswamy, T Sree Ramanam, V M B Sivarajah, M Sivapragasam, M A M M Soltan, K Sundaramoorthy, P Thampappillai, A Vallialingam, and M Valupillai. Parameswara: O Ananthar, S Arumugam, O Aranasalam, S Ganathan, S Gathivasam, P Gunarasampillai, S Kockkobaan, T Kaniath, E Kathiravaranathan, S Mathiasantham, S Muthiahambay, V Nagalingam, O Naranthar, K Rajathurai, K Ramanasingam, A Sengasampillai, V Satharasakaram, S Sellaarasu, S Sivaprasada, K Sivathasamparan, K Sivusubramaniam, K Sujanah, N Thambiah, S Venugalingam, and V Visuvanagam.

Manipay Hindu: B A Aasthi, K Kengatharan, S Mahesuran, P Manikavasegar, S J Mark, T Madowe, S Muttukumaraswamy, S Nagalingam, M Palasalingam, J Podappahamy, A Ponnab, T Rajakulam, R Rajathirai, A Rajasingam, T Sathirasegar, K Sathathurai, K Selvasundaram, S Senthinathan, M Somakandas, S Somasundaram, K Subramaniam, K Thambayyab, K Vathilogan, P Visuvanagam, and S Visuvanagam. Adult Private Candidates. S Kadinathar, A D Thambiah, and K Pasupathy.

JUNIOR GIRLS.

Under 16 Years of Age.

Ramanathan College: A Anurasam, O Maheswari, P Padmavathi.

Not Under 16 Years of Age.

Ramanathan College: R Naguleswari, S Raman, M Sivayogasam, V Thavasi, and K Vallatharasam.

Miss A Buyaswari who is one of the two successful candidates in the Senior School Certificate Examination from Ramanathan College, Chunnakam, is the daughter of Mr. V. Aepillai, Chief Clerk, District Office, Teluk Anson, and a grand daughter of Mr. V. Kathiravampillai, B A, Proctor B O, Vaanaruppu. Miss P. Padmavathi who was successful in the Junior Exam: from the girls' pass in the daughter of Mr. V. Ponnampalam, P. M. S., Proprietor of Urumpuram and Treasurer, Board of Directors, Jaffna Hindu College.

THE STUDENTS' CONGRESS.

AT PARAMESHWARA COLLEGE.

DEAD LOCK IN A WEDLOCK?

FIFTH ANNUAL SESSIONS.

Sir,

As you are aware, the fifth annual sessions of the Jaffna Students' Congress is to be held at Kankesanthurai for three days commencing on Wednesday, the 10th inst. All thinking persons will ungrudgingly admit that the students in Jaffna may and must co-operate with one another in doing anything substantial for the admitted amelioration of our country. There is a growing feeling in the country among our elders that some of our young men have not only not cared to benefit by their wealth of accumulated knowledge and wisdom, but being carried away by their emotion, have even begun to insult them in unmeasured terms which are utterly uncalled for. It is stupidity of the highest magnitude on the part of our young men to think that our elders are as a whole opposed to their reasonable aspirations and that our students can carry on their deliberations on matters of vital importance affecting the welfare of our country without ripe experience, hearty co-operation and well-meaning guidance of our elders. Being old cannot, in itself, be either a qualification or a disqualification for any person, in whatever walk of life he may be destined to be. An educated young man certainly knows comparatively more than an uneducated old man. But young men should not, on that account, despise their elders, because the latter are undoubtedly superior to the former in that they are equipped with direct knowledge of things, which they have gained in the school of experience. Our so-called Students' Congress leaders are unnecessarily estranging the sympathy of some of their elders, who are actually one with them in all their legitimate, noble and practicable aspirations. The only difference, or at least the chief difference, between our young men and the elders is that the former sometimes preach impracticable and revolutionary ideas while the latter warn them against giving vent to any speech or having recourse to any action which is not characterised by discretion and moderation. It is a pity that many of our young men feel without reason that their elders are opposed to what they do with a view to improving the political state of our country. Different people may hold different views; but in order to achieve abiding success, it is imperative that all these views should be put together and discussed, so that ultimately the best and the most practicable course may be decided upon and put into practice. It is well and good to make speeches, political or otherwise. There are some elderly men who are endowed with the gift of the gab and who can easily excel many of our young men in this particular kind of activity. We shall be serving no purpose in attempting to introduce wholesale into our country institutions and customs which are widely prevalent with advantage in more advanced countries than ours. Any man of sound common sense knows that things must come by evolution, if they are to last and contribute considerably to our permanent welfare. Sudden subversion of age long customs by shallow methods cannot certainly be sanctioned by sensible people, who have seen more of the world and who have identified themselves with a large number of activities of a progressive nature than can be claimed by our young men. Is this a fault in our elders? Should they be insulted from time to time for the only fault of their being older than the present day young men?

