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(Y. 7. 19-18-1-32)

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7895.

In the matter of the estate of the late
Ellathamby Selvavinayagam of Alaveddy
Deceased.

Saravanamuttu Ponniah of Alaveddy
Vs.
Nagamma wife of Saravanamuttu Ponniah of
Alaveddy
Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid
Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration
to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Ella-
thamby Selvavinayagam of Alaveddy coming on
for disposal before D. H. Balfour, Esq., District
Judge, Jaffna on May 25, 1931, in the presence of
Mr. S. Ilayathambi, Proctor, on the part of the
Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner
dated 22nd May 1931 having been read: It is
declared that the Petitioner is the uncle of the
said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of
Administration to the estate of the said intestate
issued to him unless the Respondent or any other
person shall on or before 8th July 1931 show
sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court
to the contrary.

Sgd. P. C. Villavarayan,
District Judge.

June 10, 1931.

Order Nisi extended for 2nd September 1931
8 h July 1931 Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge

Order Nisi extended for 14th October 1931
2nd September 1931 Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge
O. 275 5 & 8.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7931.

In the matter of the estate of the late
Kaithan Yaaco of Tellippalai North West
Deceased.

Seivaltby Soosal of Tellippalai North West
Vs.
Petitioner.

1. Arulappan Rayappan of Tellippalai North-
West
2. Simlan Anthony and wife
3. Theethara both of Tellippalai North West
4. Annammah daughter of Arulappan of do
5. Gnanappu daughter of Arulappan of do
6. Arulappan Anthony of Tellippalai North-
West
7. Arulappan Seivaltby of do
8. Seivaltby Kasper wife
9. Lonisel both of Tellippalai North West
10. Phillippan L. zanne and wife
11. Antha both of Tellippalai North West
12. Arabiammah daughter of Davethu Swam of
do
13. Swam Pedru of do
14. Soosal Phillipan of do
15. Soosal Pedru of do
16. Soosal Valthien of do

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before
D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna,
on July 23, 1931, in the presence of Mr. S.
Ilayathamby, Proctor, on the part of the
Petitioner and the affidavit and Petition of the
Petitioner dated 17th day of July, and 21st day of
July 1931 having been read:

It is ordered that the abovesaid 1st Respon-
dent be appointed guardian ad litem over the
minors the 6th, 8th and 7th Respondents, and
the 14th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad
litem over the minor the 16th Respondent for the
purpose of this action, the petitioner be declared
entitled to administer the said estate as the
brother in law of the deceased and that Letters of
Administration be issued to him accordingly
unless the Respondents shall appear before this
Court on the 9th day of September 1931 and show
sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court
to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge

August 4 1931

Order Nisi extended for 21st October 1931

September 9, 1931; Sgd. D. H. Balfour
District Judge

O. 276, 5 & 8.

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

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7920.

In the Matter of the estate of the late
Vallammal wife of Narayanapillai Gana-
pathipillai of Tholpuram Jaffna, Jaffna
Deceased

Narayanapillai Ganspathipillai of Tholpuram
Vs.
Petitioner.

1. Thampipillai Vityalingam and his wife
2. Sellamut u both of Tholpuram presently of
Kuala Klang in Federated Malay States and
3. Ganspathipillai Basiah of Tholpuram
now of Colombo

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner
praying for Letters of Administration to the estate
of the abovesaid deceased coming on for
disposal before D. H. Balfour, Esquire, District
Judge, Jaffna, on July 1, 1931, in the presence of
Mr. A. K. Navaratnam, Proctor, on the part
of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the
Petitioner dated 29th day of June 1931 having
been read: It is declared that the Petitioner
is the widower of the said intestate and is entitled
to have Letters of Administration to the estate of
the said intestate issued to him unless the Res-
pondents or any other person shall on or before
October 14, 1931 show sufficient cause to the
satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

September 24 1931,
O. 277. 5 & 8.

ORDER NISI.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7904

In the matter of the estate of the late
Ratnammah daughter of Murugesu Kana-
gasingham of Kondavil
Deceased,

Murugesu Kanagasingham of Kondavil presently of
Colombo.
Vs.
Petitioner.

1. Kanagasingham Kanagasabapathy
2. Kanagasingham Kulasegaram and
3. Sokkanathar Velupillai all of Kondavil

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before D. H.
Balfour Esquire, District Judge, on June 4, 1931
in the presence of Mr. K. Sivapirakasam,
Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the
affidavit of the Petitioner dated 25th September
1929 having been read, It is ordered that the
abovesaid 3rd Respondent be appointed
guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st and
2nd Respondents for the purpose of protecting
their interest and of representing them in this
case and that the Petitioner be declared entitled
to have Letters of Administration to the estate
of the said intestate as her father unless the
Respondents or any other person interested
shall, appear before this Court on July 27, 1931
and show sufficient cause to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge.

June 19, 1931.

Extended to 12-10-31

O. 280, 5 & 8.

The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1931

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE Director of Medical and Sanitary Services for 1930 is a very instructive document that will amply repay perusal. It contains, not only a mine of information of the many-sided activities of the Department but also it contains valuable suggestions regarding the prevention of disease and promotion of public health.

