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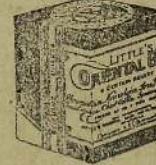
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JAFFNA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1929

FOREST ADMINISTRATION
IN THE
EASTERN PROVINCE.

—O:

THE MOTION OF THE HON. MR. E. R. Tambimuttu for the appointment of a Commission or a Select Committee of the Legislative Council to inquire into the forest administration in the Eastern Province with special reference to the exploitation of the valuable forests in the Province was carried by a majority notwithstanding the opposition of the Government. Mr. Tambimuttu has made out a convincing case why such inquiry was necessary. The facts which had brought to light clearly indicate that there is something wrong with the Forest Officers in the Eastern Province. Owing to the irregularities and lack of proper supervision the public revenue has suffered considerably. In one instance valuable timber worth over Rs. 50 per cubic foot was actually sold by the Forest Department for less than Rs. 25 per cubic foot. In another case valuable satin blocks numbering 14,000 were lying about uncared for many years and were absolutely wasted.

As against the definite charges brought by Mr. Tambimuttu the defence of the Forest Department by the Government almost fell flat on the Council. The Government's spokesman is trying to defend the indefensible only out a very sorry figure. Mr. Tyrrell pompously declared that an official committee had investigated all the points urged by the mover and had come to the conclusion that the charges were based on mere suspicion and they remained unsubstantiated. If that be the case why should the Government hesitate to entrust the matter to an independent commission. If what Mr. Tyrrell says is correct such an inquiry will only enhance the reputation of the Forest Department and restore public confidence. When Government openly refuses an inquiry in the face of such strong criticism the public will draw conclusions adverse to the Forest Department. The impression that now exists in the public mind that all is not well with this Department is further strengthened by the open refusal on the part of the Government to add Unofficial members to the Committee that has investigated the affairs of the Department.

Whatever may happen to the motion of Mr. Tambimuttu one great point has been gained by the debate, and that is public has been given an insight into the working of the Forest Department. Its faulty methods and actions have been thoroughly exposed. We are sure that at least hereafter greater vigilance will be exercised by the Central Government in regard to forest administration.

In the course of the debate Mr. Tambimuttu brought to the notice of the Council certain passages in the Report of the Conservator of Forests imputing motives and insinuating against its *bona fides* in this matter. No doubt the Government has expressed its regret for having published such statements. But mere expression of regret cannot be regarded as sufficient amends for the wrong done to the Honourable Member as well as to the Legislative Council. The Officer who penned the report and the Government who took the responsibilities for the publication deserve the severest censure. It only shows to what extent some Officials are prepared to go whenever popular representatives vindicate the interest of the people fearlessly.

LOCAL & GENERAL

FIFTY YEARS AT THE BAR.—Mr. J. R. Weinman, the well known Advocate and writer, closed his fiftieth year at the Metropolitan Bar on the 25th inst. In spite of his years Mr. Weinman is said to retain the buoyancy of spirit and the gift of irrepressible humour that have always been characteristic of him.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FOR ADULTS.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ceylon National Congress held on last Saturday evening it was resolved that the Government be requested to take immediate steps to provide facilities for all adults to acquire a knowledge of reading and writing.

POLICE INSPECTOR'S HOUSE STONED.—A dastardly attack on the children of Police Inspector Faillii, who figured prominently in the recent rioting at Maradana, took place on last Sunday evening. A large mob, apparently knowing that the Inspector was out and that his children were unprotected, gathered outside his house in Ketaswamulla Road, Dematagoda, and subjected it to a fusillade of stones. Assistance was summoned by an outside party. When an armed police, who turned out in answer to the appeal for aid, arrived on the scene the mob fled in all directions.

HEALTH WEEK IN JAFFNA.—A Health Week will be held at "Stanley School," Chivithern, Jaffna, beginning on Monday the 4th March 1929 and will continue till the 10th M. r. On Monday the 4th: at 4.30 p.m. Opening Ceremony by Mr. J. D. Brown, C. S., Government Agent, Northern Province. The speakers Hon. Mr. A. Canagaratnam and Dr. A. N. Cumarasamy: 6.30 p.m. to 7.30 Lecture by Dr. K. Rustomjee (Director, Anti-malarial Campaign) on Malaria and its causation and prevention with Lantern Slides. The rest of the program has been crowded out this issue.

A FAREWELL FUNCTION.—Mr. S. Mungasoe, Government Surveyor, Butterworth, Strait Settlements, was entertained to a farewell dinner by his friends there on Sunday, the 3rd instant. There was a good and representative gathering present for the dinner, which was served on the lawn under the tent specially erected for the occasion in front of the P. W. D. Offices, Butterworth. Mr. G. H. Goh, Barrister-at-Law, presided over the function. After the loyal toast, speeches were made on the amiable qualities of Mr. Mungasoe by the Chairman and several others. Mr. Mungasoe replied suitably. There was roggeng after dinner and the gathering did not disperse till in the night.

—Cor.

PERSONAL.—Mr. R. Mailvaganam, Chief Clerk of the Institute for Medical Research, Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S., has come over to Jaffna on four months' leave with his family and is staying at his residence, "Kudali Valavu" Invil East.

—Mr. A. I. Duray, Head Overseer, P. W. D., Sitiawan, Perak F. M. S., who was in Jaffna on short leave in connection with the death of his brother, Mr. A. S. Duray of Araly South, has left Jaffna for the F. M. S.

MEDICAL.—Dr. C. Sivasambaram, Judicial Medical Officer of Colombo, has been appointed Medical Superintendent of the Hendala Leper Asylum in succession to Dr. R. Pestonjee, who goes on three months' leave on Thursday (today) preparatory to retirement.

ST. TIRUVALLUWAR'S TIRUNAALI.—Under the auspices of the Students' Saiva Service Sangam, the staff and students of Parameshwara College, Tinnevelly, celebrated "St. Tiruvalluwar's Tirunali" at the College Hall on Monday the 25th inst at 6 p.m. Mr. T. Kumarswamy Pillai delivered a lyrical lecture (*Kathapiranayam*) to the accompaniment of music on the life of the Saint to the great appreciation of the audience. Hon. Sir P. Ramasamian presided.

