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A UNIVERSAL RELIGION

HOW CAN YOUTH CONTRIBUTE TO ITS REALISATION?

By Louise Pin Yen Chang

[The following Essay was awarded the first prize by the New History Society of U. S. A. who conducted an Essay competition for the youth of Asia. 229 essays were received, 14 countries of Asia participating. Miss Louise Pin Yen Chang of Foochow, China, aged 25, the author of this paper, won the first prize for the essay on "How Can Youth Contribute to the Realisation of a Universal Religion?"]

Ever since the appearance of human society on earth, religion has exerted a tremendous influence in social control. Where customs, law and government have failed, religion has succeeded; for, as a rule, one does not subscribe one's efforts to any task unless one deeply believes in its principles. Recently, the development of science has, to a certain extent, counteracted its operation, but so far science has failed to solve the most vital problems; rather on the contrary, it has furthered the miseries of life. Our dreams of progress, of "Thy Kingdom Come," of "Heaven on Earth," are sinking farther away from realization. Recently the Hague Conference, the League of Nations, the Disarmament Conference, and all other efforts that attempt at securing peace have been frustrated. It remains the task of religion to bring about the universal brotherhood on earth.

What Kind of Religion do we Need?

Before answering the question, we must first determine whether we are utilizing religion as a means to an end, or are considering it as an end in itself. We must first formulate our object before we can answer this question. Is our object to be religious and religious only? Certainly not. Our aim is to bring Heaven unto Earth, to have "Thy Kingdom Come," or to have Universal Brotherhood as stated above. Unless a religion administers to this end, it has no legitimate place in our scheme. We will have no use for religion as a culture-complex unless it serves our purpose well.

What, then, is religion? In my opinion, religion is the devotion of one to society in which the Supreme Duty is our father rather than an abstract. It should aim at fellowship rather than communion with the unseen power. It should will at universal peace and harmony in order to prepare for the realization of a universal family; for we crave a household in which all are brothers and sisters working for the public good under the direction of our father, God. It should denounce dogmas, superstitions, orthodoxies, or partnerships which blur the truth and obstruct mental understanding. It should attack prejudices, envy, malice and spite, which are the inveterate loss of magnanimity, kindness and forgiveness, which are the step-

pingstones to the land of idealism. It should obliterate national, racial, class and sectarian distinctions which have forever been operating to estrange the union of all different elements. It should untiringly labor to uproot the desires for wealth, power and fame, that are obtained at the expense or sacrifice of others. It should emphasize love, the love for others; and for love's sake sacrifice may be willingly made. On the rational side, it should lay stress on wisdom which will enable us to see the important part played by cause and effect, and which will make us see that we are the masters of our own destinies and that all the happiness and woes of the world are of our own invention. On the behavior side, it should conduct rather than the devotional mental attitude that is called for. Prayer, contemplation, religious service, scripture reading and evangelistic efforts will be meaningless unless supplemented by altruistic enterprise. Such is the kind of religion that all the people will not object to if they do not agree with. It is not the religion of a nation, race or class, but of all human beings in the universe.

How to Realize Such a Religion

Above all, we should formulate our creed, or, rather, our aim of religion. It should be thus: We all, being brothers and sisters of the same father and mother, do hereby work for the Democracy of God in which all races, nations, sexes and ages have an equal footing to develop our capacities for the good of mankind; we work for peace which will give us prosperity and conditions necessary for the development of culture; we co-operate for the production of common goods and allow chances for every one to do his share; we co-operate to eliminate all evils and prevent all vice, sins, crimes, and immoralities; we put love in front as our ruling motive in all our dealings with each other, place the individual interests behind those of mankind, and sacrifice for the preservation and progress of humanity.

Society

To accomplish this, several factors should be utilized. The first is the organization of society. We should organize a society the members of which should consist of men and women in all walks of life, of all nations, of all races, classes, political parties, trades, or in a word, any person irrespective of his status or what-not. His subscription to our creed is the only criterion for his qualification. But having been enlisted in the society, every member is expected to render his minimum service to the organization in one way or another. Let branch societies be organized in all countries regardless of any pressure or opposition. Every member is expected to be dauntless, firm in upholding the principle of the religion, willing to sacrifice for his faith, and not to be induced by economic gains, power or fame to change his cause.

Schools

The second is the establishment of schools. The society should establish schools and make them responsible to train, or rather to bring up youths in whom such ideas are to be inculcated. It is the youths whose minds are unpolled that we want. Teach them with examples, lead them; suffer and enjoy with them, till they are willing to be crazy fellows to fight

SALARIES OF TEACHERS

NO MONTHLY GRANTS TO SOCIETIES

COMMITTEE TURNS DOWN PROPOSAL

THE Executive Committee of Education in a report, to be presented to the State Council, state they are unable to accept the recommendation of the Board of Education to pay monthly grants to recognised societies and are also not in favour of the alternative suggestion made by the Minister that quarterly or half-yearly grants might be paid to recognised societies.

It will be remembered that the Board of Education recently recommended by a majority of one that recognised societies should be given monthly grants as an option to Direct Payment, provided that the Director of Education could, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee of Education, bring under the system of Direct Payment any such society where the payment of salaries to teachers was unsatisfactory.

The Executive Committee of Education has turned down this recommendation.

the battles of our religion. Let the teaching of the ideas of a universal religion be introduced in all subjects. As the knowledge of hygiene can be imparted in any course other than anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, so the ideas of universal religion can be imparted in any subject other than ethics or philosophy of life. In the meantime the members who are teachers or leaders of schools may also preach the principles of universal religion in the classes.

