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Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1933.

THE CALL FROM WITHIN.

FEW PEOPLE THERE ARE who can honestly affirm they have escaped or evaded the call of the Spirit for larger opportunities for self-expression. Indeed, the urge of the Spirit is a fact of experience so widely common that there is no race of men so primitive and crude as to refuse recognition to the existence of a power superior to what is available to each of the units or all of them, for immediate use. It is possible to trace in the customs of early peoples the existence of this belief. Removed as we are from them in time, in thought and feelings, it is well nigh impossible for us to gauge the degree of sway exercised by the belief and the reactions to it on the part of our cultural ancestors. It is enough to note that man alone of all creatures is susceptible to the call of the Spirit and that the path of his future evolution lies in its wake.

The momentum exerted by our lives in the past in the passage through the physical formulations of the Cosmic Spirit might take time to spend itself and release the earth-bound soul to repose in its own terrible quiescence. But, the process of disentanglement often results in the egoistic desire-mind forging further links in its servitude to the world of matter. It is, therefore, necessary that man should consciously aid in the process of securing freedom from the thralldom of matter, whose formations are subject to change and decay. Matter achieves immortality by birth and death while Spirit secures it by its own inherent transcendence of all changes in the realm of time.

Consciously or unconsciously man is moving towards the realisation of the immortality which the Spirit holds out to him. He might tarry on the road, delay his self-fulfilment, forget the goal of his journey through life, stray from the path and mistake his mission, but he cannot refuse to march on and reach the end, if indeed, one could speak of an end in a process which is eternal and beyond the succession of time or extension of space.

The Spirit peals forth its call ever and anon. One's pre-occupations with the world of matter may for a time muffle its voice and turn it away without response. But, only for a time. For the call returns with increased insistence and knocks at the door of one's inner being with an urgency difficult to ignore or disobey. When our anticipations are belied, our calculations go wrong and what is called success wears the ugly mask of failure, we turn instinctively within ourselves and seek solace and guidance therein. When nature herself who but yesterday was a pleasant companion turns red in beak and claw and demands to the last cent the price of our dalliance with her in impaired health, sickness and infirmity, and time, inexorable time, turns up with its spade the very foundations of the castles built during life with great care and at immense suffering and one's dearest possessions recede from one's grasp and the cup of nectar—the joy in life, turns to poison the moment one raises it to his lips—the call of the Spirit is heard with a clearness undreamt of before. Reason itself may counsel one to unlock the door but the light in the eyes is grown dim and the faculties too stiff to respond adequately to the call. In the tug-of-war in life between Spirit and matter, Spirit has triumphed leaving matter defeated and humbled on its death-bed.

To the man of *viveka*—discernment—the true truth of the world of matter and its attractions grows with every shock of experience and plunging deep into the meshes of the world with a reason illumined by knowledge and experience he cuts assunder the webs woven by ignorant desire and silencing the riot of his senses enthrones the *Puru-shottaman* in his heart and thus achieves the noblest purpose of his terrestrial existence.

Religion furnishes an effective method to forward the Divine Purpose by the conscious surrender of the individual will to the Divine. Before, however, complete surrender can be accomplished the egoistic self has to be purged of its desires and its roots scotched. *Salva* Religion offers to its adherents a discipline whereby the *Sadhakan*

could, without fleeing from the world and its attractions, progressively draw himself nearer to the Spirit and in the fullness of time enable the egoistic self to lose itself in the pure effulgence of the universal Light.

The duty is enjoined on every Saivaite, young and old, man and woman, to set apart an hour or so every morning and evening to commune with Lord Shiva in the solitude of one's heart. There are appropriate ceremonies for "Santhyavanthnam" and to those who have not had the privilege of Deekshai—initiation,—it should be possible to fix upon some form of divine manifestation and pour oneself out to it in devotion. It is the duty of every Saivite to accept initiation and live in the manner laid down in the shastras but even those who fail in this fundamental duty to themselves will bear the voice from within if only they care to do so.

ELEVENTH DAY
OF FAST

"He that has never failed me hitherto gives me the confidence that He will not fail me now."