THE DONOUGHMORE REPORT.—In the House of Commons Col. Amery replying to Col. Malone said that he is not yet in a position to make a statement on the Government's attitude towards the Donoughmore Commission's recommendations.

REVIVAL OF BUDDHISM.—The first of a series of meetings in connection with the collecting campaign launched for re-building the Maligawa within two years was held on Sunday last at Dumbara. Similar meetings are to be held in different parts of Ceylon. In his address, the High Priest of Malwatta said that according to an old prophecy there would be a great revival of Buddhism in Ceylon within the next few years of which the rebuilding of the Maligawa, was but the forerunner.

Forest Dept's Methods Criticised

GOVT. OPPOSITION TO ENQUIRY.—In the Legislative Council on Thursday Hon. Mr. E. R. Tambimuttu moved—"That the Government do appoint a Commission or Select Committee to enquire into and report on—The system of exploitation of the valuable forests in the Eastern Province of Ceylon, and especially the procedure adopted by the Forest Department in selling what is called rejected timber, whereby the Government contractor is enabled to secure for himself large quantities of valuable flowered satin and other logs of large dimensions [as shown by the photographs already submitted to the Colonial Secretary] timber worth over Rs. 50 a cubic foot being sold for less than 25 cents per cubic foot."

Mr. Tambimuttu quoted from a letter sent by the Conservator of Forests to the Colonial Secretary and uttered an indignant protest at the inhumanities against him contained therein. He referred to Heads of Departments and would not stand any questioning by anyone. Mr. Tyrrell opposed any enquiry as it would overlap the work of the Committee already sitting. Mr. Samanayake vigorously supported the demand for a close investigation.

When the debate on the above motion was resumed on Friday last the Principal Collector of Customs made a lengthy explanation of the re-engagement of a contractor whose name had been put on the black list. Mr. Wat went on to suggest the widening of the powers of a Committee already sitting instead of the appointment of a Commission or Select Committee. The suggestion was not accepted, and the Council ultimately passed the motion by 18 votes to 13.

Island's Season Reports.

PADDY AND DRY GRAIN AFFECTED.

The summary for the Island of the conditions reported in the season reports for January, issued by the Director of Statistics, shows that paddy cultivation has been normal in 15 districts, while it has been below normal in Aurodahura, Batticaloa, Batticaloa, and Matale South, as a result of drought and want of rain in every case.

With the exception of the Jaffna and the Ratnapura districts, conditions of coconut cultivation have been normal. In Jaffna, conditions have been below normal, while, in the Kalluna Korale in the Ratnapura district, flowering has not been satisfactory owing to the drought.

As regards other produce, fruit has been rather scarce in the Colombo district, vegetables have been scarce in the Jaffna district, and the vegetable crops in Matale North withered owing to drought.

The following are among the details of the summary:-

PADDY.—15 districts normal

Auradahura—Below normal. paddy observables are withering for want of rain. Batticaloa—Below normal. Plants are dying for want of water.

DRY GRAIN.—Auradahura—Below normal. Kurukkan sheaves have been ripe, but now chances are not doing well owing to want of rain.

COCONUTS.—Jaffna conditions below normal

Jaffna—Vegetables are scarce

HEALTH OR CATTLE.—Batticaloa.—Below normal owing to hoof-and-mouth disease in several patus.

Island Vital Statistics.

IN THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1928.

The Report of the Registrar General dealing with the Vital Statistics of the 35 principal towns in the Island, in the month of December last is published as supplement to last Friday's "G. Gazette":—

MARRIAGES.

The marriages of residents in proclaimed towns numbered 372 (295 General and 77 Muslim), as against 488 in the preceding month.

BIRTHS.

The births registered number 2,200 (1,097 males and 1,103 females), and were equivalent to an annual rate of 40.19 per 1,000 of the population, as against 40.89 in the preceding month. In the city of Colombo the births registered number 570 (425 males and 855 females), and were equivalent to an annual rate of 44.79, as against 36.62 in the preceding month. The stillbirths registered during the month numbered 170 (98 males and 77 females), as against 164 in the preceding month.

DEATHS.

The total deaths registered during the month numbered 2,292 (1,203 males and 1,089 females), and were equivalent to an annual rate of 41.87, as against 36.62 in the preceding month. In the city of Colombo the deaths registered numbered 750 (425 males and 855 females), and were equivalent to an annual rate of 44.79, as against 36.62 in the preceding month. The stillbirths registered during the month numbered 170 (98 males and 77 females), as against 164 in the preceding month.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The deaths of children under one year amounted to 510, and corresponded to a rate of 255 per 1,000 births registered during the twelve months ended December, 1928. Reckoned on the births registered during the month only, the rate was 232, as against 206 in the preceding month. In the city of Colombo the deaths of children under one year amounted to 1,662 and corresponded to a rate of 281 p.c. 1,000 births registered during the twelve months ended December, 1928. Reckoned on the births registered during the month only the rate was 211, as against 182 in the preceding month.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.

The highest mortality was from Pneumonia, to which 15 per cent of the total deaths were due. Five deaths from Plague were registered (4 in Colombo and 1 in Jaffna), as against 2 in the previous month.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED.

The infectious disease most prevalent during the month was Measles, of which 240 cases were reported (152 in Colombo, 82 in Moratuwa, 20 in Kandy and 10 in Kalutara).

His Majesty's Illness.

MAKES EXCELLENT PROGRESS.

Rugby, Feb. 23d. Official of the Royal household continues to the great improvement in the King since he went to Britain.

NEW YEAR HONOURS LIST.

The King had a quiet day. London, Feb. 24th. It is understood that the New Year honours list will be issued at the end of February.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER AT BOGNOR.