Religious Family

The third is the building up of a religious family in every home. It is in the family that the universal religion is to be first taught. Parents who support the religion should vary early train their children in humanitarian ideas and other principles of the religion. Give them chances to express themselves, but at the same time, set before them worthy examples. Let them, for example, play with children of other races, make friends with them, and treat each other nicely. Here the parents must build up the foundations of the religion in children, so that when they grow up they will not shake themselves away from their faith.

Press

The fourth is the organization of press. The society and its branches should organize papers, magazines, journals, periodicals and books to disseminate the principles of the universal religion. Where the financial resources do not permit, the members should secure the aid of the existing presses that are in sympathy with our motives and seek their active assistance. The contents of magazines or papers that we publish should consist not only of the principles of religion but also of the means of carrying these into effect, affording definite examples. They should now and then guide the readers in dealing with whatever issue in politics, education, business or society at large. The press should also issue literature which treats solely of ethical principles with illustrations. The language, no matter of what nation, should be clear so as to be understood.

Continued on page 3

A Short Story

GOD AND QUETTA

BY DEWAKI

LILAVATHI sprang from her bed screaming. "My daughter is dying—my daughter is dying—save her."

And then she realised that it was a dream. She was in her own house at Lahore. Her husband was holding her in his arms, asking her to be composed.

But could it be a dream? She had heard the voice clearly. Yes, it was Kamala's voice. Kamala was at Quetta, with her husband.

"Mother, come and take me—I am about to die—"

"I saw her in a dark chamber—all in ruins—and she was crying—" Lilavathi was saying. "My dream was vivid. Oh, my Kamala, you went with your husband but a year ago and—"

"No, no, nothing has happened—" consoled her husband, "tomorrow morning as soon as the telegraph office opens I shall send out an urgent telegram and we shall laugh at your dream when we breakfast."

II

Tomorrow morning! And the first voice that pierced Lilavathi's ears as she rose from bed, was the newboy's call: "Quetta effaced from earth."

She rushed out for the paper. Her husband read the terrible news. Quetta town was a thing of the past!

And Kamala? Was that her voice? They say that spirits have voice. Lilavathi was inexorable in her sorrow. Her house that was a haven of peace and joy but a few minutes ago, was plunged in sorrow and despair.

"I must go—I must see my daughter. I will not remain here for a minute. Come—let us take the first train."

At the railway station! Why is her husband so long at the ticket counter? What has happened?

Pushing the crowd she herself goes near the counter. There she hears the sad tale.

"No tickets are issued to Quetta. The Government wants no one to go there."

Lilavathi collapses on the ground.

Nothing can be done except to wait to hear from friends. They sent out telegrams: One, two, three, four telegrams they sent out to various friends at regular intervals. No reply from any.

Can they all be dead? They sent out a seventh and eighth and ninth telegram—still no reply.

No food, no sleep—Lilavathi and her husband go through misery. They dread to read the papers—will the name of Kamala and her husband be there? Will the neighbour come and carry the sad news?

They dread every footstep that falls on the threshold. Will it be of any friend bringing the dreaded news?

III

Ten days! No news, no name on the list. And yet when sleep closes the eye-

lids of the mother, she starts—she can hear the voice of Kamala. It is the same voice, the same tenour. "Mother, I am about to die—"

Can nothing be done? How she would herself take a spade, cut her way through the debris to her daughter. Oh, why should they blow out the town?

And then her husband questions her fears. "The news cannot be true—the Sircar will not do it."

But why are they not digging out the debris at once? Is it not the first thing to be done? Her daughter's voice is ever in her ear. "Mother, I am dying." Can nothing be done?

Nothing, mother, nothing. Have faith in God. Pray to God, as Gandhiji has said. Your refuge is God alone.

If it is God's will, your daughter will be alive in the debris even after a month. Or, she might be one of the many who might not be heard of! Pray to God, mother, pray to God and then you will cease to hear your daughter's voice of sorrow.

Dead! Kamala's name appears in the list.

Who has identified her? Who is there to say that hers was the body seen?

No, the mother will not believe. She still hears the voice: "Mother I am dying." No, Kamala is not dead. When Gandhiji goes there; he will get her Kamala for her!

And the news comes in the papers. "Gandhiji will not be allowed to go to Quetta. Gandhiji may be divine in Lilavathi's eyes, but in the eyes of the Government Gandhiji and Lilavathi are the same."

And then Lilavathi collapses: "God, you alone must help my daughter—God—God—God."

A vision beautiful comes to her after her deep, earnest prayer. Kamala is with God.

She has seen her Kamala smile. "Mother, do not be sorry. I am happy here, in heaven."

It is the answer to her prayer—God had heard Lilavathi. Peace—peace.

Lilavathi, ever afterwards, hurried to any one who had suffered from the Quetta disaster.

"It is not the way—" she said in her sorrow, "nothing comes from discussing 'might-have-beens.' Nothing can come from criticisms of Government. Pray to God. It is God's hand. Pray to God. He will send solace."

Idle men and women who talked on Quetta and discussed articles in newspapers praising or blaming the Government, ceased as they saw Lilavathi with the Gandhi recipe of prayer.

"In the name of God, stop words—Give your money. Give it to the Viceroy or give it to the Congress—only give. Do not discuss God's action, nor man's. You do your rupa."

(Roy's Weekly)



Hindu Organ.

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1935.

INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES

THE FIRST INTERIM REPORT OF THE Technical Adviser* throws considerable light on the gulf that yawns between possibility and achievement in the sphere of industrial activities in the Island. Even as Mr. C. V. BRAYNE, the late Land Commissioner, pleaded for a bolder agricultural policy to make the Island self-supporting in food, the Technical Adviser offers a vigorous mobilisation of the resources for planned economic production. "of gradualness" says he "which held the ground for all sorts of productive activities especially in the East should, of necessity, be substituted in Ceylon by a planned programme of industrial activities to utilise the surplus of the full capacity of her agricultural production and to exploit the untapped raw materials of the Island for the economic well-being of her people." The Banking Commission was the first to draw public attention to the precarious nature of our economic position and to urge the need for exploring the industrial possibilities of the country.