Medical Inspection of Schools has an important bearing upon the public health of the country. This service has been instituted to build up a strong healthy and vigorous manhood by removing the physical defects and ailments the children are suffering from. It is easy to effect a radical cure of them if they should be treated in the earlier stages of development. The importance of the service is realised by the Director. But the provision for it is inadequate. The children who attend school number over 500,000. Five school medical officers and six school nurses cannot be expected to deal with such a large number of children. It is proposed to bring hereafter more schools under medical supervision by making the Medical Officers of Health carry out school medical inspection as part of their routine duties. We are of opinion that even this charge cannot place school medical inspection on an efficient basis, unless the inspecting staff is considerably strengthened.

During this year 81,240 children were examined and 85,185 defects were noted, but the number treated is extremely small. Even this small percentage of treatment was done in Colombo where only there are facilities for the treatment of many of the defects noted.

The School Medical Officer of Northern Province has done good work during this year. Number of schools visited is 289 and number of children examined is 17,310. There is nothing to show that any systematic treatment was given to any of these children examined by him. Ankylostomiasis was one of the largest classes of defects found. Of 8,043 cases Jaffna provided 4,334, the Southern Province and Central Province 1,716 and 1,762 respectively and the Western Province, only 236. "These figures" says the Director, "are a good index of the relative advance in sanitary education and practice in these provinces. This means that Jaffna notwithstanding the existence of large number of schools is really backward in sanitary education and practice. Use of latrines is a good preventive against the spread of Ankylostomiasis but there is considerable local prejudice against their use and in 98 schools latrine accommodation is very defective. We draw the attention of teachers and school-managers to these defects and hope that they will lose no time in removing them.

Bad teeth have injurious effect upon health. "It is probably not going too far, to say" says a medical authority, "that dental unsoundness is the most serious of all the conditions that not only menace but lower the state of national health." Dental Caries was the defect most widely noted by the school medical officers. 10,201 cases were examined but the only place where they can get proper treatment for it is the Dental Institute at Colombo. It is well-nigh impossible for the outstations children to go to this institute. The Director himself admits that facilities of treatment of this disease are most lacking. We hope that the Health Committee of the State Council will look into this matter and make provisions for dental treatment at least in the important centres of the island.

The beneficial effect of School Medical Service upon public health is contained in the annual report of the Medical Officer of Health of the London County Council for 1930 "The health and physique of the London school-child of today," says the report of this Officer, "are infinitely better than were those of his parents; almost every year some improvement is shown in the figures relating to personal hygiene and in the nutritional index." This marked improvement among the children of the London County is not only due to the interest shown by the parents in the medical inspection of their children but also to the intense and systematic efforts made by the School Medical Service there. Every child in attendance was inspected thrice annually by the school nurse. If the School Medical Service of the Island were to bring about similar improvement in the health of the children it should carry on a systematic work in the examination and treatment of children.

The Budget.

MOTION TO REFER BACK TO BOARD OF MINISTERS.

In the State Council, on Tuesday, Mr. E. W. Perera stated that it was his intention to move, after the debate on the second reading of the Budget, that the Bill be referred back for consideration by the Board of Ministers, who would have the views of the entire house before them.

In order to expedite the passage of the Budget the State Council will sit for about three hours after dinner until the second reading is passed.

Cuts in Govt Servants' Salaries

MR. SANDRASEGARA ON ITS PARAMOUNTCY

"If the Civil Servants resigned owing to the reduction of their salaries, let them do so, as it would bring prosperity and happiness to this Island" observed Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasegara, speaking at the Ceylon Liberal League Conference held on Saturday last.

Mr. Sandrasegara strongly advocated a cut in the salaries of public servants and said that it was of paramount importance that the Government should have made an immediate cut of the salaries of the Government Servants. He said it was a threat that if the salaries were touched the whole of the Civil Service would go out. "For goodness sake let them go out. There are enough young men here to fill those places. At any rate there are enough men in the Law Library" he declared.

To Stop Conferring Titles in Ceylon.

NOTICE OF MOTION GIVEN AMIDST LAUGHTER.

"That in the opinion of this House an address be presented to H.M. the King in the following words:—

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty. "Most gracious sovereign, we, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the State Council of Ceylon, in meeting assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty praying that Your Majesty hereafter may be graciously pleased to refrain from conferring any title upon your subjects, the people of Ceylon."

The above is a motion notice of which was given by Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe in the State Council, amidst loud laughter.

Board of Arbitration for Teachers.

RATNAPURA TEACHERS AGREE WITH JAFFNA TEACHERS.

At a special meeting of the Ratnapura Teachers' Association held on Monday, the following resolution *re* a Board of Arbitration was passed:—

"That this Association agrees with the Northern Province Teachers' Association *re* a Board of Arbitration for teachers to settle disputes between managers and teachers."

Is the Council Properly Constituted?

ABSENCE OF JAFFNA REPRESENTATIVES.

A MOOT QUESTION.

In the course of his presidential address at the Liberal League Conference, Mr. Francis de Zoysa referred to the Jaffna boycott and said:—

When we come to consider the present constitution, we cannot help referring at the outset to the defective character of the State Council as it is functioning to-day as you are all aware the State Council is without the representation, as was intended, of a very large and important section of the country. We all know that the Jaffna electorates did not send in representation to the State Council, and the very important question arises as to the validity or otherwise of a Council without this part of the Island being represented. It is a moot question, a question on which I will not undertake to express an opinion to-day, as to whether the State Council is properly constituted in the absence of Jaffna representatives. But one thing is certain—that

those responsible for advising the Governor as to what action he should take in the matter, have been very remiss in their duty with regard to the situation created by the absence of these members.

