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# Hindu Organ.

The Only Newspaper in Ceylon for the Hindus.

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## USURY IN GREAT BRITAIN

### LOANS TO LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

THE practices of the furniture and drapery "tallyman," described in the article "Provident Cheques," fade into insignificance beside those of his elder brother, the suburban money-lender. I have just left the service of one of these firms after having been employed as a collector for three years, and I am able to describe at first-hand the iniquities practised with complete immunity from any interference on the part of the law.

In almost any busy shopping thoroughfare in Greater London you will observe one or more of these moneylender's tempting signs swinging from an upper window. The emphasis on ladies as well as gentlemen refers to their practice of lending money to married women without the knowledge of their husbands. This, of course, is one of their main classes of business, the capacity of a married woman for paying a debt, the revelation of which to her husband might well mean the breaking up of her married life, being well-nigh inexhaustible. Indeed, on two occasions during the period for which I worked as a collector, women clients of ours revealed their indebtedness when rescued at the last moment from the gas even. These were only two outstanding cases, however, among hundreds of women who were literally starving themselves and their families to repay the high weekly instalment demanded of them.

My principals were, of course, equally glad to accommodate married men without the knowledge of their wives. The man who has gambled or spent on another woman the best part of his salary, is almost as good a business proposition as the extravagant wife, especially when as often happens, he holds a responsible position in the Civil Service or the police force or a bank where any suspicion of pecuniary embarrassment would mean his ruin.

However, this eagerness to deal with clients in such circumstances that their repayments are almost certain might be excused as legitimate business enterprise, were it not for the almost incredible measures taken against those whose instalments fall even a few days overdue. In the case of the wife, she is subjected to a continual stream of callers at her house, instructed to "play hell" (or to "knock the door down" if she is out), who shout, bully and threaten exposure if the instalment is not paid immediately; letters, registered letters and telegrams are also sent to terrify the unfortunate woman into raking up the money somehow; in one case the collector even accompanied a woman to a pawnshop while she pledged the blankets off her bed to raise a few shillings to pay him. Similarly, the technique for the male defaulter is a fusillade of telephone calls to him at his place of business, collectors hanging round outside his works (in the case of a policeman, often approaching him on point duty) and outside his home address, threatening

again instant exposure in default of payment.

Rather than face such treatment, it is not difficult to imagine that most people manage to pay regularly by hook or by crook, and even pay the exorbitant and often illegal interest demanded without a murmur. Not the least interesting aspect of these moneylenders' activities is the ease with which they evade the provisions of the Act of 1927 designed to restrict such usury. The Act restricts the amount of interest chargeable to 48 per cent. per annum (a generous enough restriction indeed), and it is faithfully observed by such offices in all but one particular: they conveniently overlook the words "per annum." Certainly they only charge 48 per cent, but usually for about ten or twelve weeks, which on a yearly basis works out at a colossal interest.

When in addition to this, the interest is also accommodated on the iniquitous "reloan" system it becomes almost incalculable. The system works as follows:—

A client borrows £1, is charged 9s. interest on it and 2s. 6d. a week is fixed as the repayment instalment. At the end of, say, six weeks, 15s. has been paid and the lender offers a reloan. That most impetuous people accept goes without saying, and so the balance owing i.e., 14s. on the total bill of £1-9s., is deducted from the new loan of £1 and the borrower takes the balance of 6s. in cash, having signed a new note for £1-9s.!

Many borrowers go on doing this regularly for years the actual cash sum received by them often being almost incredible. People desperate for money sign notes for £20 or £30 and receive a few shillings in exchange. Moreover, as having a reloan usually means postponement of the payment of the new instalment for a fortnight or so, many clients take it to gain a brief respite from the heavy weekly repayments which are demanded.

These repayments are based on the standard of 2s. 6d. or 3s. per pound per week. Thus for a mere five one repays 12s. 6d. or 15s. per week, and for ten or twenty pounds such enormous instalments as 30s. and 50s. weekly are quite usual. The effect of such repayments on the average moderate income can be well imagined. Often they consist of over 50 per cent. of a man's wages, with the result that he becomes inextricably in arrears with his rent and ordinary tradesmen and is forced to go on having reloans continually to keep his head above water. A year or two ago a man in an official position who had been one of our clients was found one morning with his throat cut. His wife and relatives subsequently discovered that, of his £3 10s. salary £2 was being repaid to us and that having reached the end of his tether, the wretched man had committed suicide rather than face the risk of exposure. It is significant that even in such an extreme case the man's relatives preferred to hush up the circumstances pre-

## STARVATION IN KURUNEGALLA

### Grave Warning at P. A. Meeting

Mr. Warburton-Gray Visiting Agent addressing the Kurunegalla Planters Association last week said:—

I should like to take this opportunity of warning the Government of the condition of the poor villagers, who in certain districts are really starving. Crops have failed three times running and the south west monsoon has again failed. Government has done much relief work in our district and are continuing to do so, but they must recognise the fact that the paddy fields have failed for three successive seasons. The villagers are absolutely starving and they have not the money to buy food. They say they have eaten everything, even all the yak, and they have nothing to eat. This must be recognised by the Government and they must be given relief work or fed. Otherwise if another epidemic break out the state of things will be far worse. The villagers will die unless they are looked after now."