The economic machinery of Ceylon is notoriously out of gear. The people have certain inherent inaptitudes which the demoralisation resulting from political subjection has heightened, not healed. These disabilities have been intensified by the domination of the economic life of the country by a class of foreign business men who do not and cannot be expected to identify themselves with the interests of the permanent population. And, last but not least, the indifference of a Government wedded to the interests of its own nationals and the inability of the elected representatives of the people to influence the policy of a Government not responsible to the legislature have brought about a chaotic condition in the economic structure of the country.

Thanks, however, to the Donoughmore constitution and the opportunity it vouchsafes to the Executive Committee to influence Government policy, the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce has found it possible to implement in some measure the proposals of the Industries Commission of Ceylon published in 1922. The creation of the Bureau of Industries and Commerce and the publication of Bulletins are necessary steps in the practical translation of the policy of closer association of Government in the industrial development of the country.

We have no doubt the Board of Ministers will accept the proposals of Mr. K. D. GUHA for the creation of an Industries Department which will devote itself exclusively to the stimulation of the minor industries in the Island and create the atmosphere necessary for an island-wide campaign to increase industrial production. Government's interest in cottage

industries is at present limited to 26 weaving schools and 27 industrial schools under the control of the Department of Education.

Mr. GUHA rightly points out that the supervision and control of industrial training schools should vest in the Industries Department while higher technical studies should remain in the hands of the Department of Education.

There will be general agreement with the proposal of the Technical Adviser to give every province a peripatetic demonstration party which in co-operation with Village Committees Cottage Industries Association to be set up in every village will give practical lessons to villagers in spinning and weaving of coir, cotton and silk yarn. The success of such a campaign in Bengal inaugurated by the Industries Department augurs well for the success of the scheme in Ceylon where conditions are not different from those in Bengal.

MR. GUHA holds that the "necessity of harnessing the enormous man-power now running hopelessly to waste almost all the Island over is perhaps more important for the moral, social and economic well-being of the masses who form the back-bone of the country than the proposed harnessing of the horse-power by the Hydro-Electric Scheme." Indeed, if the goal of industrial development is maximum production with a view to increasing the national dividend and to raising the standard of living of the people, cottage industries should claim precedence over major industries.

The problem of industrial development in Ceylon is not an insignificant one, it cannot be solved easily or in a short time and therefore requires intense effort and initiative over a number of years. This means planning for the future, and it is just this that the Technical Adviser pleads for in his report under notice.

We draw the attention of the authorities to the wide prevalence of rabies in the district. Rabies Immediate measures must be taken to destroy unwanted and infected dogs. We understand even the town is not free from the danger of rabies. The public must be warned by beat of tom-tom and invited to co-operate with the authorities to stamp out this danger to the public.

V. C Elections

Chavakachcheri V. C

Mr. P. K. Chelliah, landed proprietor, has been elected chairman.

Sankanai V. C.

Mr. A. K. Navaratnam Proctor, was elected chairman last week in place of Mr. S. Ponnampalam who occupied the chair for 8 years without a break.

Manipay V. C.

Mr. S. Somasundaram has been elected Chairman. Mr. Somasundaram has continued to be chairman of the Manipay V. C. since its inception.

Uduvil V. C.

Mr. S. Kandiah has been elected Chairman of the Uduvil V. C.

NORTHERN ASSIZES

July Sessions

The July sessions of the Northern Assizes commence on Tuesday, July 30, at the District Court-house, Jaffna.

LAW'S DELAYS IN CEYLON

REV. DR. T. ISAAC TAMBYAH'S EVIDENCE BEFORE JUDICIAL COMMISSION

Law's delays in Ceylon in contrast to the expeditiousness of Malaya Courts, were clearly brought to the attention of the Judicial Commission by Rev. Dr. T. Isaac Tambyah, President of the Jaffna Association, and for 25 years an Advocate and Bar-at-law who practised in Ceylon and Malaya.

The Judicial Commission, consisting of the Chief Justice (Chairman), Mr. O. L. de Kretser, Mr. J. A. Perera, Mr. G. T. Hale, Mr. G. E. Keneuman and Mr. M. F. S. Palle (Secretary) concluded their inquiry in Jaffna on Friday.

Dr. Tambyah based his evidence on two points upon his memorandum.

Fixing of Cases

Chief Justice: Can you tell us something about the Malaya procedure?

Dr. Tambyah:—The High Court Judges in Malaya have original jurisdiction to the same extent as District Judges in Ceylon. The work in Malaya is very expeditiously done by reason of the procedure prevalent in the Civil Courts. On the last Saturday of a month is the fixing of cases for the following month.

Chief Justice:—Suppose a case is fixed as a one day case and some of the plaintiff's principal witnesses are honestly unable to attend Court, what happens?

Dr. Tambyah:—The Court goes on with the case as far as it can with the witnesses available and the balance of the case is adjourned to the next clear day often at the beginning of the following month's list.

Mr. Hale:—If the case is settled?

Dr. Tambyah:—The Judge has a holiday.

Mr. Kretser:—Do the lawyers and parties go through the cases as fixed within the time allotted?—As a rule "yes." There is a very great degree of cordiality and co-operation between Bench and Bar in Malaya.

Chief Justice:—What are the principal advantages of this system of fixing cases?