Telephone Offer

The offer of the Imperial and International Communications Ltd, to take over the Ceylon telephone and telegraph system, was considered yesterday by the Executive Committee of Communications and Works.

Abyssinian Tube-Well for Kompayanmanal

The Urban District Council decided at its last meeting to provide steps to the public latrine at Kompayanmanal, Vannarponnai West, and an Abyssinian tube-well.

Opium Smugglers Fined.

SUB-COLLECTOR IN FISHERMAN'S GUISE.

Mr. N. Sathasivam, sub Collector of Customs and Excise Inspector Dharmaratne, disguised as fishermen, succeeded in arresting two men Muthubamby and Arumugam from Kayts and Karainagar, respectively, with 65 pounds of opium and 6 pounds of ganja in their possession.

It appears that the two men engaged a boat from Kayts to Paranthan to avoid detection by Excise Officers at Elephant Pass.

Mr. Sathasivam, hearing of the expedition, went in with Excise Inspector Dharmaratne and engaged a fishing canoe and waited at Paranthan disguised as fishermen. The smugglers, though taken by surprise, made vain efforts to escape, but were arrested. The boat was seized and Muthubamby and Arumugam were fined Rs. 1,000 each and the crew were fined Rs. 500.

Occurrence Of Gold
In CeylonIN THE REGION OF RUMOURS
AND LEGENDS

INVESTIGATIONS IN THE PAST

The occurrence of gold in Ceylon is still in the region of rumours and legends, and though investigations made by foreigners led to the discovery of this valuable metal in minute quantities in riverbeds and rocks, it has been found not worth while to make any serious attempt to carry on a detailed investigation.

Sir West Ridgeway, Governor of Ceylon (1896—1903) interested himself in the matter and had an investigation carried out by a gold expert from England who was of the opinion that "careful and systematic dredging of the gravel deposits of some of the riverbeds might,.....however, pay, especially if the apparatus used were adopted for the winning not only of gold but of gems."

The Government Mineralogist in a recent memorandum refers to the subject and states:

It cannot justifiably be assumed that because there is no record of the importation of metals into Ceylon in the past, the country must have produced them itself. In India new gold mines have been re-opened chiefly on workings of the ancient ones which had been abandoned for lack of appliances to cope with technical difficulties. The same applies to copper mines in Africa and to lead and silver mines in Europe. If any mines of importance had existed in Ceylon there would most probably be some record in the shape of legends or a more tangible one in the form of old mine workings. There are certainly legends about the existence of gold, but close investigation of the area in which it was supposed to occur have shown nothing that could be worked in modern times.

Result of Tests.

Numerous quarry veins have been tested in various parts of the Island. The best result yielded was a value of two penny weights per ton of rock. This could not be worked profitably. Alluvial gravels of the valleys and streams of the Ratnapura district and Upper Uva were tested by modern boring methods. In the Kelani River the gravels of one reach gave a value in patches of 1½ grains per cubic yard. In a country where river dredging for gold is an established industry such gravels could be profitably worked if sufficiently extensive. The difficulties in connection with floods and ownership of the banks and the small extent of the rich patches of gravel make dredging in Ceylon unattractive as a pioneer enterprise.

Small Rich Concentration

At Malwana in the lower Kelani Valley, traces of old alluvial workings were found. The surrounding districts were carefully examined and many tests made of the old gravels without results. It is evident that the rich patch of gravel found had been exhausted.

It is pointed out that no reliance whatever can be placed in the reports of gold discoveries by miners casually passing through the country. People of this sort will carry on prospecting operations and continue to report that they have found promising indications of the existence of gold as long as they can get anyone to finance them. An instance of this practice came to the notice of the Mineralogist in 1930 and there have been many instances in the past. There is, however, little doubt, states the Mineralogist, that other small rich concentrations similar to that at Malwana were worked in past times and they have accounted for some part of the gold of the Island.

