

NOTICE.

I, Sithampariyar Kathirgamar Kandbar of Karaiavai South in Vilamadachchi Division of Jaffna, do hereby give notice to the Government and the general public that hereafter I shall be known as Sithamparillai Kathirgamar Kandappoo, and sign my name as S. K. Kandappoo, from today the 18th July, 1927.

S. K. KANDAPPOO.

Mis. 1044.

The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, JULY 18, 1927.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION
IN CEYLON.

II.

IN THE REPORT UNDER REVIEW IT IS stated that the birthday anniversaries of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda were duly celebrated in the Trincomalee Ashrama. But we find no mention of the Guru Pojja celebrations of the four Saiva Saints. For the last two or three years we notice that a wide and large interest is taken by the Saiva public of Ceylon in their lives and teachings. This is evidenced by the popularity of their Guru Pojja celebrations in Ceylon. The services which they rendered to the Tamil Land in particular and India in general need no recapitulation here. It was the glory of the Tamil Land to usher into existence the Hindu renaissance of the 7th and the 8th centuries under the inspiration of Sants Sambanthar and Appar. Swami Vipulananda is a great Tamil scholar and an ardent Saivite and a keen student of Tamil religious history. Therefore it is unnecessary for us to dilate on the value of the maintenance of the religious traditions of the Tamil Land in the Ramakrishna Mission institutions in Ceylon.

The annual income and expenditure of the Mission exceed forty thousand rupees. It owns immovable properties in the shape of lands and buildings donated to the various schools. Year by year its work is bound to expand. And hence it becomes necessary to have the Mission incorporated by law. Such a step will be a guarantee of its continued existence and will increase the confidence of the people in the work of the Mission.

The Northern and Eastern Provinces are the chief centres of Tamil population in the Island. It is in these Provinces that the missionary propaganda is more concentrated and aggressive than in any other province in the Island. In the Northern Province the people have successfully challenged the missionary monopoly in the field of education. The elimination of the missionary from the field of education of the Hindu children is only a question of time. But on the other hand the people of the Eastern Province have not come to realise the dangers of receiving education in mission schools. No organised effort of any strength has as yet been made to counteract the missionary propaganda. In the Eastern Province there are more than a lakh of Hindus, while the Christians number about ten thousand. The Hindus own in the Province only 1 English school and 10 Vernacular schools while Christians have under their management 127 Vernacular schools, 10 English schools and 3 Anglo-Vernacular schools. The children of the Mohammedan community in the Province are being largely educated in Government schools. It is the Hindu children of the Province who have been left to the tender mercies of the Christian institutions. Trincomalee is a Hindu town. Any visitor to this town will be struck with the many magnificent Hindu temples which exist there. It is a town that is hallowed by many sacred traditions. But the Vernacular education of the Hindu children is largely in the hands of non-Hindu agencies. Ten out of the eleven Vernacular schools in the town are under the management of Christian missions. Trincomalee is the home of many wealthy Hindus. We regret to see that the Hindu townsmen are indifferent to the educational needs of the Hindu community in the District. It is a matter for rejoicing that the Ramakrishna Mission has made Trincomalee its head quarters and the Eastern Province will be the important scene of its labours. *Continued*

Next Mr. Gurney raises the old hue and cry that every non-Christian school is anti Christian and proclaims that the Buddhist school at Weligama is an opposition establishment within the sacred limits of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The establishment of a Christian school in a non-Christian area with the avowed object of proselytising the non-Christian Children is not anti-Hindu or anti-

Buddhist. But the establishment of a Buddhist school in a Buddhist area for the education of Buddhist children has become anti-Christian in the sight of this Padre. Such is his spirit of charity and sense of fairplay. There are many Christians of this type. They have been well described in the following lines by the German poet Lessing in his well-known play "Nathan The Wise."

AN EXTRAORDINARY CORRESPONDENCE.

I.

