

# The Lanka Organ.

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ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XLIII—NO. 35. (Phone 56) JAFFNA, MONDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1931. (Registered as a Newspaper.) PRICE 5 CTS.

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H 4, 30-12-31

## Kala Nilayam, Jaffna

## BALA PANDIT CLASS

It is proposed to organise a Class for the Bala Pandit Examination of the Jaffna Oriental Studies Society. Students desirous of joining are requested to write for particulars to the Secretary of the Nilayam before the 15th of November 1931.

K NAVARATNAM

Hon Secretary,

Pirappankulam Road, Jaffna.

(Mts 892, 29 &amp; 3)

## The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1931.

## ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY.

—:O:—

CLOSELY CONNECTED WITH THE PROBLEM of dividing India on a linguistic basis for political and administrative purposes is the movement for the establishment of Universities to serve the educational and cultural needs of an area where one vernacular language is predominantly spoken. While the former still remains a formidable problem taxing the wisdom of the administrators and statesmen, the latter has really borne fruit at least in some areas. Among the older universities, the University of Calcutta being situated in the heart of the Bengali speaking province, has become a centre for the development of the Bengali language and literature. The Allahabad University is performing a similar function for the Hindi language. But the University of Madras being situated in a Province where four different languages are spoken could not devote the same exclusive attention to one particular language spoken in the presidency as the previous ones. Nor are its resources sufficient so as to enable it to devote its attention for the development of all the four languages. In view of this difficulty the movement for linguistic universities has found wide measure of support in South India. The Andhras who initiated this movement had their labours rewarded by the establishment of the Andhra University in 1926. The University of Mysore has taken within its province the special development of the Canarese language and literature. The idea of a Tamil University received a new impetus after the establishment of one for the Andhras and a committee was appointed to consider the question of establishing a Tamil University for the Tamil districts. The committee favourably reported on the project but its realisation has to be postponed owing to lack of funds. But the matter was not allowed to rest there. The generous munificence of Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad and the liberal aid given by the Government of Madras have made a university for the Tamil districts now an accomplished fact. The Annamalai University whose first annual convocation took place on the 27th ultimo is bound to play an important part in the development of the Tamil language, literature and art. The aims and objects of the University have been thus set forth by the founder, Sir Annamalai Chettiar:—

"Since days long past, Chidambaram has been a great centre of culture in South India and has enlisted the devotion alike of our warriors and kings, saints, philosophers and poets. It has often struck me that at Chidambaram, if anywhere in South India, there is a great opportunity for working on chosen lines and to noble ends that synthesis of the great cultures of the East and the West which is the prime task of our

country and of her educational institutions at this hour."

Further he said that the foundation of the University fulfils a desire of eighteen millions of Tamil speaking people in this Presidency and abroad to nurture a centre of learning to give to the world the value of Tamil learning, literature and culture.

Among the many facilities established at this University is the one for the promotion of oriental studies. As regards this branch of studies and the methods adopted for its promotion, the Vice-Chancellor, Rao Bahadur, S E Ranganathan made the following remarks which deserve commendation:—

"This is a direction to which this University is well fitted to produce work of the utmost value and importance. South India is the home of the most ancient culture of the country. It has been said that Dravidian civilisation of a highly developed character can be traced back to the second and third millenniums before Christ. Even foreign scholars have borne testimony to the perfection with which the Tamil language has been developed into an organ for precise and subtle thought, and to the beauty and richness of the literature which is contained in it. Dravidian architecture as seen in the great shrines of Chidambaram, Oojevaram and Madura and Dravidian music reached a high degree of development several centuries ago. South Indian history and archaeology, Dravidian literature, philosophy and art offer therefore a rich and fruitful field for exploration and critical investigation.

"It is our aim that the University should play a large part in the revival and development of Oriental studies. These studies will be pursued not in a spirit of uncritical glorification of all that is old, merely because it is old, but from a modern eclectic point of view so that we may arrive at a just appreciation of all that is of real value and beauty in our past heritage. The study and interpretation of inscriptions and coins, of iconography and temple architecture, the publication of critical texts of the ancient classics, the collection of old vernacular manuscripts and their edition, the comparative study of Sanskrit and Dravidian languages for the light it may throw on the mutual influence of these great cultures in the past, the scientific study of South Indian music, and the enrichment of vernacular literatures either by translations or original compositions are some of the directions in which the University will, it is hoped, make its distinctive contribution to knowledge. I am glad to be able to announce in this connection that the University has taken over the management of the Rajah Annamalai College of Music and of the Oriental Training College and that the Founder has made a generous endowment towards their maintenance."