Rugby, Feb. 25th. It was officially announced at Bognor tonight that the King had passed a good day. A chilly East wind blew throughout the day, and this prevented His Majesty from sitting at an open window. However, the patient, up to some time in a chair and talked with Princess Mary, who paid him a visit, and Prince George.

"Times" Cottungs."

KING'S HUMAN STORY.

[The King's illness has brought to light several incidents which have added to the esteem in which he is held by his subjects. A story made public for the first time to day (23-2-29) shows His Majesty in a new light and reveals his unusual humbleness and bonhomie.

In the last year of the war, the King, who was travelling incognito, got down from the Royal Special at Manchester and was soon mixed up with the crowd. Armed with the usual simplicity he attracted hardly any notice.

A Scotland Yard detective, in civil clothes, was with the King who, after walking a short distance, boarded a tram and travelled a considerable distance. He then got down and entered a cafe where His Majesty and the detective drank coffee.

The King boarded a tram again and went ashore. Here he strolled aimlessly and halted at the doorway of a house in a side street.

The King accidentally pushed the door which was opened by an elderly man in shirt sleeves who asked: "Is that you Bill?"

"No," replied the King, who, noticing flags flying and a considerable bustle indoors, asked the householder information as to the spirit of festivity that was in evidence.

"Come in, Mister."

The man explained that they were just escorting his son home after receiving the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

"Come in, Mister," said the man inviting the King, "and enjoy with us." The King went in readily followed by the detective, and joined in the celebrations.

The King joined the zest of the party and sang "Tipperary" and other songs with much zest, and seemed to enjoy himself immensely.

After remaining for a considerable time the King left the modest house without having been identified—By courtesy of the Ceylon Daily News.]

Ban on Xian Proselytisation.

FAILURE OF MISSIONARY INTRIGUES.

The following is copied from the "American Letter" to the Hindu of Madras by Dr. Sudhindra Bose. In the letter Dr. Bose describes the conversation he had with Madame Hajide Edib, an ardent exponent of New Turkey and a lady associated to be one of the most outstanding women in her country.

Contrasted to this, she holds the Christian ideal to be individual perfection. "I know many Christian persons," she observes, "but no Christian nation." Missionaries in Turkey are accomplishing very little. She does not believe that six Moslems have been converted to Christianity in recent years. A yutzump to proselytise the Turks would be futile and stupid.

It is worth noting that all schools & colleges in Turkey, whether native or foreign, are under the control of the Ministry of Education. Their courses of study, their text books, and their instructors are subject to the approval of Turkish authorities. Government inspectors are authorised to visit these institutions and report upon their work.

In regard to Christian religious instruction or attendance upon chapel exercises, Sunday services and Bible classes in Missionary schools and colleges, the Christian students may do as they like; but Moslem students are forbidden to do so. Millions of American dollars have been poured into Turkey to convert the followers of Mahomed to the faith of Christ through such enterprises as American schools, colleges, hospitals, and charitable institutions. The Yankee Missionary activity started as far back as 1840; but Americans doubt whether as many as a thousand Moslem Turks have been converted to Christianity during the intervening three quarters of a century.

Turkey's policy of "Turkey for Turks" provides a sensitive spot which the missionaries are required to avoid touching. Nationalism and religion go hand in hand with Turkey. Although the Angora Government abolished the Khalifate and separated the Moslem church and state, Turkey remains completely a Moslem country.

The Republic of Turkey does not wish that any organisation within its borders should describe itself as Christian. When it was decided after the Great War that the Y. M. C. A. should resume its work under the new regime, the Turks agreed on condition that name Christian should not appear in the title of the organisation. Thus the former American Y. M. C. A. is now known as the Turkish American Club. The Turkish Republic does not deny freedom in religious convictions; but it wants the self-invited guests to understand that there is no room for foreign religious propaganda.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

ARMED GUARD AT FESTIVAL

According to the letter "Armed Guard at Festival" which appeared on page 3 of the Daily News of the 20th instant I have to state that I, as Chairman, V. C. Committee of Jaffna Subdivision, where the suggestion concerned was being, leave a copy unawares of my approval of any of the parts referred to in the paper, either to recommend or disallow the use of that term in the said letter.

Therefore the statement "both the parties laid their case before the Village Committee which decided unanimously that the license should be granted" is untrue.

In this connection I would like to impress that any granting of licenses of this nature should necessarily be done after consulting the V. C. of the Division to which the applicant belongs and with their recommendation. They are a committee of gentlemen elected by all the people of the division (manhood suffrage) whose welfare and advancement they are expected to help and promote.

This procedure if adopted by Government will greatly help to bring about peace in the division by adopting compromising methods.

Yours etc.,
V. PONNAMPALAM,
Chairman, V. C.;
Chulipram,
26th Feb 1929.
Changkanal

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

JAFFNA HINDU COLLEGE CALENDAR

Mr. V. R. Venkataaraman, Principal, Jaffna Hindu College, who took charge of the College on 1st May, 1928, has been successfully devising ways and means to better the Institution. The publication of the Calendar for 1929 which is an innovation in the sphere of the activities of the College will go a great way to help the staff and the students, the parents and the public (Hindus), in ascertaining the working of the Institution.

JAFFNA COLLEGE MISCELLANY.

We have received a copy of the Jaffna College (Vadukkodai) Miscellany, Vol. XXXVII No. 1. The Miscellany is published once in a term commencing in the month of January every year. In the chapter entitled "Principal's Notes" Mr. Bi-knali makes certain effective observations regarding the age limit for pupils entering the Cambridge examinations.

MR. JOHNSON IN JAFFNA.

SATISFACTORY ANSWERS GIVEN.

The following questions were handed over to Mr. Johnson. He said they were good questions and answered them before his lecture at the Jaffna Central College on Tuesday last:

QUESTION: Do the American Labourers demand liquor as a necessity for their physical vigour and activity?

ANSWER: No. The labourers were the backbone of the prohibition movement. They worked for, and maintained, prohibition.

Q: Do the industrial magnates of America believe that liquor is necessary for efficient work?