Dr. Tambyah:—It gives counsel facilities to accept work elsewhere on dates on which they are not engaged according to the list.

Chief Justice:—Would it occur when two judges sit separately for civil trials for a lawyer to have cases in both Courts?—Such a possibility is avoided by the fixing of cases. The lawyer would ask that both his cases be put before one judge.

Mr. Perera:—Do the suitors like the arrangement?—They accept the dates given.

Mr. Keneuman:—Are the people litigious?—No, the population consisting of Chinese, Malays, Indian Tamils, Ceylon Tamils, Burghers and Europeans come to court when absolutely driven to do so, and many Chinese would give up lawsuits in preference to making money elsewhere than being in court.

Chief Justice:—What is generally the procedure in civil cases?—

The Straits Civil Procedure Code consisting of nearly 1000 sections is largely made of English Rules and orders with local adaptations and changes. The common law of the Straits Settlements is English and lawyers and Judges follow the English decisions on questions of procedure and other matters. The Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and the Evidence Act are *mutatis mutandis* in force in Malaya having been enacted there as Straits Ordinances.

Service of Process

Mr. Kretser:—Does service of process meet with difficulties?

The plaintiff sees to it that process is served, and it is very rare for a defendant to be beyond reach of process or for cases of false service. In Criminal cases, however, the defendant

likes to keep out of the way of the law as much as possible.

Mr. Kretser:—Is there a Fiscal?—During my time the Registrar of the Supreme Court was also the Sheriff.

Mr. Perera:—All processes are served through Court?—Exactly.

Dr. Tambyah continued.—Much of the work of the Judge is lightened for him for the Master who as under the English practice exercises judicial function in chambers. In Penang, for instance, the Master sits at 10 o'clock for the disposal of a large quantity of work which in Ceylon District Courts takes an unnecessary lot of time before the Judge. The Master, for instance, hears and disposes of action on liquid claims. He exercises discretion of giving or refusing leave to defend in such cases. Generally the Master's decision is accepted as sound and where people are not satisfied they are free to have the matter referred to the Judge in chambers. There is no such thing as calling cases as in Ceylon. The Master deals with all uncontested matters, probates, and certain other things for which provision is made in the Code. I am for the suggestion that there will be similar expeditiousness of Court work if the secretary of each D. C. is given the status of the Master of the Malayan Courts.

Mr. Hale:—Whom would you suggest a Master in Ceylon?—If the Secretary of a D. C. is efficient and competent it is only fair that he should be given the status of Master; if not, I am in favour of an Advocate to be Master.

Mr. Hale:—Don't you think that a Proctor would fill the place better?—On second thoughts I agree, for the simple reason that a Proctor is presumed to be more familiar with a Solicitor's routine work and practice than an advocate.

Chief Justice:—I think that is so.

Chief Justice:—Do trials take long?—Except in cases which must be given an unusual number of days, normally a trial does not involve much waste of time. The reason is that the lawyers do not indulge in oratory.

Mr. Hale:—There is no playing to the gallery?—And there is not much of a gallery.

Mr. Kretser:—The lawyers just speak to the Judge?—Yes, in the matter of fact business just submitting the main points of importance and the Judge takes full notes of counsels' submissions.

Mr. Perera:—Have you any stenographers for judges there?—Not in my time. The judge takes notes often as full as a stenographer's notes. Of course, the Private Secretary uses short hand.

Land Litigation

Chief Justice:—What is the nature of land litigation?—Contests as to title are very rare except where cases of long possession crop up. The reason is that by a survey of the land the Government has provided a land settlement system which enables every land owner to find out in the Survey Office or Land Registry his land under a certain number. Where there is a division of a piece of land each sub-division is numbered. This system greatly lessens the chances of titles being disputed.

Mr. Perera:—Have you no partition cases?—During my 12 years' stay in Penang I knew of only one partition case which took about half-an-hour in the hearing and was finally disposed by the District Officer going to the spot and speaking to the contestants in Malay and showing them their boundaries.

Mr. Perera:—They started this Cadastral survey in Ceylon several years ago but gave it up as expensive.

Mr. Keneuman:—Are cases in Ceylon or cases in Straits more complicated?—I think those in Ceylon present more complications by reason of the unsettled state of title to lands.

Mr. Keneuman:—I hear Pt. Pedro cases are full of great difficulties?—That is so. When I was practising in Jaffna I had heard of deeds prepared far ahead of prospective litigation with the result that there will be two rows of competing titles when

STATE COUNCIL ELECTION

Point Pedro Seat

It is understood that Mr. G. G. Ponnampalam, the sitting member for Pt. Pedro, has decided to put himself forward for the Mannar Constituency at the forthcoming General Election.

both sides have recourse to this system.

Mr. Perera:—The Pt. Pedro people are very far-seeing?—Yes, it is all a question of brains.

Mr. Keneuman:—Do you follow the English system of having Juries in Civil cases?—In land acquisition cases and cases involving technical knowledge they have assessors in Malaya.

Do the assessors agree with the Judge?—They invariably do.

Mr. Keneuman:—In Ceylon they don't as a rule.

Chief Justice:—What is the appellate practice?—A Judge of a Settlement sits once or twice a month to hear Criminal appeals. This is different from the Court of Appeal which sits at certain stated intervals and the Bench consists of the Judges in the Settlements together with two or more from the other Settlement. Sometimes a Judge has to be borrowed from the Federated Malay States. When an appeal is preferred against the judgment of one of the Judges in Penang he naturally will not sit in the Appellate Court, but will have his original Civil work to attend to.

Mr. Keneuman:—What about execution?—Execution may issue as soon as judgment is delivered unless a stay is called for and obtained on terms. In the matter of execution there is not in Malaya that extent of delay nor difficulty as in Ceylon. As far as my recollection goes the 247 actions are unknown there.