## PROTECTION FOR LOCAL FISHING

### Demand By Fishermen

A petition has been forwarded by the fishermen in the Northern Province praying for steps to prohibit the importation into the Peninsula of turtles from South India. The subject is receiving the attention of the Ministry of Local Government

cealing his death rather than reveal his association with moneylenders by publicly exposing my employers.

This ingrained fear of disgrace is the secret of such firms' success and freedom from prosecution. Very few respectable suburban householders would care to admit publicly in the witness-box their indebtedness to moneylenders. At the same time, since the procedure of such usurers is so closely akin to blackmail, I do not see why the law forbidding the publication of a blackmailed person's name should not be extended to such witness.

In any case, the blindness of the law's eye as regards moneylenders' activities is almost incredible. The only prosecutions instituted are those directed against unlicensed lenders, the Government's interest in these, being, of course, that it has been done out of £15 revenue. As long as this substantial sop is thrown to Cerberus, one can apparently be as unscrupulous as one likes without fear of let or hindrance from the police.

The New Statesman and Nation.

## Why Not Use Wind Power?

### MIGHTY FORCE THAT GOES TO WASTE IN CEYLON

By Mr. K. Balas

THERE is not much difficulty in storing up rain water. There are several depressions which can be made suitable for that without much expense.

But it is more difficult to impound the waters in high elevation tanks from which low-lying lands could be irrigated by utilizing the force of gravity. This often requires massive and expensive bunds.

In an age when mechanical devices for lifting water were not perfected high elevation storage tanks were deemed necessary for irrigating fields.

Much labour and money were expended in the past in constructing such storage tanks. Now where there are perennial rivers, anicuts are thrown across them and the river is thus made to overflow the banks and conducted by channels for irrigation.

#### More Economical to Lift

#### Water

Where a large supply of water is available, as in the Puttur Tidal Well or in lagoons, it might be more economical to lift water by cheap devices, than to build massive bunds and anicuts for storage tanks and rivers.

Rain water can be stored up in many of our lagoons at a tenth of the cost of constructing one of our major tanks.

Many of our lagoons become fresh annually during the rainy season.

There are times when floods have risen several feet above sea level on the lagoons. In the Batticaloa lagoon which has a narrow mouth, floods rose 9 feet above sea level in 1878, three feet in 1904, and 6 ft. 9 in. in 1931.

All that has to be done for storing rain water is to prevent the flow of sea water back into the lagoons after they become fresh during the heavy rains. Where the mouth of the lagoon is narrow and shallow this can be done at very little expense.

#### Cheap Devices

If there are cheap devices for lifting water from the lagoons, cultivation of the adjoining lands can be done without much capital outlay.

Wind is the cheapest of all sources of power. Unlike coal, oil, waterfalls and tides it is available almost everywhere.

But except for navigation, wind has not been put to much use in the East.

In the Far East—in some parts of China,—sails have been fixed to wheel-barrow to lighten the labour of pulling them on roads.

It is only within the last 3 or 4 centuries that windmills came into general use in some parts at Europe.

#### Windmill in Holland

A good part of Holland, long before steam engines came into use, was made habitable by pumping out sea water by power derived from windmills. The windmills are still at work to pump out rain water from low-lying lands into the sea. Though windmills effect an enormous saving in labour they are regarded as unsuitable for factories, for when there is no wind workmen would have to remain idle.

Engineers have perfected new designs which have overcome many defects in the old type of windmills. The modern windmills run with the slightest breeze but slacken their speed in cyclonic weather as the Venetian sails open out to let the wind pass through.

There are also able automatically to face the changing wind. They practically work all the time.

Just before the Great War, in the machine shop in the Government dockyard at Husum in Germany a windmill which worked under a very gentle breeze was capable of supplying power to drive at the same time a 12 foot engine lathe, a sharper, a blower for two forges, and a circular saw 20 inches in diameter.

Several villages in Denmark and Northern Germany now use wind motors for pumping up the general water supply, and for making the electric current used in public lighting, and Government dockyards, and private workshops obtain from the wind the power that drives all their machinery.

Why Not in Ceylon?

For about 8½ months in the year there is a steady wind in Ceylon. It is time that we learnt to make sufficient use of the enormous wind power that is going to waste here.

Inventions of suction gas plant, and of oil motors using tar oil and petroleum waste, and alcohol engines have so cheapened power production in many countries that there is no great need for wind engines for factories in countries where engines, and fuel for engines, are cheap.

But there are other uses for which wind mills are well suited. The wind mills have played an important part in the agricultural development of Western America, Argentina, and Australia. Indeed without them many large tracts of waterless land in the world would still be sterile and uninhabited waste. To take an instance: Water in Nebraska is too deep below that surface to nourish any crops and there is scarcely any rain.

Irrigating Desert

In the valleys a strong wind sweeps along for nine days out of ten. So the farmers have harnessed this mighty force of air to their pumps by means of light, cheap metal windmills. They have made the wind irrigate an apparently hopeless desert which is now transformed into a green and fertile expanse of corn land. Besides pumping up water the mills grind the grain and cut fodder for cattle and produce electric light.

How much easier would it be to pump water from the Jaffna or Puttalam lagoon by wind engines than from the deep canyons or ravines of Nebraska.