The efforts the University is making towards the enrichment of Tamil literature can be gathered from the fact that a prize of one thousand rupees is to be awarded to an author of a suitable textbook in Tamil on Logic for use in the Intermediate classes. This shows that some of the subjects in the Intermediate classes will be taught through the medium of Tamil.

Some of the charges that are brought against the Indian Universities are the excessive emphasis laid on the examination system in University education, the prominence given to the conception of education as a mere economic device for qualifying men for Government service, and the ineffectiveness and unreality of University studies owing to the lack of correlation to the social, economic and cultural life of the people. The first charge has been obviated by making the University a unitary teaching residential one. Provision has been made in this University for the residence of nearly 600 students in hostels and resident tutors have been appointed to give individual guidance and advice to the students. Further there are other facilities in the University for the development of body, mind and soul. As pointed out by the Vice-Chancellor, the University is devising every possible means to train the rising generation by intellectual and moral discipline for the grave responsibilities which await them."

As regards the academic aspect of the work in the University, the Vice-Chancellor spoke thus:—

"Every effort is made also, wherever possible, to bring the subjects of study into close and intimate connection with the students' environment and the life of the community. There exists provision in the University for advanced teaching in the English, Sanskrit and Tamil languages and literature, in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics, and in Indian History, Politics, Indian Philosophy and Economics including co-operation and rural economics. Several of these studies have a direct bearing on the social, economic and cultural life of the people and should equip the student with knowledge which will be of real service to the country. We have endeavoured to maintain as far as possible a balance of studies between the humanistic discipline and modern science and between Western knowledge and oriental culture."

Another commendable feature of this new University is the recognition of the value of investigation and research by the University professors and provision that is proposed to be made for the purpose. "It is one of the main aims of the University", says the Vice-Chancellor, "to promote as far as possible original investigation and research in all the departments of study included in its faculties, in humanistic studies as well as in the field of pure science. It is hoped to achieve this purpose by the provision for the teachers of adequate leisure and opportunities for the prosecution of research by suitable changes in the methods of instruction to the more advanced students and by the institution of studentships and fellowships for post-graduate work."

We are sure that the aims and ideals of this University will appeal to the Tamils of Ceylon. Such of our students as value residential life in a University and desire to attain proficiency in Tamil learning and culture will find the Chidambaram University a suitable place for the prosecution of studies. We hope that many Tamil students from Ceylon will take advantage of the great educational facilities they have at Chidambaram.

## Natural Salt in Mannar.

## WHY IT IS DESTROYED

The naturally formed salt in Mannar is prohibited or destroyed according to the Government, as a safeguard to revenue. Mannar is supplied salt from Jaffna or Elephant Pass as a protection against illegal collection of salt in Mannar, is the answer given by the Government at the last meeting of the State Council.

Mr. G E Madawala asked:—

What justification is there to destroy the naturally formed salt in Mannar by Government at a high cost in 1929 and force on Mannar Elephant Pass salt at a very high cost?

The reply was:—

The sale of naturally formed salt in the Mannar district is prohibited as a safeguard to revenue. Salt forms in a number of places in the district and might be illicitly collected. If the sale of natural salt were permitted in the district, the illegal possessor could claim that he had bought his salt from the Government Store.

Mannar is usually supplied from Jaffna, but when Jaffna stocks are exhausted it is necessary to supply Mannar from Elephant Pass. This involves an extra charge for rail freight and bagging.

The cost of destruction of naturally formed salt in the Mannar district in 1929 was Rs. 102.50. The quantity formed was too small to be worth the cost of collection.

## Jaffna Kachcheri.

Mr. R J. Wilkinson has been appointed to be a Cadet attached to the Jaffna Kachcheri from October 26th 1931 until further orders.

## Transfer of Officers.

Mr. N. Kandaswamy of the Fiscal's Office, Jaffna, has been transferred to the Anuradhapura Kachcheri and he assumes duties as from the 2nd instant.