1902 INVESTIGATION

Touching on this subject Sir West Ridgeway, (Governor of Ceylon, 1896—1903) in the course of his comprehensive review of the Administration of Ceylon during his tenure of office, said:

"There have been rumours of the occurrence of gold in Ceylon from almost the earliest times, and it has been more or less deliberately, though spasmodically, sought by Europeans for half a century or more. In order to attain some definite knowledge as to how far gold is really native in Ceylon I thought it worth while to summon a gold expert from home and from May to December, 1902 Mr. George Dixon traversed a very considerable part of the Island, chiefly on foot, and consequently in the best possible way to ascertain at first hand such indications of gold as there might be. It must be remembered that only a general investigation was intended with a view of ascertaining whether it might hereafter be worth while to make a more detailed—and consequently comparatively costly—investigation.

When will It Pay?

"Mr. Dixon found gold widely distributed in many of the gravel and sand deposits of the Island, but in such minute quantities that, in his opinion, it would not pay to wash for alluvial gold. Careful and systematic dredging of the gravel deposits of some of the river beds might, however, he believes, pay, especially if the apparatus used were, as is quite feasible, adopted for the winning not only of gold but of gems.

"The presence of alluvial gold even in minute quantities implies that there must be, or must have been, rocks from out of which this gold has been washed; and it was therefore important to ascertain whether such reefs now exist and are accessible. As regards surface reefs of quartz Mr. Dixon found from some hundreds of tests made on samples taken from the innumerable quartz reefs scattered over the country that in none of them was gold present in payable quantity. Gold, as originally deposited in rock formations, would occur not as permeating the rock material but collected in deposits or pockets. Nothing of this sort has been found in Ceylon.

Deep Deposits

It may be that the rocks in which the gold was originally deposited have all been disintegrated, scattering over the surface of the country the minute particles of free gold which are now found; and that when gold is now here found in quartz it is simply a case of secondary deposit, i.e. of once freely scattered gold again taking part with other matter in rock formation. This would account for the existence of gold in our rocks only as more or less impregnating the whole substance of these rocks; and it leaves us still to find those other rocks, if any such still exist, in which gold was originally deposited in "pocket". If such rocks do still exist, they must be deep down below the present surface. Mr. Dixon suggests for consideration that these deep deposits should at some future time be systematically tested by drilling with a carefully selected apparatus."

The Mahatma is Weak But Cheerful

"WILL COME OUT WITH FLYING COLOURS"

Doctors' Statement

AFFECTIONATE CONVERSATION WITH KASTURIBAI

Poona Wednesday

A bulletin issued says that Mr. Gandhi passed a good night and that his condition continues to be satisfactory.

"I am a great believer in facial expressions. Now that I have seen him I feel confident that all will be well", declared Mr. Rajagopalachari after seeing Mr. Gandhi this morning. Mr. Rajagopalachari arrived from Madras today.

Poona, May 16.

Doctors Ansari, Deshmukh, Puroshottam Patel, Gilder and Erulkar, who examined Gandhiji this afternoon, have issued the following joint statement:—

"We have examined Mahatma Gandhi to-day. Since last Thursday he has lost 2½ pounds in weight. Very little nausea persists. Blood pressure is not rising. Acetone bodies are present in the urine, but the urea percentage keeps low. The blood examined shows no jaundice. The Mahatma is weak, but cheerful."

"WILL COME OUT WITH FLYING COLOURS."

Poona, May 16.

"He is exceedingly well indeed and I am confident that he will come out of the fast with flying colours," was Dr. Ansari's description of Mr. Gandhi's condition this morning, after his morning visit.

Dr. Ansari added that Mr. Gandhi was still far away from the danger zone.

Mr. Gandhi had sound sleep last night. He woke up only once, just after midnight, for taking water and that for a short while only.

Though himself weak, Mr. Gandhi is not unmindful of the strain his fast imposes on those attending on him, and last night he surprised those nursing him by calling for the "duty list" in order to see if anyone was doing more than his share of duty. On his instructions, a new "duty list" has been prepared, according to which each one is enabled to take rest after two hours' duty. The list is arranged in such a way that two persons are always by his side during the day, while one keeps watch at night.

"Like to Run a Race."

GANDHIJI FULL OF BUOYANCY

Poona, May 15.

At regular intervals, Mrs. Gandhi administered her husband two ounces of Vichy water, which enables Mr. Gandhi to keep himself well.