The State Council is either properly constituted or it is not. It can be said to be entitled to function only on the footing that these Jaffna seats have become vacant by reason of the Jaffna electorates not electing members to represent them. If these seats can be considered to be seats which have become vacant then under the Order in Council the Council can function.

A Duty Left Undone

"But then a further duty is cast upon the Governor and a duty which he cannot shirk. (Hear! hear!) If these seats are to be considered vacant it is his duty forthwith or within one month to fix another date for the nomination of candidates to fill the seats. That is a duty the Governor cannot shirk. That duty he has not thought proper to perform. He has not been advised to take that course of action. Either those seats are vacant and the Governor has no right to leave them unfilled, or if they are not vacant then the Council is not properly constituted." (Hear! hear!)

Govt. Respects Boycott.

VALUE OF JAFFNA'S EMPHATIC GESTURE.

Commenting on the Jaffna Boycott, a reference to which was made by Mr. Francis de Zoysa at the Liberal League Conference, the "Ceylon Daily News" say:—

Whatever view may be taken of the effect of the absence of four members of the State Council and apart from any resultant advantage or loss to the unrepresented electorates, no one can but praise the value of Jaffna's emphatic gesture against an order of things which is regarded as a snare and a delusion.

The fact that the Governor did not fix another nomination day in the constituencies which refused to return members is evidence of the Government's respect for the genuine spirit of the boycott and the determination not to relax it.

National Dress in Court.

RESOLUTION OF ADVOCATES' COUNCIL.

The reply to an application for permission to wear national dress in court, made by some Proctors in Colombo, has now been sent by the Attorney-General in the form of a resolution passed by the Advocates' Council which runs as follows:—

"The Council resolves that in a Magistrate's Court, as it is not the custom for Magistrates to sit fully robed, that is no obligation on the part of the Advocates to appear robed nor is any particular form of dress compulsory. But when a Magistrate is in the habit of wearing a black coat it would be courteous on the part of the advocate appearing before him to wear a black coat."

News & Notes.

Mr. C. Sittampalam, District Judge, Kegalla, is on three months' leave and left the station on the 1st instant.

Mr. F. de Saram, partner of the firm of Messrs D. L. and F. de Saram, Proctors, has been appointed Crown Proctor of Colombo in succession to the firm of Messrs de Vos and Gratiaen.

It is reported that four Japanese destroyers have been ordered to proceed to Shanghai, owing to the increasing gravity of the anti-Japanese movement in the region of the Yangtse river.

In reply to a question by Mr. G. O. S. Corea, it was stated in the State Council, that the Government were not aware of any application made by a company or individual from Canada for the grant of any extent of land in Ceylon.

Acute famine in Diplo taluka in Sind has reduced many people to the position of living on a kind of grass, locally known as "Bnaagri" in order to avoid starvation. It is reported that a number of people have been taken ill as a result of eating this grass.

Mahatma Gandhi attended evening service at Canterbury Cathedral, sitting by the side of the Dean with whom he returned to the Deanery after service on the 4th instant. A large crowd watched the Deanery throughout the day most interested in Gandhiji.

Four candidates handed in their nomination papers on Monday last for the by-election for the Ruwanwella seat rendered vacant by the death of Meedenya Adigar. The only woman candidate in all-Ceylon who is aspiring to a seat in the State Council is Mrs. A. F. Molamure wife of the Speaker. She handed in the largest number of nomination papers, fifteen.

A message from Constantinople states that shots fired in defence of the moon resulted in several people being wounded and fifty being arrested. A belief among the superstitious hold sway that the eclipse of the sun or moon is caused by a monster dragon roving the skies to devour men, so that when the moon was overshadowed her faithful defenders fired revolvers to scare the monster away, but the bullets found human resting places.

Volunteering for an experiment to aid the University of Chicago physiologists, which they hope would help them to conquer indigestion, one Fredrick Hoelzel has been for the last one year eating pellets of metal, glass beads, strands of knotted thread and twine. He has even eaten gold and solid rubber. Hoelzel volunteered for the experiment because he suffered from severe internal trouble while a student at Chicago.

"The greatest enemies which have been dominating our country—Caste prejudice and Religious bigotry—are more potent than any power represented by strangers from across the seas," says Dr. Rabindranath in the course of a message on the occasion of Mahatmaji's birthday. "This is that we have to remember on the occasion of the birthday of Mr. Gandhi, who has given us the courage of a new life and a determined effort for freedom."

Despite the fact that according to its weekly statement, the Bank of France already holds 475 million sterling worth of gold, supplies of yellow metal are still pouring into Paris, says a special cable to the Madras "Hindu". Fifteen tons of gold destined for Paris were disembarked at Cherbourg on the 4th instant while another consignment was expected the next day. Between then, New York and Paris hold about 1,175 millions sterling of the world's gold stocks.

General Election in England.

FIXED FOR OCTOBER 27TH.
ANNOUNCEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

Rugby, October 6th.