Mr. S. Veerasingham of the Jaffna Kachcheri has been transferred to Anuradhapura.

## News &amp; Notes.

—:O:—

Mr L. H. W. Sampson B. A. (Oxon) F. R. G. S., has been appointed to succeed Mr H. L. Reed as Principal of the Royal College, Colombo.

According to a Berlin telegram, it is learned authoritatively, says Reuter, that the German Government are seriously considering calling an International Reparations Conference at an early date.

Statistics relating to marriages registered in the town of Kandy show a considerable decrease in 1930. According to the report of the Chairman of the Municipal Council, the number of marriages in the town in 1926 was 236, in 1928 it was about the same—232—and in 1930 dropped to 148. "The fall," Mr Whitehorn comments, "is no doubt largely due to the prevailing economic depression."

Ancient Buddhist images of fine black stone have been unearthed at Deolhra says a Bankura message. Cow boys from the village who were grazing cattle on the bank of a river dug holes with sticks in a plot of elevated land under a tree and noticed some several small images. They informed their leaders, who came to the place and dug out a big image. A large number of people are visiting place daily. The plot belongs to a Jain boy of the village. He was lying by the side of the image for a mandate. The image has twelve arms.

The Congress Working Committee have passed a resolution referring to the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee *re* the application of the Allahabad District Congress Committee for permission to start defensive satyagraha on the part of the agriculturists against the agrarian policy of the United Provinces Government and the collection of rent and revenue at a time of acute economic depression. If the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee considers that there is a case for starting satyagraha, the Congress President (Mr Vallabhai Patel) will consider the application and give a decision thereon.

## Vegetarian Luncheon to Gandhiji.

## TWO FOUNDERS OF THE FRUITARIAN SOCIETY.

London, Friday.

Forty years ago, Mr Gandhi and Mr. Josiah O'Field when sharing diggings as fellow students founded a Fruitarian Society in Britain in order to preach the cult of vegetarianism.

To-day Mr. O'Field, now a doctor, presided over a vegetarian luncheon, which the Society gave in honour of its co-founder.

Mr. O'Field, eulogising his old friend, declared that he was without a vice but good-humouredly twitted him for being proud of his dress as a woman of a new hat.

Mr Gandhi countered by exclaiming Dr. O'Field's claim that vegetarianism improved one's moral character though strongly affirming that his faith in vegetarianism on humanitarian grounds was unshaken. True vegetarianism should exclude milk and Mr. Gandhi regretfully confessed that he had not succeeded in achieving a milk free diet.

## To the Palace in Loin Cloth.

## GANDHIJI TO ATTEND PARIY.

London, Friday.

Lord Sackey has issued invitations to the delegates to the Round Table Conference to attend an afternoon party at Buckingham Palace on November 5.

The "Star" learns that Mr. Gandhi will attend the party in his usual dress.

## Famous Educationist and Gandhiji.

## DEMONSTRATION OF SPINNING.

London, Oct. 28.

Mr. Gandhi met Dr. Maria Montessori, the famous educationist, in the Great Hall of University College, London, to-day, and gave a demonstration of hand spinning. "Observe!"

**Jaffna's Cigar Trade**

**CAUSES OF ITS DECLINE**

**CHANGE OF POPULAR TASTE**

The decline in Jaffna's cigar trade is due to change of popular taste, competition, high wages, and high rate of interest is the opinion of the Government.

The manufacturers must adapt their methods to the change of popular tastes is the advice given by the Government in reply to questions asked by Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe as regards the cigar industry in Jaffna:

Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe asked:—

(a) Will the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, please inform the House the number of cigar factories that existed in the town of Jaffna before 1920 and the number of factories in existence now, and also the number of men employed therein in 1920 and the number employed now?

(b) Will the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce, inform the House the probable causes of the decline of the cigar industry and inform the House what steps he contemplates taking to afford relief to the trade?

The reply was:—

(a) In 1920 there were 72 cigar factories in the town of Jaffna. There are now 58. These numbers do not include factories started by cigar rollers and given up after a short struggle for existence.

The men employed were 3,185 in 1920 and 1,292 in 1931. These figures are based in some cases on entries in books, in others on the recollections of employer; they cannot be guaranteed as absolutely accurate, but they give a reasonably correct indication of the decline of the industry.