We shall all heartily rejoice at the activities of our young men, if they will only plan out something constructive and practicable, so that they and others may be benefited by their speeches and actions. We hope that during the coming sessions of the Students' Congress, the speakers will not give expression to anything for which they will have reason to regret later on. The President of the present sessions of the Congress being an elderly person, it is hoped that he will guide our young men aright and impress on them that they will be abundantly blessed, if they will only care to respect their elders.

Yours etc,
"SPECTATOR".

"Savitri-Satiyavan".

MARITAL DEVOTION VERSUS DEATH.
AN IDEAL HINDU WOMAN.

The staff and students of Parameshwara College, Trincomalee staged the well known classical play "Savitri-Satiyavan" on the 4th inst. the occasion being a farewell function in honour of the Principal, Mr. S. Natesa Pillai, and Mrs. Natesapillai, who are going to England on leave. The acting of the play reached a high standard and the success is due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Cumaraswamy Pillai, the music master of the College. Drama is another form of education of the masses. It leaves an impress on the mind of the audience. Stories which have high morals behind them will go a great way to teach people, especially those of the weaker sex, in the right way. Savitri is an embodiment of virtue and as such brings before the world the fact that Hindu women glory in their devotion to their

Continued up.

PRINCIPAL GOING ON FURLOUGH.

A very pleasant function took place on 3rd inst., when the staff and students of Parameshwara College, Trincomalee, held a farewell "At Home" in honour of the Principal, Mr. S. Natesapillai, and Mrs. Natesapillai on the eve of their departure for England on furlough. The College Hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The Additional Principal, Mr. R. Vamadeva, conducted the proceedings.

An address was read and presented to the Principal. Several group photographs were taken for presentation, and speeches were made to which the Principal suitably replied. A sumptuous feast was provided to make the "At Home" a complete success.

On the following evening, 4th April, the staff and students of the College celebrated the Principal and Mrs. Natesapillai by putting on boards the soul stirring story of "Savitri and Satiyavan" to their great delight, and that of the large audience of over a thousand guests. The untiring efforts of Mr. Cumaraswamy Pillai, the music master of the College, his ability, added to his devotion and religious fervour, and the united efforts and willing co-operation of the staff and students combined to bring the acting of the play to a success.

Hon. Sir. P. Ramanathan and Lady Ramanathan who were present throughout the performance from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m., testified to the success of the night.

The unflagging interest evinced by the audience was further evidence for it.—Cor.

Summary of Results.

ALL CEYLON CENTRES.

| SENIOR BOYS. | |
|--|------|
| Passed with Honours | 67 |
| Satisfied the Examiners | 76 |
| " " (above 18) | 173 |
| Failed | 49 |
| " " (above 18) | 607 |
| Entered for part of the Examination only | 34 |
| Absent | 250 |
| Rejected for resorting to unfair means | 2 |
| Total | 1308 |
| JUNIOR BOYS. | |
| Passed with Honours | 67 |
| Satisfied the Examiners | 141 |
| " " (above 16) | 483 |
| Failed | 69 |
| " " (above 16) | 346 |
| Entered for part of the Examination only | 6 |
| Absent | 265 |
| Rejected for resorting to unfair means | 1 |
| Total | 1378 |
| SENIOR GIRLS. | |
| Passed with Honours | 6 |
| Satisfied the Examiners | 29 |
| " " (above 18) | 28 |
| Failed | 44 |
| " " (above 18) | 70 |
| Entered for part of the Examination only | 1 |
| Absent | 9 |
| Total | 187 |
| JUNIOR GIRLS. | |
| Passed with Honours | 5 |
| Satisfied the Examiners | 66 |
| " " (above 16) | 81 |
| Failed | 17 |
| " " (above 16) | 57 |
| Entered for part of the Examination only | 1 |
| Absent | 21 |
| Total | 248 |

Continued.

husbands. It is a religious vow with them, and truly exemplifies Sri Krishna Bhagavan's teaching that by whatever path the soul approaches Him, it will be acceptable to Him. The chosen path is a very practical one—viz. the bestowal of all their devotion upon the husband, and through him they attain His goal (Mukthi). This one-pointed devotion ensures the soul's attainment of God. Nothing can withstand it. Even the apparently unattainable is reached by it. The great success, achieved by Hindu women is due to their concentration upon one object of devotion—the husband and in him the children as one family. This lesson is exemplified in their daily lives. Their strength lies in the measure of their devotion to their ideal, and is the secret of their influence in the home as the goddess of the family which position they do not cherish for or of, but which comes to them naturally owing to their devotion to, and work for, their ideal.

The proper staging of this great classical play depicting Savitri's devotion to her husband is a great service to the Hindu community. Mr. Cumaraswamy Pillai will do well at some later date to present this play to the larger audience of the people throughout the Hindu districts and thus bring vividly before them by his faithful presentation of "Satiyavan and Savitri" in its original Indian setting of religious devotion and soul stirring songs, the greatness of the ideal that is cherished by the Hindus.