A: Not one of them.

Q: What are the elements that are working against prohibition in America and why?

A: The drunkard, the idle rich, and those whose sole interest lay in the liquor trade before the Prohibition.

Q: Has the government of America suffered in revenue as a result of prohibition?

A: No.

Q: Was there any special tax imposed on the people to meet the extra expenditure necessary for enforcing prohibition laws?

A: No. Not one cent. What really happened was the Government set apart 14 million dollars for the Services that enforced Prohibition laws. The fines imposed as a result of the detective work of the service had always balanced that amount.

Q: Do American Crime Statistics show an increase of other crimes in the land after the introduction of prohibition?

A: Statistics were misleading on that point. There was an increase in arrests, prosecutions mostly due to violation of petty traffic laws. There was much corruption in the cities as regards traffic since there was car for every five men. There was no central bureau to provide statistics regarding crimes due to drunkenness.

Q: How do the crime statistics of London and Paris compare each with New York and Chicago?

A: London 3½ times that of New York and Paris 2 times that of Chicago.

Q: Are there any definite moves by any European Governments to enforce prohibition or liquor control laws as a result of Imperialistic activities? Give the names of those countries who have so far succeeded in attempting such a control.

A: Yes. Finland was completely dry, Denmark was almost dry. In Bulgaria about 3000 villages were dry; a considerable part of Lisbon was dry; Mussolini, the Dictator of Italy had closed 3000 wine shops; and big landowners in England including the King prohibited liquor in their estates and farms.

Successive Benefit Night.

SUBWAY VILLAGE RACES.

LAW AID OF THE SAVIA ORPHANAGE.

Through the unusual general interest of the Board of Education as panel's implement provided an important function on the Benefit Night given off the 23rd Feb 1929, which was held at the Savia Orphanage and the funds raised were used for the maintenance of the institution. The funds were collected by the members of the Society for the Protection of the Poor, the Peasant, the State and the Home. Who presented were mainly members with ever-green flags, flowers, fruit, &c. The total sum of Rs. 15.50

rupees. The Sabha which is purely an amateur institution conducted by educated and influential gentlemen of Jaffna readily consented to come to the aid of a very deserving cause. True to its tradition, the Sabha though it had relaxed into inactivity for some time, girded up its loins at the call of duty and offered its helping hands. The Sabha must be immensely thankful to the Hindu Board for the new life imparted to it, while the latter in turn should be thankful to the Sabha for the ready help given to it.

The Sabha staged on the night of the 23rd instant its well known play entitled "Rama's Exile" in the Royal Theatre under the distinguished patronage and immediate presence of the Hon. Sir P. Ramaswami and Lady Ramaswami. The veteran Knight arrived at 9 p.m. in the company of Lady Ramaswami and Mrs. S. Natesan. Mr. T. Muthusamipillai, Advocate, Secretary of the Savia Orphanage, the distinguished patron and president brought to Lady Ramaswami and Mrs. Natesan.

SECRETARY'S WELCOME SPEECH.

The Secretary in a neat and brief speech welcomed the patron. He said that the Sabha was having the proud privilege of having the Hon. Sir P. Ramaswami as its patron from its very inception in 1918. Their patron who was the first among his countrymen to lay the foundation for a University for girls and also the founder of a College in Jaffna for boys, served indeed as a passport to them wherever they went. His name itself spoke something high and noble. The Sabha as well as the Hindu Board could not adequately thank him for the great help rendered to them and for his kind and loving presence that night in spite of much inclemency. One feature worthy of note and appreciation, continued the speaker, was the interest taken by the conservative section of Hindu women in Jaffna, who had now come out in public to help a cause that was noble. The Savia Orphanage really deserved such support from all sections. The Sabha and the Hindu Board were deeply thankful to Mrs. T. Nallathasan, Mrs. V. R. Mallogam, Mrs. O. C. Somasegaran and Miss R. Ponni who spared no pains in making the Benefit Night a success. They went out of their conservative houses, visited house after house selling tickets and were thus really the cause for the large attendance of ladies that night.

In conclusion, the Secretary welcomed once again the patron, Lady Ramaswami, all ladies present and the assembly in general.

The Drama began at 9 p.m. and an excellent presentation of it was given before a large and highly appreciating audience which was composed of the elite of Jaffna. The silence of the Sabha for a long time, which had cast an air of pessimism about its potentialities was broken at last, with the result that an air of optimism manifested itself among the audience who began to talk about the immense potentialities of the Sabha for the good of the people. The actors rose to the occasion well. The scenic effects were really grand and added not a little to the great success of the drama. Mr. M. Kathiravelippillai, the proprietor of the Royal Theatre, not only gave the use of the Hall free of rent, but was personally present in the theatre and saw to every arrangement for the convenience of the actors and the audience.

Mrs. T. Nallathasan and Mrs. V. Ramalingam received ladies at the entrance to the Hall and attended to their comfortable seat, while Hon. Mr. S. Rajaratnam, Messrs. K. Aiyadurai and C. Mylroganam looked after the general seating comfort of both ladies and gentlemen.

Sir P. Ramaswami seemed to have been so much taken away by the presentation of the play, that in spite of the dewy weather, stayed till about 1 a.m. This event alone is itself proof enough to dealers that the drama was a splendid success in its presentation.

The purpose of the Benefit Performance has been to a large measure achieved. The collections—though the exact amount is not known—would be nothing less than Rs. 2,000, all told, judging from the packed audience. The success of the Benefit Night is largely due to the indefatigable efforts of Mr. O. Mylroganam of the Hindu Board, who left no stone unturned to make the performance a success, both in the staging of the play and in the handsome amount realised through it. Two at a blow—the Sabha has caught a new enthusiasm for future activities, and the Savia Orphanage Building Fund has made a good beginning for future collections.

A FLOATING AIR PORT.—Mr. Henry Gleiw, Director of a firm of naval architects in New York has announced that the construction of a floating air port, to be anchored 800 miles out at sea, midway between New York and Bermuda, will be started immediately.