Causes of Delay

Chief Justice:—What are the causes of delays in Ceylon?—Briefly an inexpeditious procedure is the chief cause. Resulting from it is the easy system of postponements. A garrulous judge contributes greatly towards the lengthening of trials, especially when counsel is obliged to be equally garrulous.

Mr. Perera:—What suggestion will you make about the selection of judges?—I would suggest that there should be an examination as in the case of those seeking admission into the Civil Service.

Acting Judges

Continuing Dr. Tambyah said— I wish to say a few words about acting appointments. The appointing of lawyers practising at a station to act on the bench is not very desirable. It creates wrong impressions. Nor do I think that the Crown Advocate or Crown Proctor should be put on to act on the bench. There should be a body of relieving judges who would be kept busy acting.

The last matter, which I wish to speak about is Jaffna. I suggest the appointment of a Commissioner of Request for Jaffna, a full time man exercising jurisdiction in Jaffna town and Makkam. Makkam will thus abolish itself. A full time Police Magistrate for Jaffna with a day at Kayts is likely to serve suitors best. The A. D. J. and the D. J. will not have the occasion to be called upon to do magistrat' al work much, if my suggestion about the Master is adopted. There will be then no necessity for a D. J. at Pt. Pedro because with the assistance of the Master the two District Judges will have more time to devote to Pt. Pedro cases.

The want of accommodation in the Jaffna Courts is a long standing grievance. When the Supreme Court Criminal Assizes are on, the D. J. and the lawyers and suitors and others have to be crowded and crushed in the Law Library or take shelter in some stuffy office room where clerks work. A building in front of the present District Court-house will not greatly disfigure the esplanade. When such a new Court-house is put up I hope there will be a shed for examined witnesses and provision also made for a public latrine.

*First Interim Report of the Technical Adviser on Industries, Ceylon, June 1935.

GOVT. CLERICAL EXAMINATION

May Exam. Successes

The following Tamil candidates have passed the examination held in May 1935, for admission to class H of the Clerical.

S. Gnanaganathan, Kacheheri, Trincomalee; S. A. Kandiah, R. N. Armament Depot, Trincomalee; S. Kathiravelpillai, Income Tax Office, Colombo; A. Mathiyarayanan, Kacheheri, Batticaloa; V. Mylvaganam, University College Library, Colombo; M. J. Pillainayagam, Co-operative Office, Jaffna; A. V. Ratnarajah, Tea Export Controller's Department, Colombo; P. Sangarapillai, Arundhalam Hall, Gairford crescent, Colombo; K. Siamatmy, Government Stores, Colombo; K. Subramaniam, Moolai, Chidilpuram, Jaffna; P. J. Thambiratnam, Income Tax Office, Colombo; E. Thavanassam, Government Stores, Colombo.

The following Tamil candidates have been selected for admission to Class H from Clerks in Government Service who failed to secure places in the open competition.

M. Kisanasamy, Audit Office, Colombo; S. K. Shivashankara Iyer, Audit Office Colombo.

The following candidates have been selected for admission to Class III.

K. Anantham, Melbourne place, Bambalapitiya; S. Balasubramanian, Paskara Villa, New road, Negegoda; V. Ganesiah, 73 Silversmith street, Colombo; A. Gnanasunderam, 208/51, Galle road, Colpetty; S. Gubaprasadam, C/o S. J. Gunasegaram, St. Thomas' College, Matara; W. L. Jayasingham, "St. Elizabeth," 41st lane, Wellwatta; T. Kanagarajah, Jayatilke Hall, Union Hostel, Colombo; K. Kandiah, Rubber Controller's Office, Colombo; S. Kumarskulasingham, C/o S. Rama Nathan, 36, Nelson place, Wellwatta; M. Mathibalasingham, Karavaddi East; C. Muttucumarasamy Vaddukoddi; S. Nagamany, C/o M. K. Sinna thambay, Chankani East, Jaffna; K. Pathmasaran, C/o M. Karthigesu, Head Master, Hindu English School, Kokuvil; T. Ramalingam, Kondavil North, Kokuvil Jaffna; C. Rasya, Jaffna College, Vaddukoddi; S. Sellatani, Puthuvedu, Karugampalai, Kankasanturai; S. Selvarattinam, Mathai, Telliipalai; T. Sanmugalingam, Ayanarkovilay, Vannarponnai West, Jaffna; S. Somasundaram, Kovalam, Karunagar; K. Subramaniam, C/o K. Velupillai, Postmaster General's Office, Colombo; J. Varnakulasingham, 4, Government bungalow, Elia House road, Mutwal; T. Velayutham, Land Registry, Jaffna and V. Vijayarathnam, Office of Medical Entomologist, Colombo.

Rabies at Moolai

A young girl of ten years died last Friday at Moolai, as the result of dog bite. The villagers are organising parties to destroy street dogs.

Obituary

MR. K. KANDIAH

The death occurred on the 30th ultimo at Naval of Mr. Karthigesu Kandiah, (75) retired Secretary of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, Kuala Lumpur.

The deceased leaves behind a widow, his son, Mr. K. Rajah of the Postal Department, Kuala Lumpur, his brothers Mr. K. Appapillai retired Pay Clerk, F. M. S. Railways and Mr. K. Chelliah, Proctor, Colombo, and a host of relatives and friends to whom his loss.

ADIGAR M. S. RAMALINKAM

The death occurred on Friday last week at his residence at Vannarponnai of Adigar M. S. Ramalingam, retired Chief Mudaliyar, Jaffna Kacheheri. Though the Mudaliyar was ailing for some months the end came on suddenly. The funeral took place last morning and was largely attended by friends and relatives of the Adigar from all parts Jaffna.