—"AN IMPRESSIONIST".

BIRTH OF A SON CREATES DISPUTE.

(Continued from our issue of 8-4-29.)

Before Mr. J. C. W. Hoek, District Judge, Jaffna the enquiry was continued on Saturday, March 23, into the matter of the application of Mr. T. Mutesamy Pillai to rectify the entry in the birth register of one Rajeswaram, whose father has been, it is alleged, incorrectly stated as Mr. T. Ramanathan, Barrister-at-Law, & Chairman, Village Committee, Puttur. The respondent is Valliammal, a lady of high social status and a sister-in-law of the late Maniagar Kanagasabai. The applicant is a nephew of the 2nd respondent, Mr. T. Ramanathan.

Hon'ble Mr. W. Duraiswamy instructed by Mr. K. Arulampalam appeared for the applicant. Mr. Spencer Rajaratnam with Mr. A. S. Wanganer instructed by Mr. S. Cumaraswamy, appeared for the 1st respondent, while the 2nd respondent was represented by Mr. K. Somasundaram. Mr. Kulasekaram conducted his examination of the witness, Theodorathampillai.

Counsel: Who are the family priests of the 1st respondent's family?—The family priest is one Saagarakurukkal of Navavudi.

MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND.

Counsel: Was Mr. Ramanathan's marriage in England kept a secret?—No sir. He has no dwelling place there?—Yes. When he comes to Puttur, he stays with you?—He does not come often and does not stay. He does not come to visit his sister?—He comes rarely, and takes his meals there. 1st respondent had been living at Puttur in a separate house?—Yes, for 6 or 7 months in a house belonging to Ramanathan.

Court:—How many years ago was that?—About 7 or 8 years ago. Ramanathan's mother also was living in the same house, Counsel: Ramanathan and the 1st respondent attended the funeral of Ramanathan's sister?—At the time of the death Ramanathan was at Puttur and the 1st respondent attended the funeral. All the time you knew that 1st respondent was wearing a Tashy?—I did not notice. 1st respondent and Ramanathan used to attend the Sivan Temple at Puttur?—I did not see them going. Did you see them going out for drives?—Even that I have not seen.

Cross examined by Hon'ble Mr. Duraiswamy:—Mr. Duraiswamy: Mr. Mutesamy's sister was married in Ramanathan's house in 1919?—Yes. Did the 1st respondent attend that wedding?—No, Sir. You were present?—Yes, Sir. Counsel: You say that Maniagar Kanagasabai did not marry regularly his 3rd wife?—In the beginning he did not marry regularly, but later he got it registered.

A SCANDALOUS THING.

Kanagasabai Manikkavasagar, Udayar of Puttur, was the next witness called by Mr. Kulasekaram.

Counsel: How far is your house from the 2nd respondent's?—About 400 yards from the 2nd respondent's mother's house. In fact you are a relation of the 2nd respondent?—Yes.

You remember Mr. Ramanathan returning from England?—Yes, Sir. At that time was it known that Mr. Ramanathan was married in England?—There was a rumour in that country. Was there a marriage between the 1st & 2nd respondents?—There was no marriage ceremony. If there was such a ceremony we would have been invited.

Court: What did happen?—Mr. Ramanathan went and lived in that house. How long?—He used to go and visit that house and come back to Puttur. In what capacity did he go?—We did not know. He used to go. Were you scandalised?—There was no scandal. There was no scandal! Living in that house where there were married and unmarried females?—The talk in the country was that Mr. Ramanathan was on visiting terms with 1st respondent. Wasn't it rather scandalous?—Yes.

Counsel: Well, he has been doing this scandalous thing from 1916 or 1917?—I can't say. I think it was in 1917. He was doing it with the consent of Maniagar Kanagasabai?—He used to go to that house with the Maniagar. Has this lady attended any wedding in your family as the wife of Mr. Ramanathan?—No, Sir. Now she says she was married?—I do not know.

Court: You know she says so. Don't try to be stupid. That is the cause of all this inquiry?—I do not know. You don't know that. This case has been going on all these while?—She says she married him. How long has she been saying that?—I don't know that.

AT TEMPLE TOGETHER.

Cross examined by Mr. Rajaratnam:—Counsel: During the time she was at Puttur she used to attend the temple with Ramanathan?—I have not seen. When did you say you heard first about the English Marriage?—As soon as Mr. Ramanathan came to Jaffna I came to know of it. He told Mr. Manikavasagar, his uncle, in my presence about it. The Police were trying to get information about Ramanathan's marriage?—I don't know. Were you not asked by the Maniagar of Valigam East, to inquire into it and report?—I don't remember. At that time you were the Police Vidhan?—Yes. Did you tell the Maniagar, that Ramanathan is married in England?—Yes. I have told Maniagar Periyasami that Mr. Ramanathan was married in England. When the Police were inquiring into the matter?—I can't say that. Sangarapillai Thillainathar, Registrar of Marriage, Bircas and Desabai, Puttur was next called.