It will be 1,900 feet long, 200 feet wide at each end and 400 feet wide at the middle. Six thousand tons of steel and 2,000 tons of iron will be used in the construction of the air port, which will be kept in place by chains four miles long, attached to specially designed sea anchors and piling, which will extend six feet below the surface, operating hydraulically within sheaths in order to counteract the effect of the waves and wind.

The air port will include a hotel, and will carry a crew of 48 men.

MARSHAL FOCH'S ILLNESS.—Marshall Foch has sustained a slight set back. His lung has again become inflamed, indicating that the critical stage of the illness has not yet been passed.

OPERA ENTRÉE OUT PPT.—This year's Cuban sugar output is expected to total 44 million tons.

SEVERE SNOWSTORM IN GREECE.—While the thaw reigns in Great Britain, other parts of Europe are less fortunate. Messages from Athens state that a severe snowstorm is raging throughout Greece, and many of the country districts are threatened with a food shortage owing to the interruption of communications.

A TYPICAL PAGODA.

NEW IN THE ARULAMPALAM FILLED

BY THE AVIATION COMMUNITY OF SINGAPORE

An "A" flight was held in the public playgrounds of the Government Industrial School on the 18th instant. The purpose of the flight was to demonstrate the importance of the State Aeroplane in the protection of the people of the State. The aeroplane which appeared was made entirely of wood with ever-green flags, flowers, fruit, &c.

Leading gentlemen of the place were received by the President, the Honorary Secretary and members of the reception committee at the entrance to the grounds.

Mr. Arulampalam was garlanded by T. Ong Cheng Jim, J. P. who also presented the Honourable the British Resident and the District Officer with bouquets of flowers.

A group photograph was taken with the new J. P. as the central figure. Immediately after tea and refreshments were served ad lib.

The President, Mr. M. Krishnan, was the first speaker. He said that the appointment of Mr. Arulampalam as a Justice of the Peace for Pahang marks a new epoch in the history of this State. He is the first Tamil in Pahang who was honoured with this appointment. He is the first Tamil to get the State Treasurer. Perhaps this is the first instance in which a Government Servant has been made J. P. while he is still in the service. Mr. Arulampalam rose from position of a clerk to the highest rung of the official ladder as State Treasurer, Pahang, an appointment which carries with it no small responsibility, and a very high post open to the Clerical Service. He has throughout his services worked strenuously and hard combined with dogged perseverance which has enabled him to discharge his onerous duties effectively.

Mr. Arulampalam as State Treasurer did his work to the entire satisfaction of the Government as well as of the people and thereby gained the love and esteem of both. He is now on the eve of his retirement. It is for you, the speaker concluded, young and old to emulate Mr. Arulampalam's career and success and aspire to get the honour which he has achieved by hard work, ability and high character.

Mr. M. R. Deb then read an illuminated address and presented it to Mr. Arulampalam.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Green, British Resident, in a short and humorous speech said that he had not the pleasure of knowing Mr. Arulampalam long, but from the little he had seen and heard of him and from certain valuable and intelligent criticisms made by him on the Stamp Enactment, he thought that Mr. Arulampalam had most ably earned the honour of Justice of the Peace conferred on him. He was glad that he was not there during the great floods of 1926 1927 and was glad that there was no flood this year. He greatly sympathised with the sufferers during the last floods. However, it would have been a pride and pleasure to have been fed and clothed by no less worthy and amiable a person than the guest of the evening. He also urged the young members of the service to work hard and follow Mr. Arulampalam so that the best man could earn the honour. Every one should not expect such an honour unless he had most ably earned it, for if it were showered on one and all then it no longer became an honour. Mr. Green concluded his speech by humorously calling upon every one to see how agreeable and admirable Mr. Arulampalam looked.

Mr. Arulampalam replied suitably.

He said that he was so much moved by the enthusiasm of this function that he could not find adequate words to give expression to his sentiments. He thanked the H. H. the Sultan of Pahang and the Hon'ble Mr. A. F. Worthington, the late Resident of Pahang for having appointed him a Justice of the Peace for that State. Also Mr. Hawkins, the late Secretary to the Resident of Pahang for having had a hand in this.

He thanked the members of the Asiatic Community for getting up that function and also the members of the Reception Committee. He thanked the President, Mr. Krishnan, and the Hon'ble British Resident for the kind references they have made of him. Speaking of the reference made in the address about the services he had rendered to the sufferers during the disastrous floods of 1926 1927 he said that whatever he had done was out of humanitarian feelings and not with the expectation of any reward or glory. Continuing Mr. Arulampalam said that he has been a resident of Malaya for over 33 years and loved the place so much that he proposed to settle down there, if his health permitted. In conclusion he once more thanked his friends the members of the Asiatic Community, and the Government Officials.

At the close of the function, three hearty cheers were then called by Mr. E. R. Especkerman to Mr. Arulampalam which were lustily responded to—Cor.

RESIGNATION OF BRITISH MINISTERS.—As a result of the non-confidence motion, passed by the Legislative Council, the two Ministers, Nawab Muhammed H. Sain (Education) and the Rajah of Naupur (Local Self Government), have resigned. The Governor has assumed administration of the Transferred Subjects.

The Northern Aspects

SENSATIONAL EAST ASIAN

Tenor Mr. Justice Salomon and his wife, Captain Lucy May, Mr. Henry Marples and Captain Ernestine Price, son and daughter of the late T. G. Price, who were members of the Marples orchestra with Captain Marples, performed in the orchestra of the Savia Orphanage. The band of the Savia Orphanage, under the direction of Mr. T. A. Nathan, instructed by Mr. V. Natesan, Mr. T. V. Saravanan, Acting Assistant Commissioner of Excise watched the intermission.