For Paddy Cultivation

For paddy cultivation and for orchards windmills are admirably suited:—fields have only to be flooded and orchards do not need any great regularity in watering. Where, however, periodical watering at fixed intervals is desirable, as

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# Hindu Organ.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1935.

NORTHERN PROVINCE  
IN 1934

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF the Government Agent, Northern Province, for 1934, is a thought-provoking document well worth careful study. Ceylon has been passing through difficult times but, we in the North, have been spared the affliction which has been upon the lot of our brethren in the South. Nevertheless, the report is an abiding lesson to us all. That the people of the North, in their difficult times, are heading towards economic bankruptcy is a conviction that cannot be easily shaken. The only money crop in the district, viz. Malayalam Tobacco, is in a parlous condition. The manufacture of Jaffna cigars is a dying industry. Agriculture as an occupation cannot be carried on without loss. The Karachi Scheme is a failure. That the latter is not due to lack of enthusiasm on the part of the people is shown by the fact that many educated men, who could very well have remained content to enjoy their hard earned money, ventured on their schemes actuated only by patriotic motives and impoverished their purse and their health with disastrous results to themselves.

The health of the province has been satisfactory, though even here, there are disquieting features. Jaffna and the rest of the Province hold the record for the highest infant and maternal mortality rate and comes next only to N.C.P. in the general death rate. It is very necessary that there should be a strenuous effort on the part of the public and the Government to improve the health of the people.

Crime is on the increase. In this connection Mr. Rodrigo remarks that the detection of crime work is becoming increasingly difficult for the headmen. This could be obviated by selecting the right type of men, both the minor and the major headmen. To his suggestion of establishing more police stations, we are definitely opposed. It would only mean an infliction on helpless villagers. Speedy administration of justice, impartial enquiry of and immediate action on petitions, a healthy reform of our police and headmen systems should bring the province back to its former comparatively crime-free state.

The one bright spot in a generally gloomy picture is the success of co-operative effort in the Province. The establishment of the Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco Co-operative Sale Society is a matter on which the organisers should be congratulated, and with proper support it should give a breathing space to the tobacco industry till some permanent reorganisation of the whole industry is brought about. That some traders are suicidally obstructing the Society is a matter for regret, and we have no doubt that better counsels will prevail and at no distant date they would be able to act unitedly as one body. The duty of the Government is also

clear. They cannot afford to rest in supine indifference as if this is no concern of theirs. Unless some sound scheme of permanent reorganisation of the industry is immediately taken in hand, the industry would die and die permanently and bring untold misery to the people.

The reorganisation of the Karachi Scheme is also a pressing necessity. Mr. Rodrigo's suggestion for the establishment of small subsidised peasant colonies is eminently sane and practicable. That way only lies the salvation of the Jaffna people.

Northern Province has been the Cinderella of the Provinces. Public amenities are few. The roads are execrable. Drainage is bad. And there is hardly any attempt to initiate any scheme for the benefit or the amelioration of the people. But certain important proposals Mr. Rodrigo mentions, which, we are sure, will be of immense help to the people and which deserve the immediate attention of the Government. These are the establishment of regular communication with Delft by means of motor boats and direct communication with Pooneryn by causeway and bridge across the lagoon. The latter would open up the fertile and comparatively malaria-free Pooneryn district, which is now being slowly abandoned owing to the difficulty in communication.

While every Government Department feels itself called upon to bestow prompt attention to audit queries, a tendency is springing up among certain Urban District Councils to resent the very necessary surveillance exercised by the Audit Department. Urban Councils notorious for bungling their affairs betray an unseemly impatience of the salutary check on improper disbursements imposed by the periodical audit of accounts. Indeed, the audit is the only guarantee the rate-payers have to compel compliance with formalities calculated to restrain the recklessness of officers in handling public funds. Till the rate-payers themselves are in a position to influence the administration of the town by their vigilance and criticism, the audit must remain the only means to bring to the notice of the public the lapses of the Town Council in the management of the rate-payers' money. We recognise the limited scope of the audit authority; but within limits the control exercised by it cannot but be wholesome. It is the more deplorable, therefore, that some Urban Councils including our own should view audit queries in the light of unnecessary interference and the explanation called for as a waste of time. This attitude on the part of those who have to account for improper payments is encouraged by the readiness of certain members to move the covering sanction. This may be the best escape out of an inconvenient situation. But, members who are only too ready to condone the lapses of their officers would do well to bear in mind their responsibility to the rate-payers to protect the funds of the Council from leakage. At the last monthly meeting of the Jaffna Urban District Council the audit query over certain payments including travelling claims to the architect was taken up for consideration. The official report of the proceedings gives no details, no explanations save that one mem-

ber proposed and another promptly seconded and the motion was duly passed authorising the payment. We hope the query was raised only on the ground of formal irregularity. But, if the payment was demurred to on a point of principle, one would expect the Council to call upon the architect to refund the amount or surcharge the officer responsible for the payment. In any case, we hold the covering sanction should issue from a body other than the one responsible for the queried payment.

We publish in another column today a summarised report of the proceedings connected with the Silver Jubilee Celebrations

of the foundation of the Manipay Hindu College. During the quarter of a century of its life, the College has grown from strength to strength and bids fair to rank among educational institutions which have celebrated or are hoping to celebrate their centenary. In every direction the College has recorded substantial and steady progress which is entirely due to the willing co-operation of the staff. We congratulate the authorities of the College on the success achieved so far and trust the public will extend in an increasing measure their generous support to the institution.