In our issue of the 14th inst we published the correspondence that passed between Rev. W. N. Gurney, an Anglican Priest at Matara and the Hon. Mr. F. Obeyesekere on the subject of giving spiritual guidance to Christians in non-Christian institutions. Rev. Gurney's letter represents the traditional attitude of Christian missionaries and their henchmen towards non-Christian educational efforts, while Mr. Obeyesekere's reply is not only an eloquent defence of non-Christian educational movement but it is also a scathing condemnation of the Christian intolerance and unreasonableness in this matter. The value of Mr. Obeyesekere's defence is further enhanced by the fact that Mr. Obeyesekere himself is a Christian and belongs to the Anglican Communion. We propose to analyse the two letters and to show how our views on this subject are being confirmed from an unexpected source.

The first point raised by Mr. Gurney is that the Holy Cross English School is situated at a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the New Buddhist School and therefore the latter is not needed. This is one of the stock arguments of the Christians against the opening of any Hindu school in Jaffna in proximity to those under mission management. The missionaries have been the first in the field of education and therefore the Hindu schools are not needed. The people of Weligama are Buddhists. Have they no right to educate their children in their own schools? No; that right of the Buddhists, if there be any, is subordinate to Christian interests. Have not the Buddhists the right to give Buddhist training to their children in Buddhist schools? No; that right, if there be any, is subordinate to the right of the Christians to destroy the faith of the Buddhist children in their own religion. But the Buddhists, as a matter of fact all the non-Christians, have the liberty to establish schools for their children. But such liberty, they say, is inconsistent with the right of the Christians to emasculate non-Christian religions and to spread their Faith in the country. Therefore it should be either suppressed or it should be so restricted so as to make the exercise of it difficult if not impossible. In the days of the Portuguese it had been suppressed by rack and the thumb screw. During the Dutch rule its exercise has been penalised by laws and regulations passed under the authority of the Company. But suppression is impossible under the rule of the British Government on account of its foolish declaration to be neutral in religious matters. But the missionary is not lacking in ingenuity to find a way to circumvent the principle of religious neutrality. He had succeeded in getting the educational code framed in such a way as to make it well-nigh impossible for non-Christian agencies to compete with him successfully in the field of Education. For more than half a century a set of artificial rules had disfigured the educational code of the Government and had tarnished the traditions of the British official for fairplay. In fact this learned priest at one stage resorted to his mind the days of the Dutch rule when the Church held the sceptre and the rod and contemplated to set the law courts in motion to suppress the New Buddhist School. But even in the plenitude of his might he resented and made up his mind not to give opportunities to the heathens to obtain the crown of martyrdom for the cause of the education of their children. Perhaps now he is in contemplation of other means to encompass the suppression of this institution. But one thing is certain; his misguided efforts in this matter will only end in his discomfiture.

Next Mr. Gurney raises the old hue and cry that every non-Christian school is anti Christian and proclaims that the Buddhist school at Weligama is an opposition establishment within the sacred limits of his ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The establishment of a Christian school in a non-Christian area with the avowed object of proselytising the non-Christian Children is not anti-Hindu or anti-

Buddhist. But the establishment of a Buddhist school in a Buddhist area for the education of Buddhist children has become anti-Christian in the sight of this Padre. Such is his spirit of charity and sense of fairplay. There are many Christians of this type. They have been well described in the following lines by the German poet Lessing in his well-known play "Nathan The Wise."

Their pride is to be Christians, never men;
A, even that which since his Founder's time
Hath clothed their superstition with a touch
Of pure humanity, is prized by them
Never because 'tis human, but because
'Twas preached and practised by their Jesus Christ.
'Tis well for them he was so rare a man;
Well that they take his virtues upon trust;
But what to them the virtues of their Christ?
'Tis not his virtues, but his name alone
They seek to spread, that is to dominate
And cloud the names of other noble men;
Ay, 'tis the name, the name of Christ alone
Your Christian care about."

LOCAL & GENERAL.

WEATHER:—There have been drizzles during the last two days. The sky is overcast and there are prospects of refreshing showers coming down.

EASTERN (CIRCUIT) ASSIZES:—A Criminal Session of the Supreme Court will be held at Batticaloa on Monday, July 25th.

"MAHADEVI SUBRAMANIA BHARATHY":—A public lecture under the auspices of the Jaffna Oriental Studies Society was delivered on Saturday last at 6.30 p.m. by Swami Vipulananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, at the Jaffna Hindu College Hall on Mahabali Subramaniya Bharathy of South India. Mr. N. Naicker, B.A., B.L., Principal, Paramashwara College, Tinnevelly, presided.