Dr. Gharpure, who examined Gandhiji's blood at 2 p.m., tells me that the examination shows that Mahatmaji is doing exceptionally well under the circumstances. Gandhiji is full of buoyancy and has jokes ready for everyone.

Asked whether he was feeling tired, he remarked, "I would like to run a race, if doctors will permit me."

Mrs. Gandhi was attending on him. The presence of this trained nurse fills Mahatmaji with cheerfulness. He entertains no fears about his future nor does Kasturibai betray any anxiety about the successful termination of the fast.

Gandhiji broke his silence at 12 noon.

Immediately after her arrival Mrs. Kasturibai Gandhi was by his side, and like the proverbial Darby and Joan they were in affectionate conversation with each other for over half an hour. Being unwilling to cause further strain on him, Kasturibai retired, but it is stated that Mr. Gandhi sent for her again shortly before commencing his weekly silence, just to know whether she wished to say anything.

PATHETIC DEATH OF TWO SISTERS.

SNAKE-BITE AT MID-NIGHT.

TRAGIC INCIDENT AT IDAIKADU.

News is to hand of the pathetic death, due to snake-bite, of two sisters, at Idaikadu, a village near Achchuvely.

It is reported that on Friday the 12th instant, the two sisters, Thangamma (20) and Rasamma (18) daughters of Murugam Thambiah, were sleeping—the former inside a room and the latter on the Verandah. At midnight a snake entered the room and having stung the elder girl on her hand and ear, attacked the younger girl, coiling itself round her waist. It is said the girl had to be released from the snake's grip with some difficulty.

In spite of the best medical aid available, the two girls succumbed to the poison. They were both cremated together on the same pyre.

Hindu English School, Karainagar.

'One Interested' writes:

It is gratifying to note that, in spite of the present depression, the strength of the Hindu English School, Karainagar, has considerably increased. Good many improvements have been effected in the school and various kinds of activities of educative value have been organised. In the recent J.S.C. Examination held in March last, seven, with one in the first division, came out successful out of ten presented. A perusal of the pass list of the last J.S.C. Examination will show that the school has produced not only the highest number of passes in the Jaffna centre but also the highest percentage of passes in the Northern Province. In spite of the many improvements effected, the school has been suffering very much for want of accommodation as the Tamil School located within the same compound is also increasing in strength. Steps will also have to be made to open the higher classes in the English School in the interest of the boys (about hundred or so in number) who are obliged to go to the schools and colleges outside, for want of the higher classes here.

May I appeal to all the well-wishers and sympathisers of the two Hindu Schools here, both in and outside the island, to help the management financially, so that it may acquire some more lands near the school, extend the buildings and have a spacious playground.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Government Timber at the Jaffna Depot will be sold by public auction on the spot by the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division, Jaffna, on Thursday, May 25, 1933, at 9-30 a.m.

Lot I. 25 Palu logs

Lot II. 22 Satin logs

For further particulars please apply to the Divisional Forest Officer, Jaffna, Office of the A. B. Lushington, Conservator Acting Conservator of Forests of Forests, Colombo, 18th May, 1933. G. 4. 19-5 33.

forms his vow unobserved. Give him peace and quiet and God willing all must yet be well.

In September Dr. Gilder spread the alarming news: "Mahatmaji has no reserve fat and he is living on muscle" Most of the practitioners of fasting have spare physique and no reserve fat, but they we suppose, live on their muscle and get through. Dr. Tanner, an American, fasted 40 odd days on three occasions and he was convinced that his longevity was due to that discipline. When Swedenborg fasted in Germany, he is said to have developed psychic clairvoyance and it is on record that he visualised in advance the burning of Stockholm. There were no doctors present to give the world news about the quantum of his fat, but he too got through. Fasting is still an unexplored subject. There are no very things in Heaven and earth. Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy. —"Hindustan Times."

THE HINDU BOARD OF EDUCATION

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

Intensive Membership Campaign

The first Executive Committee meeting of the Hindu Board after the annual general meeting was held on Sunday the 14th inst. In the absence of the President, Dr. Subramaniam, the Vice President, Mr. S. Candiah, presided. After the monthly statement of accounts and important correspondence were gone through the Committee discussed the ways and means of further improving the financial position to enable the Board to meet its obligation promptly. It was decided that an intensive campaign of Membership (of Rs. 10 a year) should be carried on in Jaffna and South Ceylon. Dr. A. Kandiah, the Secretary, Mr. S. Candiah, Vice-President and Mr. S. Rajaratnam, General Manager, volunteered to carry out this campaign. The Committee thankfully accepted their services.