(b) The causes of the decline of the cigar industry are:—

(1) Change of popular taste, resulting in a growing preference for baccies, cigarettes and mild cigars.

(2) Competition with cigars manufactured in other parts of Ceylon.

(3) High wages.

(4) High rate of interest payable on the capital required to run the business.

No practicable steps can be taken to revive the industry. The manufacturers must adapt their methods to the change of popular taste.

The steps which Government has taken to introduce White Bury tobacco and to develop co-operative credit in Jaffna will to some extent help the manufacturers to adopt new methods.

**Petition against Deputy Speaker Dismissed.**

**FALSE EVIDENCE SAYS JUDGE.**

Holding that the petition against the respondent failed on all the points Sir Philip Macdonald, the Chief Justice, in a judgment delivered on the 30th ultimo dismissed the petition of a person named S. Don David Thilakawardene, of Nawagamwala, challenging the election of Mr. F. A. Ooyasekere, Deputy Speaker, to represent the Avizawalla Electorate in the State Council.

A large crowd assembled in the Court to hear the result.

As the judgment was a lengthy one, running into 48 typewritten folios, His Lordship gave a summary of what it contained.

His Lordship held that four out of five charges of bribery on which the petitioner had led evidence, broke down and that each of the four witnesses who alleged bribery perjured himself. He dismissed the other charge also.

His Lordship also held that the charges of treating failed.

Dealing with the charges of bribery and cheating, His Lordship expressed a strong opinion as to the character of the evidence produced in support of those charges. He was perfectly satisfied, he said, that the evidence, with the exception of that of the witness L. A. Perera, was false and perjured.

The witnesses impressed me very unfavourably. Neither their manner nor their matter was calculated to carry conviction—indeed one could go a great deal further and say that the matter impressed one as an impudent invention throughout.

**Religion and Civics in Schools.**

**TWO IMPORTANT SUBJECTS**

**PRIZE FUNCTION AT VAIDESHWARA VIDYALAYA**

The prize distribution function at the Vaideshwara Vidyalaya, Jaffna, came off on Saturday the 31st ultimo. The school hall was tastefully decorated. There was a large attendance and the spacious hall was almost full. Dr. Ian Sandeman, M. A., B. Sc., Ph. D., Divisional Inspector of Schools, N. D., presided and Mrs. Sandeman gave away the prizes. The proceedings commenced with the singing of the Vairam, which was followed by a welcome song by two girls of the school.

The Headmaster, Mr. N. Arunasalam, B.A., then presented his report in which he traced the origin and growth of the school and appealed to the public for help to make the school a model one.

After two declamations by a girl and a boy prizes were given away by Mrs. Sandeman. One interesting fact was that a Muslim boy fetched the prize for Hindu religion.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. S. Natesapillai, Principal, Parameshwara College, to speak.

Mr. Natesapillai in the course of his speech said that one could form an idea of the activities of the school from the prizes given that night, all of which envisaged national education. That school was noted for Tamil music and Tamil Drama. That was a veritable magnet of attraction for the people. All their inspiration came from the magnetic personality of Swamy Vivekananda. What convincing proof of the universality of Ramakrishna's teachings was necessary other than that of seeing Muslim boys receiving prizes for religion. How happy about India be for such a beautiful solution of the Hindu Muslim problem, as it was being solved here.

**Education and Religion**

The speaker then said that he wished to emphasize one point of education. Several people seemed to think that education could be divorced from religion. There could not be a worse delusion. What was education to do, if it was not going to liberate them from inertia and corruption. Every one of them had powers to be released. There should be the liberating powers in education. Unless education was based on that idea, unless it was integral, and so took into account the invisible world, that education was vain, and a vanity of vanities. Continuing he said it was a sad thing when one saw the blooming faces of children full of sorrow, and found the absence of sweetness and radiance. Why should they be so sad? If the true spirit of religion was imparted and all the higher things that shed lustre on one's life were given, one should certainly possess that radiance. To evolve that radiance should be the end and aim of education.