The date of the General Election has now been fixed. The Premier informed the House of Commons this afternoon that Parliament would be prorogued tomorrow, dissolution would follow and the General Election would take place on Tuesday, October 27th—three weeks from today.

The new Parliament will meet on Tuesday November 10th.

Arrangements have thus been made to reduce the delay incurred by the General Election to the minimum allowed by constitutional procedure.

After Parliament has been dissolved tomorrow, the Premier will issue a manifesto to the Nation, in which he will ask for a free hand to deal with any situation which may arise by any methods which appear to be the most effective.

The leaders of the other parties will send out appeals responding to that of the Prime Minister, and within its terms.

The Premier will broadcast a message to the Nation tomorrow night at 9-20.

Mr MacDonald will again contest his old constituency, Seaham Harbour, Durham. Despite the resolution of the local delegate meeting, passed by a majority of one, disapproving of his action in becoming the head of the National Government, he has been again nominated as a candidate and is assured of support. His candidature has also been invited by several other constituencies.

The Premier said today: "I remain a Labour member and I shall fight as a Labour candidate. I shall use the colours of the Labour Party in whatever constituency I go."

During the next three weeks' campaign he will speak in several constituencies beside his own, including that of his son, Mr Malcolm MacDonald, and that of Mr J H Thomas Secretary of State for the Colonies and Dominions, who, despite the attitude of the local Labour Executive, will again contest Darby.—"Times."

Gandhiji and the Muslims.

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT.

London October 6th.

For the first time in the course of the negotiations between Mr Gandhi and the Muslim delegations the conversations which occurred late last night were distinctly hopeful. It is understood that Mr Gandhi provisionally agreed to the principle of separate electorates, and a Muslim majority in the Punjab and Bengal with weightage in the minority Provinces. Immediately the new Constitution comes into operation a referendum would be taken on the question of joint electorates.

Mr Gandhi, however, is reported to have asked the Muslims for full acceptance of the Congress demands. It is reported that the Muslims will review of the whole position at an emergency meeting of the delegations this afternoon.

Mr Gandhi is also carrying on conversations with the Sikh delegates—C. D. N."

Election Petition Against Mr. Obeyesekere.

INQUIRY BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The enquiry was begun before the Chief Justice in Colombo on the 5th instant into the election petition challenging the election of Mr F A Obeyesekere, Deputy Speaker, to represent the Avileavalla electorate in the State Council.

The petitioner, Mr S D D Tillewardene states in his petition that the election of Mr F A Obeyesekere should be declared null and void as there has been non-compliance with the provisions of the Order in Council and there have been corrupt and illegal practices in connection with the election.

Indian Teachers in Ceylon.

THEIR NUMBER IN SCHOOLS.

Mr. W. T. B Karaladde, M. S. C. has given notice of the following question:

Will the Minister for Education be pleased to state how many Indians are employed as teachers in Government and Assisted schools?

Is Jaffna Dry?

EXCISE COMMISSIONER SAYS "NO"

INCREASE IN CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR.

That in 1930 Jaffna has consumed more liquor than in the previous years and therefore the district should no longer be called dry, says the Excise Commissioner in his Administration Report for 1930. He says:—

Jaffna, as usual, occupied a very large part of the Excise horizon.

The district can no longer call itself dry. In October this year there will be 2 arrack taverns and 14 toddy taverns in the district. An anomaly arises. When three years ago the people of Jaffna closed all their taverns by local option, they induced the Government to withdraw the resthouse licences, and to close the two medicated wine licences. Now that so many taverns have been reopened by local option there is no reason why the visitor to the resthouse should be compelled to take his bottle of whiskey in his suit case.

The number of cases of foreign liquor, mostly spirits, consigned to the railway stations in the peninsula in the year 1930 was 7,889, against 7,279 in the previous year. Thus Jaffna was the only district in the Island that consumed more liquor in 1930 than in 1929.

The only arrack tavern in the peninsula, with off sales prohibited, sold 4,642 gallons of arrack in 1930. The consumption in the district in 1926 before the taverns were closed was 44,078.

Consumers who could not come to the tavern had to obtain supplies from other parts of the country, or to carry on distillation as a cottage industry.

In 1930, 26 successful prosecutions were entered for illicit distillation and the possession of distilling utensils, against 6 successful cases in 1929.

Arrack on Permit.

In the earlier part of the year, large quantities of arrack were taken to Jaffna District, 2 or 3 gallons at a time, on permits obtained from Circle Officers elsewhere, on the pretext that it was required in connection with a wedding feast, an ear boring ceremony, the anniversary of a marriage, or other similar occasion. On representations made by the Government Agent, Northern Province, instructions were issued about the close of the year that no permits to take arrack to Jaffna should be issued on any ground whatever. Within a few days two most significant detections were made:—

(a) A man was caught getting into the train at Kadugannawa with 4 gallons of arrack which he had brought at Kandy. He had mixed it with tobacco juice and disguised its colour and smell.

(b) An Inspector seized a car trying to make a dash into Jaffna with 250 bottles of arrack.

It is apparent that there is a fairly large unmet demand for liquor, which will run considerable risks to find satisfaction.

Off-Sales.