The coffin was placed in a specially

NEWS IN BRIEF

Parents' Day at Vaddukoddi:—The Parents' Day at the Vaddukoddi Hindu English School will be celebrated on the 11th instant. Mr. W. Duraiswamy Advocate, is expected to preside.

Copra from Galle to Bombay:—The first shipment of copra from Galle direct to Bombay was effected on Friday, when the steamer Havildar of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. took 200 tons.

Railway Commission:—The Executive Committee of Communications and Works has recommended the appointment of a Commission to report on the working of the Railway and recommend measures for its more efficient and economic running.

Sea Erosion at Kankasanturai:—The desirability of preserving the old ramparts at Kankasanturai beach is at present engaging the attention of Government. The question has been raised on account of the coastal erosion in the vicinity of Kankasanturai harbour threatening the beautifully situated Rest-house.

Ceylon as Home for 15 Million People:—"There have been complaints in some quarters that the population of Ceylon is growing too fast. Let these gloomy prophets turn their attention to the land, handle the spade and the plough and help to prepare a home for a healthy and vigorous population of 15 million inhabitants," observed the very Rev. Father M. J. Le Goc, Rector of St. Joseph's College, Colombo, in his report presented at the annual prize-giving.

Landings Places for Aeroplanes:—A survey of emergency landing grounds in various parts of the Island for aeroplanes is shortly to be undertaken. The Budget for the next financial year makes provision for an emergency landing ground at Puttalam for the use of the Indo-Ceylon Air Mail Service. Landing grounds in other parts of the Island are being sought in view of a probable inland airplane service in the future. Sites are being investigated in the Jaffna Peninsula Batticaloa and Nuwara Eliya.

decorated "vimanam" which was drawn by three horses. The cortege left the residence at 8 a.m. and was followed by a long procession of mourners, while a detachment of the local Police provided a guard of honour. Mr. R. Ramachandran, Additional Police Magistrate, Colombo, the eldest son of the deceased, performed the funeral rites.

The deceased leaves behind his sons, Messrs. Ramachandran and Rajagopal, his only daughter, Mrs. R. R. Nalliah, and a large circle of friends and relatives to whom his loss.

MR. A. V. SOMASUNDARAM

We regret to record the sudden and untimely death at the early age of 38 of Mr. A. V. Somasundaram, teacher, Jaffna Hindu College, on Thursday at 5 p. m.

Mr. Somasundaram was present with his wife at the Manipay Hindu College Founder's day celebrations on Thursday evening, when he complained of sickness and dropped dead. He was carried to a room in the College and Dr. Chakko who was present at the function found his condition beyond human assistance, although massage and injection were tried to revive him. His body was removed to his residence at Vannarponnai where a largely attended funeral took place on Friday. The remains were taken in a hearse drawn by the students to Kompavay Manal crematorium. The Jaffna Hindu College was closed on Friday as a mark of respect to the deceased.

Mr. Somasundaram leaves behind his widow, two sons and three daughters and a host of relatives and friends with whom much sympathy will be felt.

A UNIVERSAL RELIGION

(Continued from page 1)

stood by all. There should be translators who shall render these written works accessible to all peoples.

Social Work

The fifth is social work. The society should not preach merely with tongue; it must preach also with deeds. We must propagate the religion with our character, through our conduct rather than from the pulpit alone. Let us be ready to shine forth the light of love in all directions. For example, we should liberate slaves of other races; we should care for their welfare as much, as or even more than we care for our own; we should urge our government to cease to serve imperialism, we should refuse to fight for material gain in order to make our country militant and triumphant; we should obliterate racial and class distinctions by demanding our government to give all the same voice in politics, chances in industry, and opportunities in education and leisure.

We should also take part in actual humanitarian work. We should help to eliminate the evils of opium, fight against alcoholism, attack prostitution, replace the prisoners in society, care for the orphans, aged, widowed, divorced, deserted, diseased, insane, epileptic, feeble-minded, unemployed, and other unfortunates. These works will disseminate the ideas of universal religion faster than any other organ.

Missionary Work

The sixth is the missionary enterprise. There should be missionaries to propagate the principles of the religion in all walks of life; but they should not be exclusive missionaries. Members of the society regardless of their occupation, may undertake the work at any time and in any place. But one thing is imperative. These missionaries must be trained in character; they must be patient, philanthropic, willing to sacrifice—people who are ready to forego material comfort, reputation, or even life. They must preach with both tongues and deeds and never say or do anything inconsistent with the principles of the universal religion.

The seventh is the utilization of the existing religions. We should not criticize or attack any existing religion. Let all who desire to subscribe to our creed remain in their own religions if they choose, for in fact, the fundamental principles of all religions are the same. But we do boycott professors, captains of industry, politicians, and missionaries who infuse the ideas of "my country first, right or wrong," "racial superiority," or "might is right." We should utilize all the existing religions to promote the growth of our religion. Let all the progressive members of the existing religions that subscribe to our creed congregate and incorporate such ideas into their churches to be issued from their pulpit. Convince them that all religions come from the same God, our Father, Allah, Jehovah, Mazda, Father, God or whatnot are the mere different appellations of the same principle, and that they have all been created by human beings. It may even be feasible that there be an inter-religion movement if the effort be economical.

State Support

The eighth is the appeal to the law. We do not expect the government to support any religion, for it is against the constitution of any country to have a state religion. We, however, can approach the politicians and try to influence or even convert them into our religion so that in legislation, administration, or judiciary procedure every act shall be based on humanitarian principles that lead to the building up of a United States of the World. Let our youths labor to get into politics so that they will guide the government to carry out these principles and even adopt them as tenets or policies such as Monroe's Doctrine. Then our religion will automatically pilot the government to run in the right channel tending to universal brotherhood.