Court: How long have you been Registrar?—About 10 or 12 years. How long have you known the parties?—I knew the 2nd respondent all along. I came to know the 1st respondent after the marriage of Maniagar Kanagasabai to her sister. Are you aware of the relationship between Ramanathan and the 1st respondent?—I don't know. What was the relationship between them as far as you know?

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Witness: I know they were living together as husband and wife. Were they married?—No, Sir. Then what was the relationship?—Maniagar Kanagasabai took Mr. Ramanathan and introduced him into the 2nd respondent's family and made 2nd respondent and Ramanathan live together.

(Continued on page 4.)

THREE DAYS' MEETING.

The following is the Program of the Fifth Annual Sessions of the Students' Congress, Jaffna, opened on the 10th inst. and to be continued on the 11th and 12th April, 1929 at Kankesanthurai.

WEDNESDAY, 10th APRIL.

Morning Session.
Address by Mr. S. A. Periyaswamy M. A., Chairman of Reception Committee in Tamil. Presidential Address in Tamil by Mr. T. V. Kalyana Sundra Mudaliyar.

Afternoon Session.
Chairman Mr. M. Sabarana Singhe M. A., Business Meeting; Resolutions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 10. Lectures by Mr. M. Balasundaram M. A. B. Sc., on "Socialism in theory and practice" in English. THURSDAY, 11th APRIL.

Morning Session.
Chairman Mr. T. V. Kalyana Sundra Mudaliyar. Lectures by Rev. F. Kingsbury M. A., on "Some social problems in Jaffna" in Tamil; Resolution No. 8; Proposer Mr. K. Muttukumaraswamy, Seconded Mr. S. Babramanyam, M. A. Address by Chairman, On "Cast" in Tamil; Resolution No. 7. Proposer Mr. S. B. Kanagaswamy M. A., Seconded Mr. K. Natesa M. A.

Afternoon Session.
Chairman, Mr. T. V. Kalyana Sundra Mudaliyar. Address by Chairman on "Subramanya Bharathi and the new Tamil Literature" in Tamil. Mr. Navathina Krishna Bharathi will speak on "Love and heroism in Tamil Literature" in Tamil. Resolution No. 8. Proposer Mr. M. Balasundaram, M. A. B. Sc., Seconded, Mr. K. V. Nadasarajan.

FRIDAY, 12th APRIL.

Morning Session.
Chairman Hon. Mr. E. W. Perera. Lectures by the Hon. Mr. E. B. Jayasinghe M. A., on "Youth and politics" in English and by Mrs. George E. de Silva "How politics affect the home" also in English. The Chairman will speak on "Ceylon and Swarth" in English. Resolution No. 9. Proposer Mr. S. Natesan. Seconded Mr. P. Nagalingam.

Afternoon Session.
Chairman: The President, Sivanthi Swami Vipulananda. Mrs. N. Somasundaram M. A. will speak on "National Education" in English and (Dr.) Mrs. Nallamma Satiyavaswari Aiyer on "Woman and Politics" in Tamil. President's Closing Remarks in Tamil.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

1. This Congress tenders its fraternal greeting to the Youth and Youth Organisations of the world and expresses its determination to co-operate with them in bringing into existence a new world order founded on liberty, equality and justice.
2. This Congress calls upon the Youth of Ceylon to aggressively combat the forces of communalism as detrimental to the best interest of the nation, by all means available to them.
3. This Congress emphatically declares its opinion that all antiquated social and religious customs as caste system, untouchability, inequality of the sexes and such other reactionary forces which impede the vitality of the nation should be abolished and calls upon the youth to rebel against them.
4. This Congress declares that Imperialism the overthrow of which is the supreme task before all subject peoples is international in its action and should be combated on an international scale. This Congress therefore welcomes the efforts which are being made to associate together the peoples oppressed by Imperialism all over the world.
5. This Congress declares that the cause of Labour in factories and fields is the cause of youth; and firmly believes that the economic organisation of the country should be consistent with the principles of liberty and justice.
6. This Congress records its opinion that education should be nationalised; be made free and compulsory at least in the primary and elementary stages; and that it should be imparted through the medium of the vernaculars.
7. This Congress places on record its appreciation of the recent move made by the Government to ensure equality of treatment in Schools for children of all castes.
8. This Congress declares that Caste as it is observed to-day is an insult to the innate worth of man.
9. This Congress expresses its firm conviction that Swarth is the birth right of the people of this land and calls upon the Youth of this country to consecrate their lives for its speedy attainment.
10. This Congress amends Rule No. 4 of the Constitution so that the number of members elected to the Executive Committee be increased from 15 to 25.