It was further resolved to make use of the valuable experience of Mr. S. Candiah, Retired Supervisor of Tamil Education, as an Honorary Visitor to the Board Schools.

Review.

CONVOCATION ADDRESS: Gurukul University, Haridwar, 1933. By Dr Mahendranath Sarkar, M. A., Ph. D.

Dr. Sarkar is the eminent Professor of Philosophy in the Sanskrit College Calcutta. He is an erudite scholar and well versed in both Western and Eastern philosophy. He is an authority on Indian philosophy and his works such as "System of Vedantic thought and culture", "Comparative studies in Vedantism" and "Mysticism in the Bhagavat Gita" have already achieved international recognition for their philosophic outlook, cogent reasoning and clear style. He is also a renowned contributor to prominent journals of East and West. He is an interesting personality as he lives the life of a philosopher.

In his convocation address at the Haridwar Gurukul, the famous forest University conducted by the Arya Samaj on ancient Indian lines at the foot of the Himalayas, he outlines the Indian ideals of education with his penetrating insight. He hopes that, if successful, Gurukul will solve India's future educational problems. The veue of life and culture today shifted from the forest to the city, modern Universities lack the standard of inwardness of spirit and cultivation of divine imagination which can grow the sense of nobility in man. Education in all civilised countries is more or less social management, acute thinking and diverse activity meeting the manifold needs of a complex civilization; but in India education is the expression of life, manifestation of the perfection already in man which must be cultivated in the profound silence of soul. Other secondary things such as understanding, information, observation and thinking will follow spontaneously. Prof. Sarkar's convocation address is a masterly and inspirational discourse on the educational ideals of India and should be perused by every student.

—Swami Jagadiswarananda.

The Glorious Past Of Harijans

(Continued from page 1)

The Depressed Classes were a martial race. They had a regular army with cavalry and elephant corps.

They had well constructed fortresses. They knew the different ways of fighting the enemy by siege and in the open field. Heroism was displayed by women also.

The Depressed Classes were brave soldiers. "Puranuru" and "Aganuru", books written by a lady poet belonging to the Community 1800 years ago. Avai, were full of incidents of their sublime heroism. The Depressed Classes' saint, Tiruvalluvar, at the same period in his Tirukkural devotes two chapters on the excellence of the army and on military spirit.

Martial Training

Even after the British occupation of this country, the regiments of

"DISARM AT ONCE."

U. S. PRESIDENT ON DISARMAMENT

MESSAGE TO NATIONS

Washington, Tuesday.

"Disarm at once" is the keynote of a dramatic gesture by President Roosevelt who, throwing over all diplomatic practice, has addressed a direct message to Kings, Potentates and Presidents of the forty-four nations, including the Soviet, who will be represented in London at the World Economic Conference.

Mr. Roosevelt appeals to the nations to reduce armament, eliminate the weapons of aggression, refrain from sending an armed force beyond the frontiers and forget petty nationalisms in the cause of world peace and economic recovery.

Appealing for success at Geneva, Mr. Roosevelt proposes the adoption of the MacDonal plan to reduce the armaments of France, stabilise those of Germany and establish a consultative pact to promote peace. Although mentioning no nation by name, Mr. Roosevelt declares that if any nation were to interpose obstruction the civilised world would "know where the responsibility for failure lies."

In view of Herr Hitler's expected important statement on disarmament, Mr. Roosevelt's message is interpreted as a hint to the German Chancellor.

—C. O.

The Need Of The Moment.