LONDON MATRICULATION EXAMINATION:—Last Friday's Gazette publishes the syllabus and regulations for the Matriculation Examination of the University of London. The last date for the closing of entries for the January examination is July 31.

VERNACULAR PUPIL TEACHERS' EXAMINATION:—The same Gazette publishes the names of the candidates who were successful in the above examination held on February 21, 1927, and the following days. Among the successful Tamil candidates 18 are from Jaffna school, 17 from Batticaloa, 4 from Negombo, 1 from Muttalivu and 1 Trincomalee. From the list of the successful candidates published in the Gazette the number that took up the Sinhalese examination seems to be in an overwhelming majority.

LAND SALES AT MULLAITIVU:—The same Gazette notifies that the Assistant Government Agent, Mullaitivu will on Monday, August 29th, 1927 at 11 a.m. at his office in Vavuniya put up to auction, for sale or settlement, forty allotments of Crown land situated in the Vavuniya South Division. On Tuesday, August 30, 1927 at 10.30 a.m. another sixty allotments of Crown land situated in the same area. On Monday, September 5, 1927 at 10.30 a.m. in the Mullaitivu Kadavul, sixteen allotments of Crown land situated in the Maritime pattu division of the Mullaitivu District.

NOMINATED OFFICIAL MEMBER:—The Hon. Mr. W. E. Wait has been appointed as a Nominated Official Member of the Legislative Council. Mr. Wait has assumed duties as Principal Collector of Customs etc on July 13, being relieved by Mr. E. J. Smith.

OFFICIAL:—Mr. C. Sittampalam is to be in addition to his own duties Additional Police Magistrate, Puttalam, from July 19 to 26.

—Mr. V. Coomaraswamy, C.O.S., will act as Assistant Government Agent, Hambantota, from the 16th instant.

—Mr. J. Kudramuthamby to be Additional Police Magistrate, Batticaloa from July 17 to 23.

DEPARTMENTAL VACANCIES:—The posts of Clerk in the Office of the Controller of Revenue and Sheriff, Colombo Customs (In Class I) being vacant applications are being invited from officers already in Government Service in Class I of the Clerical Service and Classes I and II of the Sheriff's scheme for the respective posts.

APOTHECARY STUDENTS AT THE MEDICAL COLLEGE:—There are at present 26 first year Apothecary students and 33 second year Apothecary students in the Ceylon Medical College.

CEYLON LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:—The adjourned meeting of the Legislative Council was held on Thursday last commencing at about 10.30 a.m. The chief item for discussion was the Second Reading of the Budget (1927-28). The debate was continued on Friday last till 7 p.m. when the Council adjourned till 10.30 a.m. on Thursday next.

CEYLON SPECIAL COMMISSION:—The Special Commission to be sent to Ceylon to draw up a new Constitution will consist of:—The Earl of Donoughmore, Sir Godfrey Butler, M.P., and Doctor Drummond Shields, M.P.

—Times of Ceylon

The Northern Assizes

YEAR'S SECOND SESSION.

The Second Criminal Session of the North Eastern (Circuit) Assizes which commenced on Monday last is continuing to sit. It may sit the whole of this week and may extend its sitting next week also.

JUDGMENT ON ACCUSED OWN PLEAS

The judgments on the fourth and fifth cases, viz., the Evinei and the Poontakai murder cases from the Mallikam and the Jaffna Police Courts respectively which were reserved on both the accused pleading guilty on Thursday last were delivered the following day. The accused in the fourth case, Sinnava, is sentenced to undergo 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and the accused in the fifth case, Mutusamy, got 10 years' hard.

MADDUVIL MURDER CASE.

The sixth case that was taken up for trial to day is the Madduvil murder case. There are four accused all of whom are defended by Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasagara, K.C., Advocate. The trial is proceeding.