## CEYLON HOUSE IN LONDON

### Inauguration Ceremony

London, July 15th.

The Waldorf Hotel was crowded for the reception for the inauguration of Ceylon House today.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Colonial Secretary, Sir Edward Stubbs and Sir Baron Jayatilaka were present and were garlanded. The most cordial speeches were made.

Dr. Paul E. Pieris read a cable of good wishes from the Ceylon Minister for Labour, expressing the hope that the new office would form a closer link between England and Ceylon.

Dr. Pieris said his work had two objects—to extend commercial relations and to reveal Ceylon to Britain.

Mr. MacDonald offered the full support of the British Government in the new venture, and emphasized that in the present struggle for markets only countries with up-to-date methods of organisation and salesmanship would survive.

He congratulated the Ceylon Government on the appointment of Dr. Pieris.

### Personal

Mr. R. Canagarayan, at present a student at the University of Manchester, has passed the B. Sc. (Tech.) examination of that University held in May last.

Mr. K. Alvapillai, Secretary Mannar District Court, has been transferred to Badulla in place of Mr. C.A. Kulandaivelu transferred to Mannar.

### Matrimonial

NAGARETNAM — KULATUNGAM

The marriage of Mr. K. Nagaretnam of Alavetty, Sanitary Inspector, Kuala Lumpur, with Miss. Pooshpamalar, the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Kulatungam of Manipay, took place on the 14th inst. The newly married couple received the congratulations of their numerous friends and relatives.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG CEYLONESE

Sir,—The time is fast approaching for the next general election. Let the voters remember to send the most deserving candidates for the respective constituencies. The type of men required at the moment are those who could champion the cause of the unemployed. This is the crying need of the day and requires the greatest attention of the State Councilors. Many will promise to do many things for the welfare of the country now, but once they get into the Council, look to their selfish interest and ignore the demands of the public. Don't vote for such candidates and repent afterwards.

At present English education has become very expensive and it costs about 100% more than it was about 15 years ago. Wealthy parents who could afford to give a costly education to their children will not feel sorry if their children do not get employment after their school career, but in the case of poor parents who voluntarily sacrifice to secure education to their children in the hope of getting employment for their children are disillusioned at last. I know of many parents who mortgaged their properties for the purpose of providing English education to their children. There are instances of a few families who became homeless when their children failed to get a job after their education.

Ceylon has never known a time in its past history for unemployment and poverty like the present, and there are no signs of a return to the prosperous conditions in the near future. Recently there was a vacancy in the Jaffna U.D.C. for an ordinary clerk carrying a salary of Rs. 40/- per mensem. Among the 101 applications, there was a London B.Sc. man also, and it is a great pity to learn that he was not lucky enough to get it. From this may be judged the wide prevalence of unemployment among the educated men. It was stated in a local paper lately that Indians holding B.A. and M.A. degrees of the Calcutta University were engaged for library work at 12 annas per day. The same fate will happen to the University graduates of this country if matters are allowed to drift like this.

The main causes for the present unemployment in Ceylon are largely due to the following:—(1) The number of boys who leave their schools and colleges yearly in search of employment are many times greater than the number of opportunities available under Government and other private concerns. That means the production of educated youths is more than the demand. (2) Out of the few chances available on estates and firms, the former are employing outsiders, mostly Thinnavelians from South India. The total number of Thinnavelians on estates will be about 60% of the whole staffs there. In some of the Colombo firms, many subordinate staffs and office peons could be seen among the Indian Tamils and Malayalees. If no suitable men could be found among the Ceylonese to fill up such posts, then outsiders may be employed. But in Ceylon there are many thousands among the unemployed quite capable of doing similar works. Are the planters and firm managers justified in employing outsiders when the condition of Ceylonese deserves much sympathy and help?

About 15 years ago no Malayalees could be seen in Jaffna, but today they are found in every nook and corner of the Peninsula working in different capacities. The educated men among them are mostly Christians. They are occupying different positions under the Mission Schools and Hospitals. These institutions receive help from Ceylon Government and liberal donations from rich men of the place. They fully depend upon the Jaffnese to make their income

## The General Election

MAY BE LATER THAN JANUARY

### Compulsory Register of Voters

An Order-in-Council empowering the Government to register electors compulsorily for the next General Elections is expected on August 1st says the "Times of Ceylon."

The present Order-in-Council does not vest the Government with authority for compulsory registration of voters. Lists of all persons over 21 years of age, however, are at present being compiled by Government Agents, acting under the authority they have of making such lists, and there will be helpful when compulsory registration is made legal.

It is expected, as it was announced in Council, that the Council will dissolve on November 9th and that the general elections will be held "in or about January, 1936."

Present circumstances, however, have given rise to doubts as to whether it will be possible to dissolve the Council on November 9th and to hold the general elections in January.

Secondly, there is some prospect of further constitutional reforms being introduced before the next Council is constituted.

The chances are, therefore, that the dissolution of the Council will be delayed longer than November 9th.