After the successful poll for the re-opening of the arrack tavern at Obavakachcheri, representations were made to me on behalf of the voters that what they voted for was an arrack tavern in the ordinary sense of the word and not for a canteen in which they could not buy a pint to take home. I referred the parties to the Government Agent, and the question of lifting the off-sale prohibition is before the Government Agent and his Advisory Committee.

The people's demand for reasonable facilities for drinking a glass of toddy without breaking the law has become more insistent, and it has grown considerably in volume with the recent enforcement of the sweet toddy rules, and the consequent difficulty of carrying on an illicit sale in fermented toddy under the disguise of jaggery manufacture.

The trend of events in the Urban District Council area in the last two years is interesting.

Difficulties of Re-opening Taverns.

Applications for polls for reopening taverns were made under the local option rules, but the polls were abandoned when it was found that the change of rules since the closure of taverns made the voting area for reopening much larger than the area for closure.

Then the Advisory Committee adopted a resolution that the licences should be re-granted; this was dropped because it was against the provisions of the local option rules.

Continued up.

Mahatmaji's 63rd Birthday Celebrations.

PUBLIC MEETING AT THOLPURAM.

A public meeting of the villages of Vail West division was held under the auspices of the Peasants Association on Friday the 2d instant to celebrate Mahatmaji's 63rd Birthday. The meeting was held in the premises of the Amman Temple, Tholpuram, when Pandit K O Nathan delivered an address in Tamil on the "Life of Mahatmaji." The speech evoked great enthusiasm.

The lecturer began by saying that Mahatmaji is an incarnation of Maha Vishnu born into this world to help the poor and the oppressed and to punish the evil ones of the earth as prophesied by the "Lord" to Atjona The Bagavat Githa in which this glorious message is conveyed forms Mahatmaji's Gospel. Maha Vishnu, the lecturer added, is worshipped only by one community but this new Messiah is worshipped by men and women of all creeds and races. He started his mission in South Africa but when he found that his sermons were more needed in the Mother Country he crossed the sea and raised the standard of Satyagrah and nonviolence. He felt that it was his duty to revive the dying cottage industries and he set about preaching the cult of the sharka. It was then that he delivered his message to the suffering humanity—the principle of Ahimsa—the creed of nonviolence and the potency of Satyagrah. His goal is not merely Self Government for India, he has sworn to see India rid of all evils, political and social—of untouchability and of Alcoholism.

He has pictured to his mind not an India of warring creeds and internecine factions but an India blessed with everlasting peace and prosperity. Even now he tries his best to instil a spirit of brotherly love and friendship into the hearts of his countrymen—Hindus and Mohamadans alike.

Mr. Nathan spoke for about two hours and the meeting ended with a vote of thanks proposed by Mr N Senathirajah, the President of the Association. An Ahyshagham and Pujas took place in the name of Mahatmaji and Prasadam were distributed to all those assembled there. The meeting ended at about half past seven amidst scenes of great enthusiasm and with the singing of Thevaram and Thirunamam.—Cor.

Station Master, Jaffna.

Mr. V. Muthutamy, who has been acting as Station Master, Jaffna, has been confirmed as Station Master from July 1931.

We congratulate Mr. Muttutamy on his appointment and hope he will discharge his duties to the satisfaction of the public.

Pure Foods and Drugs Ordinance.

FUNDS NOT AVAILABLE FOR EARLY INTRODUCTION.

In reply to a question by Mr. S. P. Vytilingam in the State Council in regard to the introduction of the Pure Food and Drugs Act bill, the Minister of Health said:—

A Pure Foods and Drugs Ordinance necessitates public laboratories for the chemical examination and analysis of samples. Such laboratories do not at present exist in Ceylon.

The Department of Medical and Sanitary Services has a scheme for public health laboratories, but no funds are at present available for the purpose.

Although a complete Pure Foods Ordinance cannot be introduced at present the Executive Committee of Health has under consideration the preparation of a Milk and Dairies Ordinance which will deal with one very important aspect of the matter.

Continued.

Finally the Urban District Council passed a resolution asking that in the Council area toddy tapping should be allowed on payment of a tree tax.

But on the whole the indications are that in the western part of the peninsula, outside the urban area, prohibition sentiment is yet strong enough to defeat a local option vote for the reopening of taverns.

Auction Sale.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8929.

In the matter of the last will and testament of the late Chennay Mappany of Kodigamam

Deceased,

Mappany Thampos of Kodigamam

Administrator.

Under and by virtue of the commission issued to me in the above case I shall sell by public auction the undermentioned properties on Tuesday the 27th October, 1931 commencing at 2 p.m. at the spots

1. Land situated at Kodigamam called Vaddiappatty and other parcels in extent 318 Lms. V O and bounded on the East by lane, North by the property of Ponniah Muttutamy and brothers and others, West by channel and South by the property of Sthampareppillai Ammagam and others. The whole hereof

2. Land situated at Do called Kompanseema in extent 22 Lms V O and bounded on the East by the property of Nagamany Veeragethy and shareholders, North by the property of Ponnammah wife of Mararatnam and shareholders, West by the property of Chennay daughter of Kandar and Katharasippillai wife of Ponniah and South by lane. Of this 1/3 share.