Continued.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR A TEACHER:—The Director of Education has reported to the Government that Mr. G. O. Mendis, Lecturer at the Government Training College, has applied for a scholarship for two years to enable him to take a post graduate course in London in Historical Research. Mr. Mendis was appointed to the Training College on May 1, 1926, and is in receipt of a salary of Rs 3,000 per annum. He holds the degree of B.A., London, having graduated in History with 2nd Class Honours, and in Branch III, i.e., Oriental History, with special reference to India.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT:—It is reported that the girl who was knocked down by a car a few days back at the Maripay-Kalibady Road died at the Jaffna Civil Hospital on the 14th inst. The driver who abandoned with the car after the accident was arrested with the car at Mannar and bailed out to appear before the Jaffna Police Magistrate with the car and the owner. The car is said to belong to Mr. Samuel Muttuthamby Ariaratne, Merchant, Peradeniya.

MEDICAL SUCCESS:—Dr. Soga Tyagavartika, the son of the late Mr. N. Tyagavartika, Barrister-at-law, Colombo, has passed the final M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., London, and also the B.C. Ch. Cambridge. He will be taking the final M.B. (Oxford) shortly.

KALITADI SANGLAM, COLOMBO BRANCH:—A meeting of the inhabitants of Kalitadi, resident in Colombo, was held at No. 16, Dawson street, Slave Island on the 13th instant at 6.30 p.m. in order to form a branch of the "Kalitadi Saiva Alkhiya Sangam". After the resolution for the formation of the branch Sangam was proposed and passed the election of office bearers resulted as follows: President: Mr. S. Poonesppah, Vice President: Mr. S. Senathirajah, Secretary: Mr. A. Obelliah, Treasurer: Mr. V. Subramanyam and Committee Members: Messrs. T. Ratnayake, A. Tamru, S. Sadacharam, S. Sandrasekeram and T. Selvadurai. A resolution depicting Mr. T. S. Sinnathamby of the Postal Dept F.M.S. who was on his way back to the Straits as the Organising Secretary of the mother Sangam to collect subscriptions was also passed unanimously.

THE CEYLON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE:—It is said that there have been 124 applications from students seeking admission to the University College, the academic year of which began on the 11th inst. Of these 60 are Sinhalese 46 Tamils and 18 others.

A JUVENILE COURT IN COLOMBO:—It is reported that the Salvation Army is proposing to establish a Juvenile Court at Maligakande, Colombo, and the proposal has been approved by Government. The object is to separate the young offenders from the atmospheres of the Police Courts.

BETTERING THE CEYLON VEDDABBS:—As the Veddabs in Ceylon have been ignored long and as their condition is in a deplorable state, the Moraewa Mahajana Sabha is requesting the Government to reserve a fund for the improvement and welfare of them out of the surplus balance.

A HORSEKEEPER'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH:—A horsekeeper of Sandilipillai lost his life while giving the horse a bath in the pond known as Kalankamakulam in Sanktuvaya. It is believed that the horse which was somewhat frisky by set its foot upon him as indistinctly by some wounds subsequently found on his body. The horse being found without the keeper a search was made and he was traced to the pond where the body was discovered.

PENSIONS FOR TEACHERS:—In the Legislative Council on Thursday the Hon. moved: "That a Select Committee of this Council be appointed to consider the rules framed under the School Teachers' Pension Ordinance, 1927." The following Committee (The Director of Education) (Chairman), The Hon. Messrs. D. B. Jayatilaka, O. W. W. de Silva, T. B. Jayab, G. A. Wille, S. Rajaratnam and Q. H. Z. Fernando.

Continued up.

Ramakrishna Mission in Ceylon

PROPOSAL FOR GURUKUL IN JAFFNA.

The above Mission in Ceylon proposes to organise a Gurukul in Jaffna which will be fully residential and which while making full and complete provision for the religious and secular education of its inmates will give them a training in one or more industrial subjects. For the last mentioned purpose it is proposed to open an industrial school in the near future.

As far as funds permit the following technical courses will be taken up:—Commerce, weaving, printing and book binding, mason work and wood work. Classes in Sanskrit, music and advance drawing will be opened as early as possible. The various departments of the institution will be under the personal supervision of the Saccavasis and Bramacharis of the Ramakrishna Order. The Gurukul will be above sectarianism.