## COMMISSION ON PEASANT PROBLEMS

Problems of rural reconstruction arising from an ill fed peasantry and their offspring will, it is understood, be considered next month at a conference of Government Agents in Colombo. It is also learned that the Ministry of Health proposes shortly to appoint a Commission to investigate the condition of the children of the poorer classes in Ceylon and to report what steps should be taken to rectify physical defects due to preventable causes such as under-nourishment and lack of proper medical attention.

### Irrigation Department Examination

The following are among those who were successful in the examination held recently for the subordinate field staff of the Irrigation Department: V. Kulasegaram (Part both Sections) V. Coomaraswamy (Section I, Part I) A. Nadarajah (Section 2 of Part I and II) S. M. Arumugam (Part I both Sections and Part II). A. Nadarajah and S. M. Arumugam are eligible for promotion to the Grade of Inspector.

and it is very unjustifiable on the part of the missionaries to employ outsiders from Malabar when men at the spot with similar qualifications are unemployed. These educated Malayalees and Tamils are gradually increasing in number and in course of time they will monopolise the positions of the Jaffnese.

If the State Councilors care to take any steps to put an end of this unemployment, a census of the unemployed Ceylonese is absolutely necessary. The unemployed figure could be easily reduced by at least 50% if the Thinnavelians on estates are replaced by Ceylonese. Also another 25% could be employed if the outsiders, mostly Indians, employed in firms, schools, hospitals etc. in different parts of Ceylon are displaced by local men. Why cannot Ceylon follow the same policy that Malaya and the Strait Settlements have set before them to provide employments for the natives of the land? Ceylon cannot any longer afford to provide employment to outsiders while her own children are wandering in the streets starving.

Yours etc.

M. S. Soundaranayagam,  
Manipay, July 3rd 1935.



## Student Who Earned His Fees

### A WORTHY EXAMPLE

## Manipay Hindu College Silver Jubilee

The Silver Jubilee of the Manipay Hindu College was a unique event in the history of the college. The proceedings began on the 31st of July with worship and a Thanks-giving service conducted by Mr. K. Somasundaram B. A., of the staff. The exhibition of Handicrafts and Drawing was declared open by the Principal after the Thanks giving service. There was a good number of exhibits testifying to the encouragement given in the school for art. A revolving light-house worked by electricity, a wind-mill turned by sand, well-bound books were among the exhibits. The exhibits of the lower school consisted chiefly of Coir strings and ropes wholly or partly the handwork of students, some penholders and coconut shell buttons.

Interesting Athletic events were gone through in the evening. A memorial service was held in the open at the close of the Sports and the Principal in the course of his sermon feelingly referred to the services rendered by the late Mr. W. Sangrapulle, the founder and first Manager, the late Messrs C. Nanaewyam, J. P., and S. Thiruvilegiam, Managers, late Messrs S. Veeraswampillay and T. P. Hudson, Principals, Messrs H. Nadarajah B. A., Advocate, A. Suppiah and S. K. Lawton, Superintendents of the school, Messrs S. Gnana-pragasam, S. Eliathamby Pandit, S. Sinnaduray B. A., and V. S. Kandiah Pandit, members of the staff, Mr. S. Kanagasaby, Miss Annapurani Annal for their gifts to the College, Messrs S. Subramaniam and A. M. Pillay for their contributions to the New Hall and New Dormitory respectively, Mr. K. Mathiaparanam the Accountant, and Messrs C. Gunaratnam, K. Arinayagam and K. Navaratnam, Old Boys. At the end of the service all stood in silence for a minute in honour of the dead benefactors of the College. A variety entertainment brought the proceedings of the first day's celebrations to a close. A report of the 25 years work of the College was read by Mr. S. Subramaniam B. A. of the staff.

### Public Meeting

The second day's programme started in the afternoon with sports.

The most important item of the day was the Public Meeting presided over by Mr. E. T. Dyson, the Government Agent. Along with him were accommodated on the platform Messrs N. Selvadurai, A. Mahadeva and S. Natesan and the Principal. The meeting was held in the lawn.

The visitors and the Chairman were welcomed by Mas. S. Sanmugathan of the Senior Preparatory in a short speech.

Mr. N. Selvadurai, Member of the State Council, was the first speaker. He said that they had all assembled there to revere the memory of the great man who had founded that institution. It was in 1910 that Sir Joseph Hutchinson, one of the most pious judges that came to Ceylon, laid the foundation of the great institution. Since then the College had been advancing by leaps and bounds.

### Earned His Fee

He exhorted the students of that College to grow up as men of good character. He was glad to learn from the student who welcomed them that one of the students earned his entry fee for the Junior Cambridge Examination by making cadjans. That was a spirit which was worthy to be spoken of and he congratulated the student who did so. He quoted a verse from the Tamil

## Review

NAVALAN (Tamil): Annual of the Saiva Training Institute, Jaffna, 1935.

The members of the Saiva Training Institute deserve to be congratulated on the excellent idea of issuing an "Annual" to foster the growth of Corporate spirit among themselves and the past members of the Institute. The Institute represents the fruition of the long cherished dream of the late Srila Sri Arumuga Navalar which found in the late Sir P. Ramanathan a worthy patron of National Education. The Hindu Board of Education was stated by the leaders of the Hindu Community for the purpose of imparting education to Hindu children in Hindu Schools under the guidance of Hindu teachers. The Training Institute turns out trained teachers to man the numerous schools started by the Hindu Board of Education. The teachers who have completed their training in the Institute have acquitted themselves well in the charges committed to them. The Annual contains a collection of excellent articles on topics of special interest to teachers and students. The Editor's Notes make mention of the many-sided activities of the Institute and closes on a note of appeal for funds to enlarge the Saiva Orphanage.

post Thiruvalluvar to shew that learning without character was of no value. Finally he wished that institution a life of greater success and usefulness in the future.