Mr. T. V. Saravanan, General Comptroller presented what is reported except as far as noted in the City Coroner of Colombo on Tuesday last during an inquest held on a Tamil man, who had died from injuries sustained by being knocked down by a motor cycle on the previous afternoon. In recording a verdict of death due to the injuries sustained, the Coroner made the following remarks:—"I find a good many accidents of this nature occurring and am of the opinion that persons riding should not be permitted as no doubt it impedes the action of the rider as a sudden emergency. Had there been no police ride in this instance there might have been a possibility of this unfortunate accident being avoided."

THE EPIDEMIC STRIKE.—Almost from the beginning of this year strikes of labourers from work appear to have developed into an epidemic form. Serious consequences have resulted from these strikes. On Saturday last about a hundred men employed in the job department of the "Times of Ceylon" Co., Ltd. struck work. It appears that negotiations have been going on for some days between the company and the labour Union with regard to wages. On Friday a man was dismissed on the ground that he was idling. The men on strike have refused to return to work until he is reinstated.

NOTED HINDU HOURS AND DAYS.

DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1929.

(FROM THE 18TH DAY OF MASI TO THE 1ST DAY OF PUNGUNI OR VIPAS)

SALIVAKHA SAKA, 1851: KALYAPATHAM, 5030,

RAHU KALAM.

Monday	7.30 a.m. to	9.00 a.m.
Saturday	9.00 "	10.30 "
Friday	10.30 "	12.00 noon
Wednesday	12.00 noon	1.30 p.m.
Thursday	1.30 p.m.	3.00 "
Tuesday	3.00 "	4.30 "
Sunday	4.30 "	6.00 "

The Dragon's Head (Bibu) eclipses the Sun causing loss of light and vitality and therefore important undertakings should not be commenced at the hours stated above.

RAMESWARA TEMPLE FESTIVALS commence	MARCH 2
ASHADAMI	PARIS OF 3
NAVAMI	" 4
VANUVA VADEESWARA TEMPLE FESTIVALS commence	
PIRATHOSAM	5
MALA SICARATHIRI	6
NEW MOON	11
PARKUNA SUTHIRAM	12
MATHAPPYARUPPU	13
KARTHIKAI	16
ASHADAMI	18
NAVAMI	19
MESHAYANAM	21
PIRATHOSAM	22
VANUVA VADEESWARA TEMPLE CAR FESTIVAL	23
FULL MOON	24
PUNGUNI UTHTHIRAM	25
VANUVA VADEESWARA TEMPLE THEERTA FESTIVAL	26

THEAILS.

(G.P.O. COLOMBO.)

RECEIPTS.

London Mails per the P & O "Moldavia" are due on Saturday, March 2; and per the O. L. "Orion" on Saturday, March 9; and per the P. & O. "Comorin" on Saturday, March 16.

Straits & China Mails per the S. N. "Johan de Witt" are due today (Thursday); per the N. Y. K. "Sawa Maru" on Wednesday, March 6; and per the R. L. "Slamat" on Thursday, March 7.

London Mails per the P & O Steamer leaving from Bombay will close on Thursday, March 5; per the R. L. "Slamat" on Thursday, March 7.

Straits & China Mails per the R. L. "Indrapura" will close on Saturday, March 2; and per the P. & O. "Nalden" on Sunday, March 3; and per the S. N. "Koning-in-der-Nederlanden" on Saturday, March 9.

Epigraphy & South Indian Literature

PANDIT M RAGHAVA IYENGAR'S LECTURE

The first of the series of lectures under the auspices of the Madras University on "Epigraphy and South Indian Literature" by Pandit M. Raghava Iyengar was delivered at the Pachaiappa's College, Madras on Wednesday the 29th instant, at 5.30 p.m. before a large audience of learned men and students.

At the outset, the lecturer pointed out that, though the epigraphic and other records so far discovered date only from the 8th Century A.D., still they were valuable to reconstruct the history of South India even in earlier times as they contained many places and personal names besides technical words which are found abundantly in the classical literature of the ancient Tamils. Many new names and words which defied the epigraphist became intelligible from a study of the Sangam works. Again many terms in the Sangam literature, which were unintelligible, became clear after their clear mention in the numerous records published by the labours of the epigraphical department. Then the lecturer explained different kinds of scripts prevalent in ancient Tamil India from literary and other evidences. The Asokan edicts are the earliest available records, and the Brahmin script is reckoned to be the early script. In South India inscriptions have been found in granite characters, Tamil and Sanskrit characters also. From evidence available he would attribute a distinct characteristic to the Tamil script, and probably the original was chitra script. Other important scripts mentioned are vaduva, eluthu, kanciluttu and others.

Then he mentioned a number of places, towns and the names of kings which are found both in the literary and inscriptional records. He did not agree with D. S. K. Iyengar in his identification of Kasiyam, somewhere in Tinnavayal, Tiruvalad and also Tiruvandrum. But his reading of the texts led him to the conclusion that the bat festival of Kasiyam must be somewhere near Karaikudi. He spoke of the tribes of Kadaviyam, Sakas and referred in brief to their origin and probable identification in modern days. He would identify the Sat as with the Satyaputras of Asokan inscriptions. Really, he said there were ample materials for reconstructing the history of the three great Tamil Kingdoms, the Pandya, the Chera and the Chola, from the early centuries of the Christian era. For the inscriptions at least some of them, mention the hereditary line of succession of some of these dynasties, and examining these names in the Sangam literature, it could well be taken that after all the kings mentioned in the Sangam works are not mythological or legendary beings but real historic personages. Hence in our historical investigations we could not afford to neglect the Sangam works which, if properly worked, would furnish ample material for reconstructing the history of South India.

THE SECOND LECTURE.