3. Land situated at Thavaiyattalai called Seemeady and other parcels in extent 20 Lms V O and bounded on the East by the property of Ehamparam Karthibesar and shareholders, North by lane, West by the property of Muttupillai wife of Sallan and the Vail Temple and others and South by the said temple and Saravani Ponniah. Of this a half.

4. Land situated at Kadameen called Vaananthodam in extent 9 lms V O and bounded on the East by the property of Vally widow of Aiyankar and shareholders, North by lane West, by the property of Katheran Vairay and shareholders and South by the village limit of Kodigamam. Of this 1/6 share.

5. Land situated at Do called Senatharayavayal in extent 15 Lms V O and bounded on the East by dam used as path and forming the village limit of Maruvai, North by the property of Mappany Thampos and shareholders West by the property of Obuppan Chinnappu and shareholders and South by the property of Theyvanai wife of Kandiah of this 1/4 share.

6. Land situated at Do called Eanakkannarayaseenatharayappulam in extent 15 Lms V O and bounded on the East by the property of Chuppan Chinnappu and others, North by the property of Obuppan Chinnathambay and others, West by the property of Chinnappillai wife of Vallepparam and others and South by the property of Kandan Saravani and others. Of the plantation share hereof viz 1/2 of the coconut trees and 1/3 of palmyras, 1/4 share.

7. Land situated at Meruvuil called Thillaiyadivayal in extent 8 Lms P O and bounded on the East by the property of Kanapathir Kirushnar and shareholders and North by the property of Vally Kandan and others, West by the property of Parupathy wife of Obelliah and South by the property of Appupillai Perampam and shareholders. Of this a 1/2.

8. Land situated at Meruvuil called Nayeduthakerniveyal in extent 43 1/2 Lms P O and bounded on the East by the property of Venayar Vallepparam, North by street West by the property of Muttupillai widow of Sinnatamby and others. Of this a 1/2.

9. Land situated at Kodigamam called Seennadippanal in extent 10 Lms V O and bounded on the East by the following land, North by the land belonging to the above estate, West by lane and South by the property of Velupillai Aiyatamby and shareholders. Of this 5/6 share.

10. Land situated at Do called Seennadippan in extent 20 Lms V O and bounded on the East by lane, North by lane belonging to the above estate, West by the above land and South by the property of Velupillai Aiyatamby and shareholders. Of this 2/3 share with plantation share over coconut trees.

11. Land situated at Kodigamam called Vailikardu and other parcels in extent 67 Lms V O and 10 K's and bounded of the East, North and South by lane and West by the property of the heirs of the deceased above-named and lane. Of this a 1/2.

V. A. DURAYAPPAH,

J. How, G-10 31.

Commissioner.

Mis. 581. 8 10 31

Suspension of Gold Standard. HOW IT WOULD AFFECT INDIA

Under the auspices of the Y M C A, Prof. P. J. Thomas of the Madras University delivered a lecture on "The suspension of gold standard by England and its bearing on India."

The following is a summary of the lecture.
What are the causes of the breakdown of the gold standard in England?

The immediate causes of it are now well known. Information has been lately broadcasted how, owing to the breakdown of international confidence and panic in Central Europe, a great deal of the capital invested in London by foreigners (which amounted to £250 millions) had been withdrawn since July last, how this was aggravated by the budget deficits and how this latter difficulty was met by raising credits in U.S.A. and France. But these measures did not stave off the crisis as was expected. There was again a further withdrawal of credits, chiefly from Holland and Belgium, and by Saturday last as much as £240 millions had been withdrawn a quarter of which having been withdrawn on Friday and Saturday last week. Thus the gold holding of the Bank of England became so slender that Government had to take immediate steps to counteract the outflow. The Gold Standard Act provides, in sub-section 1 of section 2 for the sale of gold by the Bank of England at the rate of £37 10½ per ounce troy of the standard fineness prescribed by the Coinage Act of 1870. This provision was suspended by Statute early this week. The bank rate was also raised from 4½ per cent to 6 per cent.

Real Causes of the Crisis.

The real and ultimate causes of this crisis are not quite so clear. There is some loose talk about the maldistribution of gold and its 'sterilisation' in U.S.A. and France. Others might say that the budget troubles have caused the gold crisis. But, unfortunately such views betray a disinclination or incapacity to distinguish between cause and effect. The outflow of gold from Britain and her budget deficit are equally the effect of certain potent causes which have been operating for some time.

For quite a century until the late War, Britain was the world's manufacturer, its banker, carrier and insurer. The Bank of England was the safest place for investing world's savings, and British securities, both Government and private, became the most favoured form of investment for capitalists all over the world. With capital so acquired and with her own abundant savings, Britain was able to lend to other countries, especially backward countries, needing railways, factories and other forms of capital investment. Such external investments meant the exportation of vast quantities of manufactured goods from Britain and thus supplied expanding markets to British industries. According to the 'Economist' Britain's external investments amount to the fabulous sum of £4,000 millions and are spread over all parts of the world. Such investments abroad enabled Britain to command from outside the raw materials and food-stuffs which she needs at home. Nay, the products of other countries came to her as tribute for the great services rendered to them by British capital and enterprise, by British bankers, shippers and insurance companies. With no ounces of cotton within her shores and with hardly any market inside, she built up a cotton industry which supports nearly 12 million people within the Island. The part of Britain in the world's trade became so important that a bill on Britain became the currency of international exchange, the Union Jack of foreign trade. Britain became wealthy and populous, her industries prospered, her shipping became pre-eminent and her position in the international money market became dominant.