Utilising Science

The ninth is the appropriation of the results of sciences. Science has been denounced the enemy of religion, but probably of only a narrow and inhumanitarian religion which exists for itself. For our religion it will be a helper or even a supporter. A universal religion needs science to reveal the mysteries of life for to us science means right knowledge. When we

possess right knowledge, we will understand the universe better and shall be able to formulate a conscious program to eliminate all dangers, to promote all improvements and to accelerate progress in our lives. We will be able to find out the missing links between causes and effects, and will know better how to utilize our experiences to the proper enterprises.

Of the several sciences Anthropology with its theory of monogenesis is of supreme importance. Let it be emphasized in schools so that all will be imbued with the idea that we all are from the same source, white, black, red or yellow. We may then have good reasons to persuade all peoples to unite to work for peace rather than to fight for hatred.

Sociology with its law of parsimony, which teaches us to acquire the maximum of effects at the minimum of efforts, hints to us that we should cooperate for spiritual values rather than for material profits. Such an idea we should lay stress on.

Conclusion

Let all youths, men and women, even those that are chronologically or physiologically old but spiritually young, cooperate in such a movement with tireless energy for the realization of such a Religion.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 41
In the matter of the intestate Estate of the late Karthigesar Somasundaram of Mallagam—Deceased.
Thirupattinipillai widow of Karthigesar Somasundaram of Mallagam

- Vs.
Petitioner.
1. Somasundaram Nadesan of Mallagam
2. Somasundaram Niththalachurny of do
3. Arumugam Manappullisingam of do

Respondents.
This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 24th day of May 1935, in the presence of Mr. S. Nayatambi Proctor on the part of the petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the petitioner dated 14th and 24th day of May 1935 respectively having been read.

It is ordered that the abovenamed petitioner be declared entitled to Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased and that Letters of Administration be granted to her accordingly unless the respondents or any other person shall on or before the 12th day of July 1935 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 1st day of June 1935
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

(O. 45, 8 and 11-7-35)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8407.
In the matter of the Last Will and Testament of Siniiah Muttiah of Myliddy South—Deceased.
Siniiah Perampalam of Myliddy South

- Vs.
Petitioner.
1. Muttiah Ramalingam of Myliddy
2. Suppar Nagamany
3. wife Ledchumipillai both of Mathagal
4. Muttiah Ramasamy
5. Rebhan daughter of Muttiah
6. Muttiah Suppramaniam
7. Kulanthanayagam daughter of Muttiah
8. Senkamalam daughter of Muttiah
9. Kathirasi Pillai widow of Muttiah

Respondents.
The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Respondents are minors—appearing by their Guardian ad-litem the 9th Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 13th day of August 1933 in the presence of Mr. K. Ethirayagam Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 12th day of April 1933 having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Probate to the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner unless the abovenamed Respondents shall appear before this Court on the 12th day of July 1935 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

(Sgd.) S. Rodrigo,
Jaffna, 24-6-35. District Judge.
O. 42, 7 & 11-7-35.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6
In the matter of the Intestate Estate of the late Ponnammam wife of Velauthar Thambapillai of Sandilupay Jaffna late of Taunghtha in Burma Deceased.
Thambapillai Thuraiaraj of Sandilupay Vs. Petitioner.

1. Packialudchumy wife of Saravanamuttu Kandaswamy of Sandilupay presently of Colombo
2. Visuvelingam Nadarajah of Mullaitivu
3. Kanagaludchumy daughter of V. Thambapillai of Sandilupay
4. Saravanamuttu Kandaswamy presently of C. G. R. Fort Colombo

Respondents
This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge Jaffna on the 24th day of May 1935 in the presence of Mr. S. Nayatambi Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner dated the 14th day of April and 24th day of May 1935 respectively having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to any other person who shall on or before the 12th day of July 1935 appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 31st day of June 1935
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy
District Judge

O. 44, 8 & 11-7-35

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8636.
In the matter of the Estate of the late Kanagambikai wife of Marimuttu Sivapiragasam of Changanai

- Deceased,
Kathiresu Kandiah of Changanai Vs. Petitioner.
1. Vairamuthupillai wife of Kathiresu Kandiah and
2. Marimuthu Sivapiragasam both of Changanai

Respondents.
This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner, praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased, coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 26th day of March 1935, in the presence of Mr. P. Canapathy Pillar, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 20th day of November 1934, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the father 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 the 17th day of April 1935, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 27th day of March 1935.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.

Extended for 12-7-35.

O. 39, 4 & 8-7-35.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8536
In the matter of the estate of the late Valliammal widow of Arumugam Subramaniam of Vaddukoddi West. Deceased.
Subramaniam Saravanamuttu of Vaddukoddi West.

- Vs. Petitioner.
Thaagammal widow of Kathiravelu Rajah of do Respondent.
This matter of the petition of the abovenamed petitioner praying that the Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge of Jaffna, on the 23rd day of April 1934 in the presence of Mr. P. Canapathy Pillar, 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 the heir and son of the abovenamed deceased, unless the abovenamed respondent appear before this Court on the 20th day of June 1934 and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 23rd day of May 1934
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.
Extended for 12-7-35.
(O. 37, 4 & 8-7-35)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8331
In the matter of the last will and Testament
of the late Hilda Anne Alagamma wife
of Joseph Nanniar Appadurai of Vad-
dukkodai. Deceased.
(Dead) Joseph Nanniar Appadurai of Vad-
dukkodai.
Original Petitioner,
Carthigesar Canapathypillai of Nallore
Secretary D. C. Jaffna.
Present Petitioner.