Mr. A. Mahadeva, Member of State Council, addressed the gathering. He said that he was a close relation of Mr. Sangarapillai and that he knew him very well. He distinctly remembered even the features of that great man. As he walked round the Hall that evening looking at the various exhibits and pictures he came across the photo of Mr. Sangarapillai, but he felt that full justice had not been done to the great man as it did not display the grim determination which was his special characteristic.

He was glad to find that the students of the Manipay Hindu College took a great delight in developing their power of speech. He exhorted the students to be pure in body, mind and spirit. That was the motto which the late Sir P. Ramanathan had given to the students of the Parameshwara College. Finally he requested them to follow the noble example of Mr. Sangarapillai and sacrifice a portion of their earnings for the welfare of the community, when they entered into the various walks of life.

Mr. S. Natesan, Member of the State Council, was the next speaker. He paid a tribute to Mr. Sangarapillai, and admired the loyal co-operation of the staff and the students of the Manipay Hindu College. It was not necessary for him to impress on their minds the importance of character, as the previous speakers had done it. He wished all joy and prosperity for that institution in future.

### Chairman's Remarks

Mr. E. T. Dyson, the Chairman rising amidst applause said that it was the first occasion on which he had taken part in such a public school function in Ceylon. That was not the first time he visited the Manipay Hindu College. He was present in 1930 when Sir Herbert Stanley presided over the Prize distribution function held that year. He was very much impressed by the excellent report the Principal read on that occasion. His impressions had been subsequently confirmed by the achievements of the College in the various fields. From the reports read he found that the College had been doing very well in public examinations and in sports. One of their Athletes had gone even so far as Delhi and established a name there. The institution was young. They were celebrating their Silver Jubilee when many others were celebrating their centenary. He was glad to see that the meeting was held in the open air, though it was somewhat difficult to make their speeches audible. He had very great hopes in the future of the College.

The Principal proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, speakers and visitors and the proceedings of the variety entertainments were cut short on account of the sad death that occurred there that evening.

## PAYMENTS TO U. D. C. ARCHITECT

### Audit Queries

The monthly meeting of the Urban District Council was held at the Ridgeway Hall on Saturday, the 14th July 1935 at 9 A. M. Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Chairman, presided.

### Aeroplane Halting Place

Considered the Chairman's memo dated the 3rd July 1935 re halting place in Jaffna for the Madras-Colombo Air Service.

Mr. K. Somasundaram moved that the Central Government be written to requesting the provision of a halting place at Jaffna within the U. D. C. area for aeroplanes in connection with the Colombo-Madras and Madras-Colombo Air Service. Mr. T. M. Antony seconded. Carried.

### Audit Queries

Considered Audit Query No. 237/ I. U. of the 4th June 1935 re payment of commission and for the plans, visit etc to the Architect in connection with the new U. D. C. Office Building.

Mr. K. Somasundaram moved that the payment made be sanctioned including the amount paid for plans etc and that the rate of percentage fixed at 5 per cent be approved. Mr. S. Patanjali seconded. Carried.

Considered Audit Query No. 242/ I. U. of the 7th July 1935 re Improvements to Koiyathoddam la e.

Mr. V. A. Durayappah moved that the necessary sanction required by the Audit be given now as well as for the excess expenditure.

Mr. Ponnambalam seconded. Carried.

## Why Not Use Wind Power?

(Continued from page 1)

In the case of tobacco, windmills are less serviceable.

About 50 years ago Dr. Howland, an American Missionary, imported from America for Mr. C. W. Katia-velpillai my father a windmill for irrigating 10 acres of tobacco land from a deep well. It was found unsuitable as the tobacco garden was surrounded by high trees, which obstructed the flow of air, and as tobacco required regular watering.

Recently windmills have been used successfully for pumping sea water into salt pans at Elephant Pass.

For paddy cultivation and for salt works pumping can be done at any odd time; a windmill placed at a low elevation would do. For irrigating tobacco, the mills should be placed on a high steel tower. The windmill imported by Dr. Howland had no such tower. (Ceylon Observer)

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8572. In the matter of the estate of the late Vethayayaki widow of Eliathamby Thiruneelakander of Mandaitivu

Deceased. Akilandam widow of Kumarevelu Eliathamby of Mandaitivu

Vs. Petitioner. 1. Maheswari daughter of Thiruneelakander of Mandaitivu 2. Thiruneelakander Panchadcharam of do 3. Thiruneelakander Thirugnansampanthar of do 4. Kathirappillai widow of Mailvaganam of do

Respondents. This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on the 29th day of October 1934 in the presence of Mr. C. C. Somasegaram, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the abovenamed Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered and declared that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be granted to the Petitioner as the lawful mother of the deceased and same be issued to her accordingly unless the abovenamed respondents shall on or before the 25th day of March 1935 appear before this Court and shew

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8655 In the matter of the estate of the late Guanapooranam wife of K. Nallathambiy Kumaraswamy of Vannarponnai

Deceased. K. Nallathambiy Kumaraswamy of Vannarponnai Vs. Petitioner. 1. Padmasani daughter of Kumaraswamy and 2. Kumaraswamy Bhavanandan both of do 3. Thailayagam widow of Ramalingam Sundaram all of Annalcottai

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 23rd day of May 1935 in the presence of Mr. T. N. Subbiah Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit and petition of the Petitioner having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful husband 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 26th day of June 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 31st day of May 1935 Sgd. C. COOMARASWAMY, District Judge.