THE MAILS.

(G. P. O. Colombo.)

RECEIPTS.

London Mails per the P & O "Morea" are due on Saturday, April 13; per the O. L. "Ossova" on Saturday, April 20; and per the P & O "Moolian" on Saturday, April 27. Straits and China Mails per the S. M. N. "Konigin der Nederlanden", N. Y. K. "Hakusa Maru", and R. L. "Insulinde" are due on April 11th, 17th and 18th respectively.

DESPATCHES.

London Mails per a P & O Steamer leaving from Bombay will close on Tuesday, April 16; per the O. L. "Orford" on Wednesday, April 17; and per the R. L. "Insulinde" on Thursday, April 18. Straits and China Mails per the P & O "Morea" will close on Saturday, April 13; and per the R. L. "Tjerima", N. Y. K. "Aisatsa Maru" and S. M. N. "Christiaan Huygens" on April 14, 17th and 19th, respectively.

Fidelity of Barrister's Marriage.

Continued from page 3. You say there was no marriage?—All the people there knew of it. You remember a case that was filed against Mr. Ramanathan by one Subramanian Muttukumar in 1917?

Court: What is that for? Counsel: Was plaintiff a relation of the 1st respondent?

Witness: He became a connection after Manigar Kanagasabai married from 1st respondent's family. In that case Mr. Ramanathan also gave evidence?—Yes. He said that he was married in Europe?—Yes.

The witness was then cross examined by Mr. Rajaratnam.

Your birth place is Uduppiddy?—I was born at Puttore, my father was a native of Uduppiddy. The ladies of your father's side were not in the habit of visiting the ladies of Puttore?—Both parties were not in the habit of visiting each other.

Were you present at Manigar Kanagasabai's 2nd marriage at Uduppiddy to, to the 1st respondent's sister?—Yes, I was present.

A QUIET WEDDING.

Counsel: After her death he married her sister? Yes. Were you present at the wedding? No Sir. He did not take her in marriage. (Sadankumudikkavillai.) Court: What do you mean by the expression "Sadankumudikkavillai"?—There was no Omam ceremony. Perhaps he might have tied the Thaly but the friends and relations were not invited.

When was that marriage?—About 13 years after the death of the second wife.

About how many years after the return of Mr Ramanathan from England?—I think about 3 or 4 years more or less.

Counsel: It was more or less a quiet wedding?—Yes.

You don't know who solemnized the Thaly ceremony?—No Sir.

Such quiet weddings always take place?—Yes in some places where the parties are poor.

Court: Was the Manigar poo? Why did he indulge in such a quiet affair?—He was old at that time. And it being the 3rd marriage he refrained from doing it on a grand scale inviting friends and relations.

She moved about as his acknowledged wife?—Yes.

Counsel: Even now she is receiving a pension as widow?—Yes.

At that time was the 1st respondent's father an invalid?—No now he is bed ridden.

All the properties inherited by Mr Ramanathan were donated by his father?—The properties were assigned over to him by his mother and his uncle.

Now Mr Ramanathan has alienated all his properties at Puttore?—Some properties.

RICE FEEDING CEREMONY.

Counsel: If there was a marriage you would have heard?—Yes. There was a marriage of Mr. Malavaryar's son. At that wedding Mr. Kanagasabai took Mr. Ramanathan away. Later we came to know that the feeding ceremony took place at 2nd respondent's house and that Ramanathan and 1st respondent were living as husband and wife.

Court: How do you know?—People began to talk on the 4th day of Malavaryar's son's marriage that Mr. Ramanathan was taken to Uduppiddy and rice was served to him without the marriage ceremony.

What was the date of the rice feeding ceremony?—I think it took place about 10 or 12 years ago. Counsel: Was there any Thaly tying?—I did not hear. Cross examined by Mr. S. Rajaratnam:—Counsel: When the Manigar took Ramanathan away it was an auspicious day?—Yes. What time was it?—About 9 or 10 p. m. Mr. Kalasingam closed his case for the 2nd respondent.

Court: I want to ask 2nd respondent one question. Mr. Ramanathan was then called into the witness box. Court: When did you hear first of the Police activity?—About 1928 or 1924. Did you know what led to that?—I think it was the result of the 1st respondent's declaration. You hear she is claiming to be your wife? Yes. Did you hear what the order of the Provincial Registrar was?—I heard that she was asked to register the child as mine. Why did you not take steps.

CHARGED WITH RIOTING.

Witness: It was easier to defend and not to take the offensive. I expected the Police and the 1st respondent to take the offensive. I thought it was a natural step. You did not want to stir up an hornet's nest? Counsel: You returned from India on the 15th of June, 1925?—Yes, I came from Tuticorin to Colombo. You must have come here on the 16th?—I was detained in Colombo on a charge of rioting. Some Punjab soldiers gave evidence but I was acquitted. On the following night I left for Jaffna.