Post War Conditions in Europe.

During and after the War, this position changed in many ways. While Europe was indulging in an orgy of mutual destruction, other continents captured Europe's markets and Europe's function as the world's capitalist was transferred to the U.S.A. Britain's position in cotton textiles and coal was successfully contested by countries which have raw material nearer home and whose home markets are extensive. Britain's share of the world's trade, in cotton textiles, diminished from 75 per cent in 1913 to 56 per cent in 1928, and is much less today. Japan, in particular, has captured the market especially the Indian market, and she sends to-day (1930-31) to India as much as 60 per cent of the grey goods consumed in this country while Great Britain's share is only 39 per cent. In a single year 1930-31, Britain's share in India's import trade fell from 42.8 per cent to 37.2 per cent, i.e. 5.6 per cent and has fallen more since Britain's coal formerly found a welcome market on the continent, but to-day owing to the extended use of oil and owing to the great strides made in the use of hydroelectric resources, the demand for British coal has dwindled considerably. Altogether Britain's share in the world trade has fallen substantially in the last few years. In the trade with Asia and South America, Britain's shares have fallen from 31.5 per cent and 27.9 per cent to 18.9 per cent and 18.8 per cent respectively. This change in Britain's industrial and commercial position may be explained in different ways. The war and, the consequent unsettledness of Europe and the growth of economic nationalism, trade union activities and the diminished purchasing power of the agricultural countries have all played their part in this; but

the chief cause seems to be Britain's slowness of adaptation in a rapidly changing world. Britain's competitors have overhauled their industries after the war and their diminished cost of production enabled them to outsell her even in British markets. Prices in Britain are still too stiff. As Professor Clay has pointed out, "import prices in England are now within 18 per cent of pre-war level, while English export prices are 51 per cent above pre-war level." There has been a shift in relative demand from prime necessities to more refined needs, from coarser to finer qualities all along the line. Hence the growing prosperity of industries producing artificial silk, wireless apparatus, motor vehicles, electric regulators and so forth. Indeed, Britain has captured some share of these new trades but her share has been comparatively small. While France increased her artificial silk supply by 800 per cent, from 1925-29 Britain has increased her supply only by 18 per cent during the same period.

These are the causes which brought about the suspension of the gold standard, as well as the wide deficit in the British budget and these causes have been working a good many years. But these causes operated more powerfully after the depression began and public confidence got shaken. This was aggravated by the crisis in Central Europe and the whole difficulty is now more psychological than real. Further the information disclosed by Macmillan and May Committees about England's position alarmed people in Europe and elsewhere who have lent to Britain or invested in British securities.

Effects on Britain.

The suspension will have important repercussions. It has, in many ways, relieved the strain on Britain, and British industries will now receive a slight advantage over foreign competitors. But the extent of the advantage will depend upon the degree of depreciation of the sterling and on bridging the gap between British and foreign prices. Indeed, sterling has depreciated considerably, the New York exchange standing at 8.88 to-day (per 488 1/3). The financial position of Britain is substantially sound and the depreciation of sterling may not last long. Britain has vast resources which she could mobilise without much difficulty. And throughout her history, she has shown her best in her worst moments.

Effects on Indian Exchange.

The rupee is now tied to sterling and not to gold. Had the rupee continued on the gold basis, Indian exchange might have stood in terms of sterling at 21d. or above. This would have depressed further our export trade with England. By the depreciation of sterling in terms of gold our exchange to-day with gold using countries is far below 18; it is even below 15. Indian business is bound to receive an impetus by this. Indian exporters may now be able to get not 12½ per cent but much more in rupees for their exports, except those to Britain. This is bound to raise the prices of our export staples, jute, cotton, tea, groundnut and copra. But the immediate result will be fluctuations in prices. Imports from foreign countries will become dearer, and this is bound to help our cotton textiles, iron and steel jute and other industries. Indeed, British exports may not become dearer and this is tantamount to a preference to British goods over foreign. Our sterling obligations, and our obligations are almost entirely in sterling, do not increase in burden. Had the rupee exchange been brought down by legislation to 18d. as desired by Indian businessmen, that would have greatly increased the burden of home charges, but in the present circumstances, we have a lower ratio, even lower than 16, without some of its disadvantages. Of course, this cannot last long. But stability may be restored on a new basis and more advantageous to India than the present ratio.

The weakness of India's present position is, as pointed out by Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetti, M. L. A., in the possibility of a rush for sterling, and the consequent increase of reverse council. Recently, our gold holdings had been greatly depleted by the increased sale of reverse councils and if there is a rush for sterling the situation will get worse and may result in frittering away our scanty gold reserves. This would be most undesirable, especially in view of India's determination to have a Reserve Bank. Indeed, Government have the means largely to prevent such a trouble and the Currency Ordinance that has been made by the Government may make ample provision for it. India's gold resources must be guarded at all costs and this country has every hope of weathering the storm provided a thorough retrenchment is effected in our bloated expenditure and provided businessmen and bank clients keep cool and steady. There is no cause for a panic and a panic will do no good to any party.