The speaker further said that people seemed to think that institutional religion was an effete thing, forgetting that it was the kindergarten of religion. That was the message which that school and other schools based on religion should convey. There was a talk of empty nationalism such as Ceylonese education. Even as individuals had certain peculiarities, so also among communities there were those peculiarities and congenial gifts. Those had to be developed. When there was a course of people brought up on that line, then there would be unity. There was also a material side to education, continued the speaker. Now a days that seemed to be leading them to a blind alley. When there was the fitness in national life, a new spirit, a new awakening, and the surge of new life in the individuals, then only would they be able to reap the fruits. One of the great factors of civilizing was religion—then one's own language, literature and music.

He should dream of a day, concluded the speaker, when in their schools, boys and girls would vie with one another in beautiful poetic composition. They may hope that that institution would give the impetus.

After a Tamil dialogue by three girls on the subject of Vegetarian diet Mr. T. N. Subramanian, Professor, was called upon to speak.

**Crisis in Schools.**

Speaking in Tamil, he emphasized the necessity of including Civics in the curriculum of studies in their schools. That was a subject which was utterly neglected in all their schools. If only they taught their children their duties by the state, they would be able to discharge them when they were called upon to do so when they were grown up. As an illustration of a high sense of civic understanding, the speaker instanced the recent

(Continued up)

**Unique and Gratifying.**

**MR. MACDONALD ON THE GENERAL ELECTION.**

The Prime Minister Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has issued a message to the nation, in which after thanking millions of all parties who supported the National Government at the polls and subordinated for the moment party feelings to national needs.

He says: "The majority, as unique as it is, gratifying, must convince the whole world that when Britain calls for assistance, willing hands and devoted minds will a ways respond heartily. The very emphasis of the response is embarrassing, but I appeal for forbearance as well as confidence. If people see that our task is difficult, we will also give them evidence that the Government is facing it with sincerity and that men who may not see eye to eye on ordinary political questions are united, heart and soul, in finding the best way to overcome the present troubles."

To my political friends, who have suffered such unusual reverses and especially to those of them who with splendid faith and courage backed our appeal and helped to swell our victory, I give the assurance that our triumph will in no way mean that the interests of the working classes will be overlooked in the performance of the task before us."

**Reduction in School Fees.**

**MOTION IN STATE COUNCIL.**

At the last meeting of the State Council Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe (Colombo Centre) moved:

"That this Council do request the Minister of Education to adopt immediate measures to bring about a reduction in school fees."

In moving the motion he said that in this time of serious depression everybody was cutting short certain expenses but in the question of school fees there was not a single school that had reduced the fees. Now for the kindergarten class they had to pay what they had once paid for the Cambridge Senior. He did not know why such a high fee should be paid. He expected the Minister of Education to move in the matter. It had been said that it was impossible to reduce fees where Government Colleges were concerned. But where private bodies were concerned it would not be difficult because Government, more or less, had control over them. They could compel managers to bring about a reduction in the fees. In Colombo there were nearly 25,000 boys running about the streets for want of education, and who were looked after very kindly by Sir Herbert Dwybigin.

Mr. Wanigasakere seconded.

**Continued**

General Election in England in which, irrespective of parties, the people voted for the national welfare. A lack of that sense was responsible for the ruin of so many joint stock companies in our country, said the speaker. It was only a knowledge of civics that would help them to rise above selfish, personal and petty motives and think in terms of the nation. If they wanted their country to prosper and if they wanted to get rid of the evils now rampant among them, they should teach civics to their children in schools and create in them that civic consciousness. If they did not do it they would have to be slaves for ever.

Mr. Sandeman thanked the Headmaster, the staff and students for the warm welcome and also congratulated the students for the beautiful decoration. He was very glad to see the female element so strong in the concert and the prize giving. He said that far from the fear of girls going off the prize list, there was the danger of boys giving way to the girls. He was very glad to see the large turn-out of parents that night. Mr. Sandeman dwelt on the advantages and usefulness of parent days in schools. He said that it was a pleasure to have come there not with an eye for fact finding but as a layman to enjoy their function. He further said that they were making schemes to improve education. They must build these schemes on the foundations and traditions they had at present.

Mr. K. Aliyadurai proposed a vote of thanks to the chair and Mrs. Sandeman and the audience for having kindly responded to their invitation.

The pleasant function terminated with the singing of Vande Mataram in Tamil, the audience standing.