The second of the series of lectures arranged, under the auspices of the Madras University on "Epigraphy and South Indian Literature" was delivered on Thursday last by Pandit Raghava Iyengar, at the Pachaiappa's College. The following is the substance of the lecture:-

Recently a number of scholars have been devoting themselves to studying and investigating as to whether anything like the institution of sangam was prevalent in ancient South India. Some scholars are of opinion that there was no institution like that of the so-called sangam. It does not seem to be quite true. His study of Tamil literature led him to the conclusion to accept as a fact an institution like the sangam. The Tamil equivalent to sangam is tokai. Tokai nool means sangam works. The sangam writers went by the name of Santhor. According to him the Nayammars and Alwars were the immediate successors of the sangam celebrities. Their principal works are Devaram, Nalayira Divya Prabandam, Thiruvacakam, etc. A reading of these highly philosophical works would show unmistakably that the authors of those celebrated poems must have flourished during the time of the Pandya and the Pallavas. References also occur to some important kings of these two dynasties, and their achievements in reconstructing the medieval history of Tamil India. There are some valuable records which throw much light on this dark period. These are Valukalai grants and Sivamangalam plates. These are very important historical documents. Besides furnishing the names of kings, who were predecessors to the donor, the Pandya King, of the Valukalai grant, these grants mention another fact of historical importance—the Kalabaka interregnum.

There has been variant versions of the word Kalabas. They are also known as Kalabap or Kalappal. There is a view that these Kalabas belonged to the Kavar or Kalavar community. In his view these Kalabas belonged to the Vellala community. Among other king, the names of two Kalabas chieftains are mentioned in Tamil literature, and these are Kurava Nayagar and Achyutha Kalappan. It is indeed difficult to find the date of these chiefs even approximately. He is of opinion that these Kalabas must have held their sway sometime before 600 or 650 A.D. Opinion is agreed as to the date of the two Saiva Samayacharyas—Appar and Sambandar. They were contemporaries of Narasimha Varman, Palava Malla, and hence about the middle of the seventh century A.D. The difficulty comes when fixing the dates of Nammapati and Tirumangai Alwar. He would have the date of the former, sometime as the end of the seventh, and at the beginning of the eighth century. He would have it roughly fixed as 680 A.D. This will, to a great extent, help in fixing the date of Nammapati. He must have lived first before Tirumangai, and perhaps after 604 A.D., on the strength of an inscription in the Kalabas temple in Cochin State. He must have been further a contemporary of king Nalvel Nodumaran. Hence he would find the date of Nammapati between 650 and 680 A.D. Then it requires no stretch of imagination to conclude the inconclusive ya's of epigraphist records so far as history of ancient Tamil India is concerned.—"Hindu".

RE-ADJUSTING THE CALENDAR.—There is a proposal to revise the Calendar dividing the year into periods of equal length so that they will not only be comparable, but will obviate much of the confusion now due to months of unequal length. Another plan would arrange the calendar so that the days of the week would always fall on the same date throughout the year.

How Infectious Diseases Spread
THE HOUSE-FLY MENACE.

The following is another of the series of Weekly Health Bulletins issued by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services: The part taken by the house fly in spreading certain infectious diseases was first conjectured about 70 years ago and subsequently, thanks to the development of bacteriological methods, has been proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. Quite recently at Almora the fly has been implicated in the spread of cholera there.

Like the poor, we have the fly always with us. By our constant association with it we have become callous to its presence, so much so that we consider it more in the light of a nuisance than as a potential spreader of deadly disease.

We see it

SWARMING AROUND HUMAN FILTH, the manure pile, fermenting vegetable material and decaying animal matter, and then we see it in the sick room alighting on infectious material, we see it clustering round evil looking sores and then we find it in the kitchen, in the dining room and in the various food traps in the bazaar walking on our food and taking sponges in our drink. It is often seen alighting on the lips of the innocent babe. Still all this means very little to many of us and ignorantly we often liken something or somebody to be "as harmless as a fly."

The fly, if closely watched, will be found to be very hairy and to be provided with innumerable points on its surface, on its wings, legs and mouth parts to which material of every kind can attach itself. Some of the material is also taken into its interior.

When a fly, therefore, alights on infectious material it coats its side as well as its inside with it. It is estimated that a single fly can carry on its exterior from 570 to 4,000,000 bacteria and in its interior 16,000 to 28,000,000. As many as 100,000 bacteria of faecal origin have been found on sing a fly among flies caught at random showing that they have been in

CONTACT WITH FILTH.

It has been shown that the harmful germs do not survive more than a day or two on the legs and wings of flies but longer in the intestinal tract.

The fly has been incriminated in spreading a large number of diseases chief of which are of faecal origin, viz. Typhoid or Enteric Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and Cholera. It can also transmit Small pox, Tuberculosis, Ova of parasitic worms, certain eye conditions, Erysipelas, etc.

If carried the infection much easily and therefore it can transmit it from any infectious material that will stick to its surfaces and could be taken into its interior.

It carries the infection directly as when it alights on the lip of a sleeping child or on an abraded surface or through the medium of the food and drink of man.

When it alights on food, it imparts to it what it bears on its exterior. When it eats the food and finds it hard, in order to soften it, it discharges some of the contents of its crop which may consist

GERMS OF DISEASE.

When it has had its fill it passes its excrement where it is fed and the excrement may contain the germs of disease.

It may be said that all flies do not harbour the germs of disease. This is granted but, knowing that the fly is a filth eater and filth breeder and is strongly attracted by human filth which often contains the seeds of disease, even if it did not convey these germs it will nevertheless scatter filth in one's food and drink. In any case it is an insect to be shunned and against which an aversion, such as many of us have against bad bugs and flies, should be developed.

It breeds in human filth, manure, rotting vegetable and animal matter. One does not want any of this material to be conveyed to one's food but when it conveys human filth, it in addition may also carry the seeds of disease. Therefore if the fly can be kept away from human filth it will be rendered less dangerous to human beings.

FLOODS IN EAST MACEDONIA.—Unprecedented damage has been caused in East Macedonia by the overflowing of rivers, Vardar and Struma. Large areas have been flooded. Cattle have been drowned and many are homeless.

MEMORIAL TO CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.—A memorial to Christopher Columbus in the form of a lighthouse off the coast of Santa Domingo, is recommended by President Coolidge, who recently recommended that the United States appropriate \$871,650 as the contribution.