The lecturer then answered a number of questions put to him by some of those present. Answering Mr. K. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Mr. Thomas stated that the present crisis in England gave India a breathing space to readjust her finances and try to adopt a proper system of currency. His own feeling was that the Government of India had been always taking expert advice to this matter. He only hoped that hereafter at least they would consult businessmen and economists.

Mr. V. Ramadoss: Since you say this situation is a temporary one, I suppose England would make efforts to appreciate the sterling. If it did therefore go up, I suppose we will be at the same disadvantage—or worse off probably—as we are. Therefore it is not a fact that the linking of the rupee to the sterling is a disadvantage?

Continued up.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No 7927
In the matter of the estate of the late
Rasammah wife of Chellappah Sivassampoo
of Evinal, Pannalakkadduvan.
Deceased
Chellappah Sivassampoo of Evinal, Pannalakkadduvan
Petitioner

Vs.
Minor 1 Alakanandan son of Sivassampoo of Evinal, Pannalakkadduvan,
2, Pandaram Aiyacuddy of do

Respondents
This matter coming for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 16th day of July 1931 in the presence of Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is hereby ordered that the abovesaid 2nd Respondent be and he is hereby appointed guardian ad litem over the minor the 1st Respondent and the Petitioner be declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the above estate as the husband of the deceased unless the Respondents abovesaid appear and show cause to the contrary on or before the 14th day of September 1931.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge
August 8, 1931
Extended to 26th October 1931
Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge
14 9-31 (O 281 8 & 12)

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7941.
In the matter of the intestate estate of
the late Sangarappillai Visuvanather of
Kandarodai.

Deceased,
Sinnathamby Kandiah of Kandarodai
Petitioner.

Vs.
1. Marimuttupillai widow of Visuvanathan
2. Visuvanathan Marikalayakam
3. Visuvanathan Manicavasagar
4. Visuvanathan Vaishanathan all of Kandarodai

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 3rd day of August 1931 in the presence of Mr. S. Kanagasabapathy Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 27th day of June 1931 having been read.

It is ordered that the abovesaid 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Respondents for the purpose of representing them in this case and of protecting their interest, and that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner as the co-heir of the deceased unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 17th day of September 1931 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge,
September 4, 1931.
Time extend till 28 10 31,
O 279, 8 & 12.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7935.

In the matter of the intestate estate of
the late Chelliah Gunasinghe of Udavil
late of Rangoon

Deceased,
Thiagarajah Elisthamby of Udavil in Jaffna
Petitioner.

Vs.
Vallar widow of Venasithamby Karthigesu of Udavil

Respondent.
This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 28th day of July 1931 in the presence of Mr. S. Kanagasabapathy, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated July 23, 1931, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the uncle of the said deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall on or before September 9, 1931 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge,
September 4, 1931.
Time extended till 21 10 31,
O. 278, 8 & 12.

Continued.

Mr. Thomas: In the circumstances of the time, I think it is the best step, I do not know of a less dangerous step that could be taken. Indeed there are other alternatives. But will Mr. Ramadoss tell me what his alternative is?

Mr. Ramadoss: I do not profess to know anything at all.

Mr. Thomas: I should think that one alternative is to keep to the gold standard which might have brought about great difficulties. The other one is to leave the exchange free which, I consider, dangerous under present circumstances. It would not be dangerous provided we could, after leaving the exchange free for a time, fix it up, say, as soon as it reaches 16. To my mind, however, the linking of the rupee to the sterling is the best arrangement that could be taken for the present. I have been reading the opinions of certain business leaders but I am not convinced.

Mr. D. F. Maclelland, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., proposed a vote of thanks. The meeting then terminated.
—Hindu.

AUCTION SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Under Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 7156.

In obedience of the Commission issued to me in the above case, I shall offer for sale the undermentioned property on Friday, October 23rd 1931 at 4.30 p.m. at the spot.

An undivided 1/6 share belonging to the 1, 2, 3 & 4 Respondents as heirs of the deceased of the right of management and trusteeship of the temple called Ampulippanikkanvalavu and Uleganvalavu in extent 7½ Lms V C and bounded on the East and South by road, on the North by the property of N Mootalamy and on the West by the property of Ramaswankurukkal Supramaniakurukkal and of the income and produce of the said temple and its properties

J A SETHUPATHY,
"Sethupathy Vasa,"
Jaffna
Commissioner,
Mis. 879 8-b.

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—(Y. S. 1-31-12-32) (B)

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 7928.

In the matter of the estate of the late
Rasammah wife of Kandiah Sellathurai
of Kockuvil West.

Deceased,
Karthigesu Thuralappah of Kockuvil West,
Jaffna

Vs.
1. Kandiah Sellathurai of Kockuvil presently of Dalai in the District of Ratanapora.
2. Chellamuthu wife of Karthigesu Thuralappah of Kockuvil West, Jaffna

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before D. H. Balfour Esquire, District Judge on the 16th day of July 1931 in the presence of Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and Affidavit of the Petitioner having been read:

It is hereby ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to take out Letters of Administration to the above estate as the father of the deceased unless the Respondents appear and show cause to the contrary on or before the 14th day of September 1931.

August 8, 1931.
Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge,
Extended to 26th October 1931.
Sgd. D. H. Balfour,
District Judge,
14/9/31,
O. 282, 8 & 12.

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