**Suppression of Excise Offences.**

**RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY STATE COUNCIL.**

The following two resolutions moved by Mr. W. A. de Silva on the suppression of Excise offences and the regulation of foreign liquor were passed at the last meeting and referred to the Executive Committee on Home affairs:—

"This Council is of opinion that in addition to the Officers of the Excise Department, Headmen, Police Officers, Local authorities such as Village Committees and Urban District Councils should be authorized to take an active part in the suppression of Excise offences."

**Foreign Liquor.**

"This Council is of opinion that steps should be taken to regulate the quantity of foreign liquor imported to the Island by reducing such importation by twenty per cent, each year from that imported by each importer during the previous year and that no new importing licences should be issued in the future."

**Auction Sale.**

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Under Mortgage Decree No. 672.**

Under and by virtue of the commission issued to me in the above case I shall sell by public auction the undermentioned property for the recovery of the amount decreed therein, poundage, costs etc on Saturday 21st November 1931. Commencing at 4.30 p.m. at the spot.

All that piece of land situated at Narantbanai called "Periyakadu and Kalana" in extent 18 lms V C with shed, houses, well, cultivated and spontaneous plants and bounded on the East by the property of Sinnachchy wife of Sinnatamby, North by road, West by the property of P. K. Thambipillai and Pethurappillai Thambiah and South by the property of P. Paul, Thomasi wife of Paramanather T. Ambalavaoar and others.

J. A. SETHUPATHY,

Auctioneer & Commissioner.

"Sethupathy Vasa,"  
Jaffna,  
Mis. 390. 2nd.

**AUCTION SALE.**

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Under Mortgage Decree No. 813.**

Under and by virtue of the commission issued to me in the above case I shall sell by public auction the undermentioned property for the recovery of the amount decreed therein, poundage, costs etc. on Saturday 21st November 1931 commencing at 3 p.m. at the spot.

Land situated at Moolai in the parish of Changanai called "Kampimaraai" in extent 15 lms. V. C. with house, share of well, palmrabs and other spontaneous and cultivated plants and bounded on the East by the property of Sivakaman wife of Narany, North by old road lane, West by the property of Chellappah Sinnathurai and V. Ponnampalam and South by the property of Kulaverasingam and share holders. The whole hereof.

J. A. SETHUPATHY,

Auctioneer & Commissioner.

"Sethupathy Vasa,"  
Jaffna  
Mis. 891. 2.

**ORDER NISI.**

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7667.**

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sithampary Kandiah of Kaderodai late of Seremban Deceased.  
Sionaddy Poothan of Kaderodai Vs. Petitioner.  
Minor 1. Kandiah Themotharampillai of Kaderodai  
2. Sinarappillai widow of Sithampary Kandiah of Do. Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on September 24, 1931 in the presence of Mr. S. N. Ilayathamby, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 7th day of September 1931 having been read, It is ordered and declared that the said Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the said Respondent and that the Petitioner be entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any others shall, on or before the 18th day of November 1931 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,  
District Judge.

October 7, 1931.  
O. 295, 2 & 5.

## Star & Morgan Tiles.

These and 14" inch Gauge Perfect Model Tiles are famous for large covering capacity, good fitting, strength and polish. They absorb least amount of water and dry very quickly.

AVAILABLE AT  
MANGALORE TILE AGENCY.

Jaffna:— M. Rajendra Mooper,  
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Point Pedro:— M. Namasivayam,  
Market Square,

Kayts:—Karampan

Trincomalie:— S. Chinniah,  
Green Road.

(H.13 10-1-32)

## R. Papyah.

(late of P. Orr & Sons Ltd.)

MANUFACTURING OPTICIAN  
(Adjoining Kilber College)  
Vannarponnai, Jaffna

Bring your Spectacles if you find anything wrong with it, and consult when your Eye sight fails at the above address

Prescriptions from Doctors attended to carefully.

Crookes, Cylindrical, Bifocal and other lenses and Frames of different kinds in stock:

Consultation 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 3 p. m. to 5 p. m.

Y. 14. 12-11-3-32.

### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7955

In the matter of the estate of the late Thamocharampillai Rajah of Moolai, Jaffna who died in Tampin in the Federated Malay States

Deceased.