(Continued from page 1)

instincts do not allow the expression of the finer will; the will is always purposive, but if I am not exerting I should like to point out that there are moments in our life when we should seek the movement of the cosmic will in the formation of our destiny. At times, the cosmic transfiguration brings home to us the presence of the cosmic will in sphere of human activities. It is the imperceptible force that is constantly shaping the course of events. I do not for a moment minimise self-help and self-regulation. I am anxious only to be acquainted with the score of endless energy and power. And the more we can draw our dynamic inspiration from this source, the more we can move cosmically and effectively. This cosmic will starts activity in us when we are free from desires and impulses that cling to our little self and open in us the finer channels of perception, supra-mental heights of realisation and secrets of divine life. To this end, we require a preparation—a fine being that can vibrate with the silent but sure forces moving from within. We require to cultivate the silence of life and to contemplate on it from this point of view. "It is," in the words of Emerson, "the soliloquy of a beholding and jubilant soul."

Madras and Bombay were largely composed of the members of the Depressed Classes the Panchamas and the Mahars. Speaking of the Madras Army in his book "Armies of India" Major G. E. Macmund, says, "An outcaste race has long been enlisted...and have many useful qualities...The soldiers of Madras have many inherent military qualities. They shoot well under arms, and so far as this part of their requirement goes foreign critics have been known to say that it was not till they got to Madras that they saw regular native soldiers." It is regrettable that an important section of the population of the country, the rank and file which is numerous and admirable, has been allowed to lose all connection with the army and military services. The Government of India have entirely neglected the Depressed Classes who would have provided an enormous reserve from which to draw men of undoubted loyalty and of a very fine physique.

Order Nisi.

Order Nisi.

Order Nisi.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

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IMPRESSIVE FIGURES

Year ending 28th February.	Yearly Income	Life and Reserve Funds.
1913.	Rs. 20,62,000	Rs. 64,09,000
1923.	Rs. 39,97,000	Rs. 1,98,92,000
1933	Rs. 70,17,000	Rs. 3,96,69,000

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It is hereby notified for the information of the travelling public in general and of our clients from Malaya and Straits Settlements in particular that we have made arrangements with our shipping Agents in Colombo for the issue of passage tickets in Jaffna **FREE OF ANY COMMISSION** for all class of passengers by any line of steamers sailing from Colombo to Penang, Singapore and to any other ports of the world.

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BOOK-BINDING.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8240.
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Mankayatkarsai wife of Veluppillai Thuraiirajah of Thirunelvely.
Deceased.
Nagalingam Thampoe of Tirunelvely.
Petitioner.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8234.
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Mylvaganam Chellappah of Neervely.
Deceased.
Ponnu widow of Mylvaganam Chellappah of do
Vs. Petitioner.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8002.
In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Kanagam wife of Sithamparappillai Arulampalam of Kondavil.
Deceased.
Sithamparappillai Arulampalam of Kondavil.
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Thampoe Kanagasuntharam P. S. M. B. A. Office, Colombo
2. Thambiah Muthulingam and wife Thangammah of Tirunelvely
3. Veluppillai Thuraiirajah of Colombo
Respondents.
This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner coming on for disposal before S. Rodrigo Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 17th day of November 1932 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram, Proctor on the part of the petitioner and on reading the affidavit and petition of the petitioner.

1. Sivakkolunthu daughter of Mylvaganam Chellappah of do
2. Veluppillai Sinnathamby and wife Sornam of do
3. Mylvaganam Thambiah of do
4. The 1st Respondent is a minor appearing by her guardian ad litem the 4th Respondent.
Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 15th day of March 1933 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner.

1. Nagamma daughter of Arulampalam of do
2. Arulampalam Kandiah
3. Arulampalam Navaretnam all minors
4. Kantar Chellar of Kondavil
Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on the 16th day of November 1932 in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner as next of kin and heir of the said deceased, unless the abovenamed respondents appear before this Court on the 16th day of December 1932 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

It is ordered that the Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as the widow of the deceased, unless the abovenamed Respondents appear before this Court on the 12th day of May 1933 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as her lawful husband, unless the abovenamed Respondents appear before this Court on the 18th day of January 1933 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour
District Judge.
December 2, 1932.
Order nisi extended for 26/5/33
Initd. D. H. Balfour
District Judge
31/3/33
O. 6. 18 & 22

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.
March 29, 1933.
Extended for 2-6-33.
Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.
12.5.33.
O. 5. 18 & 22.

D. H. Balfour,
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December 21, 1932.
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