Cross examined by Mr. Rajaratnam: You applied for the Manigarship of Valigamam East?—Yes, I did it in 1920 or 21 after it was vacated by one Mr. Mallavanam. At that time the police roused themselves?—I can challenge the then Government Agent Mr. Constantine, that he told me that he could not give the Manigarship to me because I had no wife. Did you practice at the Bar?—Yes, in Kandy, not in Jaffna. You have only two letters from your wife. None whatever, an effort to obtain a divorce? None whatever. The 1st respondent says that you promised to get the English marriage annulled?—(Vehemently.) Yes, still regard her (meaning English wife) as my wife. Court: That is not the point. You did not write in such a way that she should give you up?—I did not.

Court: That completes our inquiry. Mr. Duraiswamy then addressed the Court on behalf of the applicant. He also stated that instances were not wanting of people living in a state of concubinage without losing their respectability. Messrs. Kelasingham and Boopavee Rajaratnam then addressed the Court on behalf of the 1st and 2nd respondents. Further inquiry was postponed for April 14 by O. M. L.

Economic Development of Asia.

INFLUENCE OF AGRICULTURE

The following is the full text of a lecture delivered by Mr. W. P. A. Co. ke, 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)

Let me now briefly summarize the factors which were responsible for progress, retrogression, and a static condition. Often times a combination of factors were found to be at work. When these factors are either introduced or become favorable, the country concerned progresses. When the factors remain stationary, the country concerned becomes static. When these factors are withdrawn or become extinct, decay results.

Examples of the conditions may be found in: (a) England, France, (b) China and India until 1850, (c) Sahara, Turkistan, Persia, etc.

The Principal factors are:

1. Land (a) Extent: Increases or decreases in accordance with improvements or decline in the yield of crops. (b) Fertility of the Soil. Texture, Chemical composition, Organic matter, (c) Distribution of Land, Arable land, Grassland and meadows, Forests, Marshes, Waste, (d) Manures and Fertilizers.

2. Geographic Features, (a) Elevation, Low lands, Uplands, Mountains, (b) Nearness to Sea, Outlet, Climate, Food, Manure, (c) Neighbors, Benefits of Intercourse, Facility for markets, a. Raw materials, b. Manufactured goods, (d) Rivers, For power, For irrigation. Build up new land, Destroy old places, Change in water table.

3. Climate, (a) Rainfall, Amount, Distribution, Season, (b) Sunlight, Length of day and length of night, Variations of these between months, Intensity, Exposure, (c) Temperature, Maximum, Minimum, Change between day and night, Variations between seasons, (d) Humidity, Health of man and animals, Stimulation for plant life, Stimulation for diseases and pests, (e) Wind, Calm, Monsoons, Trade winds, Typhoons, Cyclones, Storms, (f) Change in Climate.

4. Plant, (a) Food plants, Forage plants, Fiber yielding plants, Fuel yielding plants, Timber yielding plants, Soil renovating plants, (b) Plants with high monetary value, Plants requiring manual labour, Plants requiring manual labor, Plants facilitating introduction of machinery, (c) Plant Breeding, Evolving new types by breeding, Increasing average yield by selection, (d) Plant Introductions, Replacing the existing but less productive crop.

5. Animal, (a) Power, Horses, cattle, donkeys, mules, elephants, dogs, water buffaloes. The adoption of animals for power is still going on and thus making new advances, (b) Food, Meat, Milk, Fat, Selection of economic animals for the above three purposes, Wool, Hides, Leather, No satisfactory substitute for leather has yet been made (c) Breeding, For power, For milk, For meat, For wool, (f) Feeding, Correct understanding of feeding to eliminate waste.

6. Birds, For meat, For eggs, For feathers, Introductions, Breeding, Selection.

7. Minerals For exchange—gold, silver, copper, nickel, For manufactures of various kinds, To supply metals, To supply power (coal).

8. Communications, (a) Through: Waterways, Roads, Railways, Steamer Service and Airships, (all the above 5 are For Passenger and goods traffic) Telegraphs and telephones, Mail service. (b) By means of: Man, Beasts, Machinery.

9. Developments of Markets, (Trade) (a) Association with 8, (b) Domestic, (c) Foreign.

10. Financing: Savings, Deposits, Credit, Investments, Elastic banking system, Foreign banking relations.

11. Manufactures: Improvements, Introductions, Shifting of density of population, Readjustment in methods of cultivation, Adjustments in farm practices near cities.

12. Inventions and Discoveries: Machinery of various kinds for transport, etc., Preserving foods and refrigerator carrier, Changes in system of transportation (sailing vessels to steamers, motors, etc.), Fertilizers.