WOMEN AS CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENTARY SEATS.—At present 64 women have been accepted as candidates at the General Elections in England to be held in May or June, but it is not unlikely that many more will come forward as prospective members of Parliament and in political circles it is anticipated that the number would be nearly 100.

FOR SALE.

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

Offers accepted up to the 20th March, 1929

For further particulars please apply to the undersigned:

J. A. Sethupathy,
Auctioneer & Broker.
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Bankshall St, Jaffna.
Mis. 1892.

The Philosophy of Ramanuja.

LEOPOLDE BY PROF. Srinivasachari

Professor F. N. Srinivasachari, M.A., of the Pachaiappa's College delivered his last lecture on the "Ramanuja of Ramanuj" last Wednesday in the college hall, in the course of which he said:

More philosophical argumentation can never lead to spiritual attainment. Brahman is the first cause and the final cause and the views of God ought to develop into a direct vision of God. The Mumukshu or the seeker after God who is equipped with the seven disciples is like a Prince who somehow stays away from his father and is at last restored to royalty. Religion deals essentially with the return of the finite self to its home in the absolute and the consequent attainment of freedom from the cycle of Samsara or empirical life. Brahman is both the subject of apprehension and the object of attainment. The extreme Advaitic view of the immediate apprehension of self-identity by the elimination of differences is not accepted by the moderate minded monk known as the Dhyana vidhyataya vadin who insists on gradual evolution. The Mumukshu insistence on the imperatives of duty goes to the other extreme as it relates more to Karman than to Brhma. In Ramanuja's theory, extremes meet and Brahman is both approached by insight and attained by endeavour. Spiritual endeavour is the process of devotion binding by means of Karuna Yoga, Gnana Yoga and Bhakti Yoga. The first is an on going process in which there is a permanent transition from duty to duty for duty's sake and finally to the ideal of *sva-akarshana*-worship of God. Gnana Yoga is the transition from the Purgatorial way to the way of illumination by introversion but in seeking the alone on the quiet, there may be a lapse into quietism and subjectivity. Thus Gnana Yoga or Bhakti Yoga is the transition from self-realisation to God-realisation and the devotee blessed by his Godly Guru has an intuitive flash of his Divine origin and destiny and his whole life is a ceaseless practice of the presence of God. Prapatti is the attitude of absolute self-surrender to the supreme, a deathless faith in the saving grace and sanctity of God and the realisation of the utter nothingness and unworthiness of finite life, and it is the spiritual birthright of every jiva irrespective of his brain's function in life. Ultimately Mumukshu is the hunger for the absolute whether it is due to the evolution of bhakti or the realization of prapatti and here is the up and down play of divine grace followed by the destruction of klesa. When the body is dissolved the soul sees the straight and shining way of devayana, sees a glorious till it reaches its home and is there Brahmanized the nish and through. In the state of mukti the self is freed from ignorance and attains its own own science or cosmic consciousness, enjoys the absolute Beauty, bliss and rasa of Brahman and is Brahmanized in every way except in the matter of cosmic Lordship. The theory of jivamuktika is a self contradiction and there cannot be degrees of sublation. If Svabhava is subjective, then it is a misconception and it is objective, it involves the dissolution of the space time universe. Isvara is nowhere said to be a specialised being caught up in the contradictions of the finite self. He is the Transcendental Beauty and Bliss of Paramapada beyond Samanya mandala or space time. In that space religion of eternal love, the jiva is Brahmanized and its highest values are conerved owing to the map making tendency of man. Spiritual life is only symbolised in the forms of sense. Namamrita, the typical phloio-therapeutic of the whole system, portrays the stress and storm of his spiritual hunger and the ecstasy of Divine rapport in his own inimitable mystic language. The Philosophy of Religion explains the game of love in which the Lord of Love, the Source of the self that searches the world and steers away the heart is seized with soul hunger and rejecting His cosmic glory, invades it other, and ravishes it out of its ill say feeling, and then abruptly abandons it. Alwar in the agony of separation and frenzy feels the distress of the dark night, faints in despair and fades away. Once again, the Alwar is soaked in the fecundity of Divine deliciousness. Put this game of mixed rapture and torture gives no security and the Alwar longs for the Eternal Beyond and returns no more.—Hindu.

U. S. A.'S WOMEN COUNCILLORS.—There are 145 elected women in the different State assemblies in the U.S. A.

INAUGURATION OF THE INDIAN AIR MAIL.—The Government is considering the issue of special stamps for envelopes to mark the inauguration of the Indian Air Mail.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6957.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Chelvamunichchi wife of Malivaganam Obelian of Chandiruppu, Jaffna, late of Kuala Lumpur in F.M.S.

Deceased,
M. S. B. by his attorney Sunthamby Malivaganam of Chandiruppu
Petitioner,
Kandy, February 16 1929.
G. 1019.

Order Nisi.

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Deceased,
M. S. B. by his attorney Sunthamby Malivaganam of Chandiruppu
Petitioner,
Kandy, February 16 1929.

This matter coming on for disposal before J. C. W. Rock Esquire, Additional District Judge, Jaffna, on November 23, 1928 in the presence of Mr. S. Ilayambal, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read; It is ordered that the 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and that the Petitioner be directed entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him as the deceased's husband unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on or before January 10, 1929 and show cause to the contrary.

J. C. W. Rock,
District Judge.

Order Nisi is extended to 5th March 1929.
K. Kanagasekaran,
Ag. Additional District Judge,
O. 1632.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MULLAITTIVU.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 255.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Ganthapathipillai Ampalavanar of Mullaittivu Deceased,
Veluppillai Chelliah of Tanjiutti
Petitioner,

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before R. S. V. Poulier Esquire, District Judge, on February 11, 1929, in the presence of Mr. V. T. Swaminathan, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 9, 1929, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the next of kin of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate and is entitled to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before March 9, 1929 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

R. S. V. Poulier,
District Judge.

February 11, 1929.

O. 1631.

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Mis. 1384.

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