Swaminathar Sinnathambay of Moolai

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Thamocharampillai Chinnadurai of Moolai and
2. Thamocharampillai Dhavandram of do and
3. Tallaisahabi widow of Rajah of Chulipuram

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the Petitioner abovesaid praying that the abovesaid 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 2nd Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to the Petitioner, coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on September 8, 1931 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated September 2, 1931, having been read; It is ordered that the 1st Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor 2nd Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to the Petitioner, unless the Respondents appear before the Court on or before October 16, 1931, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. S. Rodrigo,

Ad. District Judge.

October 6, 1931.

Extended to 13-11-31.

O. 292 29 & 2.

### ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7870

In the matter of the estate of the late Chellam wife of Appappillai Thambipillai of Moolai who died at Kuala Lumpur in the F. M. S.

Deceased.

Perampalam Mathallibambay of Taolpuram

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Sinnappillai widow of Perampalam
2. Perampalam Ramaswathar
3. Perampalam Amalavandari all of Taolpuram
4. Appappillai Thambipillai of do presently of Tampin in Kelantan

Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the abovesaid petitioners praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour, Esquire, District Judge, on April 17, 1931 in the presence of Mr. V. Nagalingam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated April 6, 1931 having been read; It is declared that the petitioner is the brother of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before May 29, 1931, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 25, day of April 1931.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,

District Judge.

Extended to 6 11 31.

O. 291. 29 & 2.

### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7875.

In the Matter of the intestate Estate of the late Waloppillai Thuralappah of Vannarponnai

Deceased.

Nagaratnam widow of Waloppillai Thuralappah of Vannarponnai

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. O. O. Somasaram and wife
2. Basammah of Vannarponnai

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna on April 24, 1931, 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 abovesaid deceased, be granted to the Petitioner as the lawful widow of the said deceased unless the abovesaid Respondents appear before this Court on July 17, 1931, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

July 1, 1931

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,

District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for 11th September 1931.

Initd. D. H. Balfour,

D. J.

Extended for 6th November 1931.

D. H. Balfour,

D. J.

O. 298. 2 & 5

### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7863.

In the matter of the intestate estate and effects of the late Sabaratnamudaiar Navaratnam of K. Kkuvil

Deceased.

Retnamma widow of S. Mudaliar Navaratnam of Kkuvil

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Navaratnam Y. garetnam
2. Navaratnam Saamagaretnam
3. Navaratnam Poyaneswary
4. Navaratnam Gnanaretnam
5. Veloppillai Manickavasagan all of Kkuvil

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying that the abovesaid 5th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the abovesaid 1st to 4th respondents and that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour, Esq., District Judge of Jaffna on March 31, 1931, 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 the abovesaid 5th respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the abovesaid 1st to 4th respondents for the purpose of representing them and acting on their behalf in this action and that Letters of administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to the Petitioner as the lawful widow of the said deceased, unless the abovesaid respondents appear before this Court on November 11, 1931, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. S. Rodrigo,

District Judge.

September 30, 1931.

O. 294 2 & 5

### Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7973.

In the matter of the intestate estate of the late Sellamuthu Somasundaram of Sandilippai

Deceased.

Sellamuthu Gnanasaram of Sandilippai

Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Arumngam Sivassambo of the Signalling and Telegraph Engineer's Office, Kuala-Lumpur and his wife
2. Sellammah of Kuala Lumpur
3. Seenivasagam Chelliah of the Chief Stores Superintendent's Office, Sentul, Kuala Lumpur and his daughter
4. Vigneswaral of Sentul
5. Thambipillai Pararasasingham of the National Bank, Kandy and his son
6. Pararasasingham Ramachandra of 205, Tricomanale Street, Kandy

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on October 1, 1931, in the presence of Mr. S. Hayathambay, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner dated 29th September 1931 and 1st October 1931 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovesaid 3rd Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minor 4th Respondent and the 5th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the 6th Respondent for all the purposes of this case, that the Petitioner as the brother and heir of the said deceased be declared entitled to administer the said estate, and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before the 11th day of November 1931 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,

District Judge.

October 18, 1931

O. 296. 2 & 5



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Manager.

Printed & published by S. ADCHALINGAM, residing at Ayanarkovilady, Van: West, Jaffna, for and on behalf of the Proprietors, the Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, Jaffna, at their Press, the Saiva Prakasa Press, Vannarponnai, Jaffna.