13. Treatment of Plant Pests and Disease, such as: Sprays, Pesticides, etc.

14. Treatment of Animal Ailments, Veterinary medicine, such as: Antihinderpest serum by Dr. Boynton.

15. Education: To increase general efficiency, To raise the standard of living, To study and improve the various arts and sciences useful for human welfare. Agriculture, Engineering, Medicine.

16. Policy: (Govt): To increase the material prosperity of the people:—By increasing the efficiency of production, The equity in distribution, By wisdom in consumption.

IMPROVEMENTS IN EUROPE.

We have learned in the course of our studies the tremendous influence the introduction of new crops and animals and new systems of farming have had for the better in some European countries. For instance, the enforcement of enclosures in England; correction in the height of the water table by drainage; introduction of turnips, clovers and grasses; changes from wheat to sheep farming; tremendous improvements in stocks; importation of food stuff for cattle and horses; the discovery of artificial manures; control of insect pests and diseases; the introduction of potatoes, alfalfa and sugar beets into France; citrus to Sicily; improvement in irrigation and drainage; and the introduction of cotton, Alexandria clover and the water buffalo into Egypt; introduction of labour saving machinery and cheap and quick transportator; the development of North America, Argentina and Australia, etc. All these were effected since 1500. These have been the important factors in the development of occidental progress.

ASIA—STATIONARY

Let us now come back to Asia and see what has been taking place there. They had already exhausted the interchange of the then unknown useful plants; their population had increased to the maximum; they had utilized every cultivable space (the space they could handle with the implements and knowledge in their possession); they had grown conservative; gradual desiccation had

thinned out the people in Iran; the rivers had done the work of addition and subtraction; the water table had been changed in the most populous parts of the desert; a halt had begun to appear; endemic malaria had found a sure foundation; and consequently we find the people poverty stricken and debilitated.

With the fall of the Mediterranean countries, the trade had suffered and later the cheap manufactured goods from Europe dealt another severe blow to the handicraftsmen of Asia. With every space of land occupied, the handicraftsmen could only swell the ranks of beggars.

The Chinese and Japanese closed their ports to the white man until the middle of the 19th century, and India forbade her sons from travelling by sea. This added to the general debilitation of the people due to under feeding and endemic malaria, and foreign and domestic commerce dwindled to nothing. The condition could be described by saying that the people had become static. The governments had lost their prestige; law and order were upset; travel and communication had become extremely risky. Each village had devised its form to suit a world of its own. Isolation, frugality, famines and pestilence were rampant. Wealth found no outlet for investment. The disunited India, with crumbling kingdoms helped each other to form an easy victim to the vigorous and expanding Europe, while the unified China had safeguarded their patriarchal fabric.

Pressed by ever increasing population and limited land area, the Chinese and the Indians had devised the most economic diet systems. The Hindus (Indians), who used the hump's cow, a useful scavenger, for manure, milk and draught, had forbidden its slaughter, while the Chinese ate anything they could get hold of. The pig and the fowl are domesticated because these did not compete with the people for sustenance. The Indians had adopted a lacto-vegetarian diet which is also by far the most economic diet.

The Persians were the first to be affected. We see the remains of high civilization which now form deserts. Their culture was once very famous. The Hindus had all their oriental splendour in her courts, had developed great skill in architecture, had a genius for mathematics and astronomy, had developed a high degree of efficiency as physicians, her literary works are of high standing, had evolved a high moral and ethical philosophy, Buddhism by itself has the greatest number of adherents of any religion in the world, and between Buddhism and Hinduism they represent a large number of the human race. China has gone ahead with advancement in material utility. They save and utilize everything possible. They invented printing blocks and introduced transactions in checks? To them is credited the invention of gun powder.

Irrigation was probably started in Egypt and in the Mesopotamian Valley by sheer necessity and afterwards resorted to by the people in Turkestan. But greater credit should be given to India and China for the magnitude in canalization. Professor King has a good word to say about the scale and extent of canalization as exists in China. English writers and other visitors have expressed their admiration for the control of rivers in India in a gigantic scale. India and China escaped the fate of Persia by an abundant supply of rain, but all the development of irrigation aided with the knowledge they possessed had not overcome the pressure of population on the soil.

EUROPE—TRADE.

Let us now go back to Europe of the 15th century and after. Her sons filled with a yearning for fame and name and an insatiable desire to possess wealth, which some people call greed, had risked their lives to the fates in the ocean. Their adventures gave them ample returns. They discovered new lands and made new contacts. Settlements were started, and commerce began to grow. Aided by inventions, water power, coal and iron and lands, they subdued the farmers and artisans of Asia. Here man had started on a new career—a career of husbanding the forces of nature. He displays the activities that belong to a young race who have taken the next step from that of nomadism. His code is above tradition and above religion. He believes in building something new and suits everything to his own need. The civilization as realized by the oriental is still new to him. His mental activities are being developed along the line he has chosen.