- Vs
1. Edward Kathiravelu of Chundil-
kuly.
 2. Appadurai Jayaratnam
 3. Majori Rosa Malar daughter of
Appadurai
 4. Appadurai Ernest
 5. Appadurai Navaratnam
 6. Ruby Annamalar daughter of
Appadurai
 7. Appadurai Ratnasingham
 8. Appadurai Rajakulasingham all
of Vaddukodai Respondents.

The 2nd to the 8th Respondents are minors
appearing by their Guardian ad-litem the
1st Respondent.

This matter coming on for disposal before
C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge
Jaffna on the 14th day of January 1935 in the
presence of Mr. P. Canapathypillai Proctor for pre-
sent petitioner and the affidavit of the
present petitioner filed on the 17th day of
December 1934 having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration
with copy of the will be granted to him
as Official Administrator of the estate of the
deceased above named to appear on the
12th day of April 1935 and show sufficient
cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the
contrary.

This 10th day of March 1935
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.
Order Nisi extended and reissued for 8-7-35
Initial C. C.
D. J.
(O. 35, 4 & 8-7-35.)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8582.
In the matter of the estate of the late Palani-
appah Mailvaganam alias Mailuppillai of
Vaddukodai West Deceased.
Sesitnevillipillai widow of Palaniappah Mail-
vaganam alias Mailuppillai of do
Vs. Petitioner.

1. Mailuppillai Thambirajah
 2. Mailuppillai Kandasamy and
 3. Mailuppillai Navaratnam all of
Vaddukodai West.
- The 2nd and 3rd are minors ap-
pearing by their guardian-ad-litem
the 1st Respondent—respondents.

This matter of the petition - I, the above-
named petitioner praying that Letters of
administration to the estate of the abovenamed
deceased be granted to the petitioner coming
on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy
Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on the 14th day
of September 1934 in the presence of Mr. P.
canapathypillai Proctor on the part of the
petitioner.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration
to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be
granted to the petitioner as the legal widow of
the said deceased, unless the abovenamed
respondents appear before this court on the
19th day of November 1934 and show suffi-
cient cause to the satisfaction of this court to
the contrary.

This 26th day of October 1934.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.
Extended for 12-7-35.
O. 36, 4 & 8.

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNA
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8621.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late
Subramaniam Ponniah of Vadduk-
koddai East Deceased.

- Sivapakkiampillai widow of Subra-
maniam Ponniah of Vaddukod-
dai East Petitioner.
- Vs.
1. Kanthimathi daughter of Subra-
maniam Ponniah
 2. Sithambareswari daughter of
Subramaniam Ponniah
 3. Ponniah Sivasubramaniam
 4. Sangarappillai Nadarajahpillai
all of Vaddukodai East.

1st to 3rd Respondents are
minors appearing by their
guardian-ad-litem the 4th
Respondent Respondents.

This matter of the petition of the
abovenamed petitioner praying for
Letters of Administration to the estate
of the abovenamed deceased coming
on for disposal before C. Coomara-
swamy Esquire, District Judge, on the
18th day of March 1935 in the pre-
sence of Mr. P. Canapathypillai
Proctor on the part of the Petitioner
and the affidavit of the Petitioner
dated the 29th day of September 1934
having been read, it is declared that
the Petitioner is the widow of the said
intestate and is entitled to have
Letters of Administration to the estate
of the said intestate issued to her
unless the Respondents or any other
person shall, on or before the 11th
day of April 1935 show sufficient
cause to the satisfaction of this Court
to the contrary.

Signed this 27th day of March 1935.
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.
Order Nisi extended for 12-7-35.
O. 35, 4 & 8.

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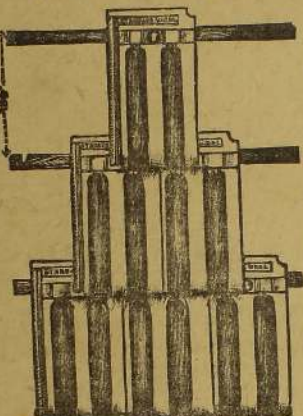
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(H. 50, 16-5 to 15-11-35.) (M)

Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA.
Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 27

In the matter of the Estate of the late
Saravanamuttu Kandiah of
Moolai, Jaffna, late of Port Dick-
son in F. M. S. Deceased
Nagammattu widow of Saravanamuttu
Kandiah of Moolai -Petitioner.
Vs.

1. Kumaraperumal Sabapathipillai
and
 2. wife Annammattu of Moolai
 3. Sanmugam Sivagurunathan and
wife
 4. Sivanantham of do
 5. Kumaraperumal Subramaniam
and
 6. wife Sivapakkiyam of do
 7. Swampanayaki daughter of
Saravanamuttu Kandiah-
 8. Vinayitambay Sanmugam of do
- The 7th Respondent is a minor
appearing by guardian-ad-litem

the 8th Respondent. Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the
abovenamed Petitioner praying for
Letters of Administration to the estate
of the abovenamed deceased coming
on for disposal before C. Coomara-
swamy Esquire, District Judge, on the
4th day of April 1935 in the presence
of Mr. V. Elaiyatanby Proctor on the
part of the Petitioner and the affida-
vit of the Petitioner having been read,
it is declared that the Petitioner is
the widow of the said intestate and is
entitled to have Letters of Adminis-
tration to the estate of the said
intestate issued to her unless the Res-
pondents or any other person shall,
on or before the 30th day of May
1935 show sufficient cause to the
satisfaction of this Court to the
contrary.

Signed this 4th day of May 1935
Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy,
District Judge.
Extended to 10-7-35.
O. 10, 4 & 8-7-35.

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