Extended for 24-7-35. (O. 49. 18 & 22-7-35.)

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8501 In the matter of the estate of the late Kandiah Poopalaretnam of Alaveddy

Deceased. 1. Kasinathar Thillaiampalam 2. and wife Muttupillai both of Alaveddy Vs. Petitioner. 1. Nannithambiy Kandiah of Alaveddy presently of the Federated Malay States appearing by his attorney Suppiramanian Nannithambiy of Alaveddy

Respondent. This matter of the petition of the petitioners abovenamed praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the petitioners coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on the 6th day of February 1934 in the presence of Mr. K. Ethirayagam Proctor on the part of the petitioners and the petition and affidavit of the petitioners having been read.

It is hereby ordered and decreed that the petitioners be and they are hereby declared entitled as sole heirs of the estate of the deceased intestate to have Letters of Administration issued to them unless the Respondent abovenamed or any other person or persons shall on or before the 19th day of July 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

(Sgd.) C. COOMARASWAMY, District Judge. Jaffna, 28-6-35. (O. 43. 15 & 18-7-35.)

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8618 In the matter of the estate of the late Sivagammiah widow of Maruthappu of Manipay

Deceased. Arunasalam Suntharapillai of Manipay

Petitioner. 1. Swaminathapillai Puvirajasingam 2. Swaminathapillai Navaretnam 3. Swaminathapillai Arunasalam 4. Swaminathapillai Chelliah 5. Rasiah Maheswaram 6. Kuddiamby Rasiah 7. Eliathamby Navarajah 8. Eliathamby Muttu Rajah 9. Eliathamby Anandarajah 10. Eliathamby Sunthararaja 11. Kathirithambiy Kulasegaram 12. Vallipuram Selvanayagam 13. Vellupillai Vamadevan, 10th Respondent is a minor appearing by his guardian ad-litem 7th Respondent.

Respondents. This matter of the petition of the 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 19th day of June 1935 in the presence of Mr. E. Murugesampillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the petitioner dated the 28th day of April 1935 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is one of her heirs 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 the 26th day of July 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Sgd. this 25th day of June 1935 Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge.

(O. 51. 18 & 22-7-35)

sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

The 6th day of March 1935.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge.

Order Nisi extended for 24-7-35.

Itd. C. C. D. J.

O. 52. 18 & 22-7-35.

## St John's College, Jaffna Old Boys' Day

Saturday 27th July 1935

The St. John's College Old Boys' Day celebrations will take place on Saturday the 27th of July, and the following will be the programme:

7.00 A.M. Holy Communion. 8.00 A.M. Tea. 8.30-11.00 A.M. Cricket match (Old Boys Vs. Present Boys.) 12.00 Lunch. 1.00-2.30 P.M. Music. 2.30-4.30 P.M. Cricket match (continued.) 4.30 P.M. Principal "AT HOME" to Old Boys and Friends. O. B. A. "AT HOME" to Present Boys. 4.30-5.30 P.M. Football match (C. J. V. Vs. present boys.) 6.00 P.M. General service for Old Boys.

Dinner. Old Boys are requested to bring their names with the fee to Mr. J. T. Salomons, Treasurer O. B. A., on or before Monday the 22nd July. Old Boys are invited to join in the lunch and are requested to send in their names to Mr. E. R. Rajanayagam, Chundikuli, on or before Monday the 22nd July.

SAM. A. SARAPATHY Hony Secretary S. J. C., O. B. A.

Mis. 101. 11-7 to 18-7-35.

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 98

In the matter of the estate of the late Thankamma wife of Veeragattipillai Ponniah of Pulvely South

Deceased. Sankarapillai Subramaniam of Pulvely South

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Veeragattipillai Ponniah of do 2. Subramaniam Nagalingam of do 3. Umayachchi widow of Sankarapillai of do

Respondents. This matter coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire District Judge on the 16th day of May 1935 in the presence of Mr. K. Muttukumar Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and affidavit of the Petitioner having been read. It is ordered that the petitioner as the father and heir of the deceased be declared entitled to take out Letters of administration and that letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any other person shall appear before this court on or before the 21st day of June 1935 and shew sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary. The 21st day of May 1935

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy District Judge

Order Nisi extended to 19th July 1935

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy District Judge

(O. 47. 15&18-7-35)

## Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 977.

In the matter of the estate of the late Kandan Kanapathy of Valvetiturai

Deceased. Cheethay widow of K. Kanapathy of Valvetiturai

Vs. Petitioner.

1. Mailan Thampan and 2. wife Vairy 3. Kanapathy Mailan and 4. wife Ledchamy 5. Murugan Kinnan and 6. wife Teivy 7. Mailan Sellan and 8. wife Ponny

Minor 9. Kanapathy Kinnan all of Valvetiturai

The 9th Respondent is a minor appearing by his Guardian ad-litem the 1st Respondent.