ASIA—TRADE

We now come back to Asia. Her agriculture dates back to 4000 years. Her travels and settlements have been completed before the birth of Christ. Her plant introductions and improvements show three periods; one in ancient times—they arrived with them their food plants as they moved along; the second between 200 B.C. to 200 A.D., and the third, during the Arabian epoch.

They had a flourishing trade within themselves in the continent by land and by sea they traded within Egypt, Greece and Rome.

The land trade was declining and the sea trade was dwindling with the fall of the respective countries they traded with. Finally the sea trade was killed by the English whom one of their writers style as "Pirates or Patriots" (about 1700). Mention has already been made of the carrying of plants of Asia to the newly formed colonies and their effect on these people.

Continued up.

College of Indigenous Medicine.

An examination for admission to the College of Indigenous Medicine for those who have not passed an examination qualifying for admission will be held on 6th May, 1929, at 9 a.m. at the "Bower," Cotta Road, Colombo. The subjects for examination are 1. Grammar; 2. Literature; 3. General Knowledge and 4. Arithmetic. Candidates can enter for any or all of the subjects. Applications for admission to those who have not already applied for admission will be received till 1st May, 1929.

Applicants must state whether they wish to be examined in English, Sinhalese or Tamil. The special examination for a shorter course will be held later and will be confined to those who have gained admission to the College.

Applications from those who have passed the London Intermediate or Matriculation Cambridge Senior or Junior, School Leaving Certificate examination in English, Sinhalese or Tamil or the Oriental Studies Committee's examinations will be received till the 15th of May.

K. BALASINGHAM, Chairman, Board of Indigenous Medicine, G. 1085.

NOTICE.

POSTAL CLERICAL EXAMINATION.

Applications for nomination for the above Examination commencing on August 27, 1929, are invited from persons between 17 and 23 years of age. Candidates for Class II of the Service should have passed either (a) Cambridge Senior or London Matriculation or higher Examinations of the University of London; (b) Cambridge Junior or E. S. L. C. Examination and either (i) the Examination for the Commercial Certificate of the Government Technical Schools or of the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce or (ii) the Examination for the London Chamber of Commerce Junior Certificate in English, Arithmetic and either Book-keeping or shorthand and Typewriting.

2. Candidates for Class III of the Service should possess educational qualification not below the standard of the English School Leaving Certificate Examination.

3. Applications marked "Postal Clerical Examination" on the top left hand corner of the envelope should reach the Postmaster General not later than 2 p. m. on June 24, 1929. For entry forms and syllabuses apply to the Postmaster General stating date of birth and educational qualifications. Postmaster General's Office, G. W. J. Fraai, Colombo, 5 April, 1929. Acting Postmaster General, G. 1087.

ASIA—AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

Fortune after all runs in cycles and there are indications which go to show that Asia is taking a new lease of life.

Japan within a century of occidental contact has become a world power. The massive China is moving slowly but steadily. The numerous races of India are being united by a more organized overlord which has proved a blessing in disguise. The Filipino is a christian, being a christian, to an occidental, is a hall mark of civilization. In spite of the exploitation of the Dutch in Java, the population is multiplying. Ceylon is prospering under a system of "Commonwealth" between the English and the Ceylonese. If the motor car is another symbol of civilization or prosperity, we find the railways in Ceylon are being competed with by automobiles. India is producing her poets and statesmen. Compare the code of the post Rabindranath Tagore and the Mahatma Ghandi with the occidental prototype. The state of China may be compared to that of a prospective mother undergoing labor pain. A new China is to be born out of the existing chaos.

Industries are increasing rapidly, railroads are being opened, world's markets are being unlocked, foundations are being laid for mercantile marine, scientific agriculture is making a sure footing, and ambitious but productive business enterprises are being pushed on. Capital, which was formerly buried in the earth, is now becoming available for investment. Those countries have rich coal and iron mines. In India, metals of all kinds are met with. Malaysia abounds in mica's Gold, diamonds and precious stones, and even pearls in sea life are not wanting. These countries are endowed with sunlight. In favourable localities even three crops are growing in one season. People of temperate climate are headed towards the tropics for essential food supplies. They have sufficient potential wealth for the people to still increase and multiply. The oriental student is leaving his home in search of education in foreign lands a healthy step. Within twenty years the work of agricultural departments shows splendid results. The yields of cereal crops have doubled. The yield of milk and of cattle has doubled. The use of artificial manures is spreading rapidly. Consumption of meat is increasing. The control of pests and diseases are showing results. The newly irrigated areas are counted not in hundreds but in millions of acres. There are additions in land areas. The investments in roads and railways run in billions. To put it briefly, the oriental nations are being benefited by the transplanting of occidental experience to organize nature in the gigantic continent where she may display greater results than in a temperate climate with less favourable sunlight.

Let me now conclude by stating that we can confidently hope an early material progress in Asia and that those countries in the near future will take part as equals with the occidental nations in directing the general welfare of the world's mankind. (The End)

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