Respondents. This matter of the petition of the Petitioner abovenamed praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Kandan Kanapathy of Valvetiturai coming on for disposal before C. Coomaraswamy Esquire, District Judge, on the 20th day of June 1935 in the presence of Mr. S. Appadurai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated the 15th day of June 1935 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful wife 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 22nd day of July 1935 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Signed this 21st day of June 1935.

Sgd. C. Coomaraswamy, District Judge. (O. 41. 15 & 18-7-35.)



IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE  
FEDERATED MALAY STATES  
AT KUALA LUMPUR  
STATE OF SELANGOR  
Civil Suit No. 4 of 1935  
S. P. S. R. M. Subramaniam Chettiar  
of Kuala Lumpur Plaintiff.  
Against  
V. Suppiah of Kuala Lumpur  
Defendant.  
SUMMONS IN SUMMARY SUIT FOR DEBT  
OR LIQUIDATED DEMAND  
To, the abovenamed defendant.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you under Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure for dollars Three thousand six hundred ninety two and cents forty as appears on the plaintiff's statement of claim of which a summary is hereto annexed, you are hereby summoned to file an application for leave to appear and defend the suit within ten days from the date of service hereof, inclusive of the day of such service, in default whereof the plaintiff may proceed to judgment and decree for the sum of dollars Three thousand six hundred ninety two and cents forty and costs.

Leave to appear and defend may be obtained on application to the Court within the ten days aforesaid supported by affidavit or declaration showing to the satisfaction of the Court that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to appear and defend the suit. The summons for leave to defend shall state fully and exactly the address for service of the defendant, such address to be within the Federated Malay States. If the defendant is represented by an advocate and solicitor the address of the advocate and solicitor shall be the address for service.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 5th day of January, 1935.

Sd. Ahmad bin Haji Husio.  
Asst. Registrar, Supreme Court,  
Kuala Lumpur.

The plaintiff's address for service is  
90, Ampang Street,  
Kuala Lumpur.

#### SUMMARY OF CLAIM:

Principal sum due on promissory note dated  
7-1-1932. \$2,400-00  
Interest on \$2,400/- at 18%  
per annum from 7-1-32 to  
5-1-35. \$1,292 40

Total claim \$3,692 40

plus further interest at 8%  
per annum from 5-1-35 to  
date of realisation and  
costs of suit.

Mis. 95. 11 & 18.

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Manager.

Y. 152. 21-11-34—20-11-35. 1's)

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Y. 56. 8-2—7-2-36 (T.)

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### Order Nisi

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF  
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 8471.

In the matter of the estate of the late Sinnammah wife of Velupillai Arunasalam of Vaddukoddai East who died at Peahang in F.M.S. Deceased.

Vairamuttu Kathiraiandar of Vaddukoddai East  
Vs. Petitioner.

Minor 1. Arunasalam Pandarappillai and

2. Nagamuttu Kumarasor of Vaddukoddai East The 1st Respondent appearing by his Guardian-ad-Litem the 2nd Respondent

3. Velupillai Arunasalam of Vaddukoddai East  
Respondents

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration be granted to him in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before Simon Rodrigo Esquire, District Judge Jaffna on the 5th day of April 1934 in the presence of Mr. A. Mudir. Velupillai, Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated 22nd March 1934 having been read.

It is ordered that Letters of Administration be issued to the Petitioner or in respect of the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the Respondents or any others shall on or before the 16th day of May 1934 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

This 16th day of April 1934.

Sd. C. Cooraraswamy,  
District Judge.

Time to show cause extended to  
(O. 48. 15 & 18-7-35) 19-7-35.

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Y. 54 1-1—31-12-35

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FEDERATED MALAY STATES

STATE OF SELANGOR

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE  
AT KUALA LUMPUR

Civil Suit No. 4 of 1935.

S. P. S. R. M. Subramaniam Chettiar  
of Kuala Lumpur Plaintiff.

Against.

V. Suppiah of Kuala Lumpur

Defendant.

Before Mr. Registrar E. N. Taylor,

This 21st day of February 1935

In Chambers

ORDER.

Upon hearing Palaniappa Chettiar, attorney of the Plaintiff in this suit and Upon reading the Summons in Chambers dated the 14th day of February 1935 and the Affidavit of Mat Nor bin Osman, a process-server of this Court, IT IS ORDERED EX PARTE THAT service of the summons herein be effected on the defendant by substituted service by posting copies thereof together with copies of the plaint and this order on the outer door of the house situated at the 2nd Mile New Petaling Road, Kuala Lumpur, the last known place of abode of the said defendant, on the Supreme Court Notice Board, Kuala Lumpur, and on the Magistrate's Court Notice Board, Kuala Lumpur.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT such substituted service be advertised in the "Hindu Organ" newspaper of Jaffna by two insertions at an interval of one week.

AND IT IS ALSO FURTHER ORDERED THAT such service be deemed good and sufficient 21 days after the date of last posting and advertisement. Dated this 21st day of February, 1935.  
Sd. E. N. Taylor.  
Registrar, Supreme Court,  
Kuala Lumpur.

Mis. 95. 11 & 18.