Two classes of students will be admitted into the Gurukul:—

(i) Students who will prepare for public examinations such as the English School Leaving Certificate Examination and the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations and who will in addition to their normal school course devote two hours daily to one or other of the several technical courses to be opened and (ii) Students unfit for a literary education and children of the artisan class who will be admitted as full time industrial students.

Application should be sent before the end of July. The location of the school will be decided upon after the site of the University of Ceylon has been settled.

The Ramakrishna students' home at present affords free tuition, books, clothes, boarding and lodging to six poor students. Many more have applied, but funds are needed before they can be taken in.

The missions' immediate needs are

- (1) Funds for the building and equipment of the students' home.
- (2) Funds for the building and equipment of the Industrial School.
- (3) Permanent Endowment fund for the maintenance of the orphans.

Sweetness of Tamil.

AND

THE FUSION OF FOREIGN WORDS.

A scholarly lecture on the above subject was delivered by Mr V. Ragunathan of the Adalaiyachchen Government School at the Sri Sivayandhi Reading Room, Batticaloa, on Sunday the 10th instant with Mr V. Viswalingam, Head Clerk, Batticaloa Kachcheri, and a Vice President of the Library, in the chair. He culled out from many an authority quotations of great worth and weight to prove the antiquity, sweeteness, beauty and completeness of the language. He clearly showed the majority of the alphabet, the fallacy and copiousness of the language, its grammar and literature.

Tamil was a language that had proved its worth by the very reason of its having withstood the ravages of time whilst Greek, Latin and Sanskrit had become dead languages. He then showed what the influence of the fusion of the foreign languages has been on Tamil and what sort of fusion ought to be discouraged and what encouraged.

Remarks were offered by Messrs. K. Arunachalam, S. Coomaraswamy, J. K. Sankaranarayanan, Pandit A. Sabapathy, Mr. A. Thethanamurthy and the Chairman. —Car.

OBITUARY.

MRS. V. KUDDITAMBY.

On Saturday the 2nd inst. there passed away at High Street, Kuala Lumpur, Mrs. V. Kudditamby wife of Mr. V. Kudditamby Cashier Clerk, Supreme Court, Kuala Lumpur, after an illness for some time past. She was charitably disposed and was much liked by the rich and the poor alike. The cremation was attended by a large gathering. She leaves behind her son her husband, two sons and three daughters with whom much sympathy is felt. Mr. Kudditamby is from Nasravali, Jaffna. —Car.

Continued.

A TAMIL SUCCESS IN ENGLAND.—Mr. W. R. Nalliah, the second son of Dr. and Mrs. S. C. P. Nalliah, has passed the M.A. of the London University and obtains the D.I.C. (Diploma of the Imperial College of Sciences) Acting Colonial Treasurer.—Mr. F. J. Smith, who went to England on leave and returned to the Island last week has been appointed to act as Colonial Treasurer etc. with effect from July 12, 1927.

CEYLON UNIVERSITY SITE.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Jaffna West Association held on the 11th instant at 6 p.m. in the Hindu English School Hall, Vaddakkoddai, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—“Whereas the University should be situated in a locality free from the distractions of city life and should have as its primary object the promotion of Oriental culture, the Committee of the Jaffna West Association is of opinion that the University should be situated in the Dambulla Valley or in the vicinity of Kandy town.”

Letters To The Editor.

GOVERNMENT CLERICAL EXAMINATION

To the Editor “Hindu Organ”

Sir,

I shall be glad if you will allow me space in your journal to point out a defect noticeable in the Government Clerical Examination.

In the interest of all candidates it is nothing but fair that all sessions should have an equal number of aggregate marks so that all candidates of various shades of intelligence may have an equal chance.

It may be argued that more importance should be attached to certain sections. Arithmetic is certainly as important as any other subject. The number of marks allotted to Arithmetic including Total has been reduced by the Government from 250 to 100. There is no justification to support the reduction of the marks allotted to Arithmetic and increase the marks of English from 350 to 500 in the Survey Clerical Examination. Arithmetic is given 250 marks while in the General Clerical Examination it fetches only 100 marks.

The reduction of marks for Arithmetic and the suggested reduction of the standard of the Mathematics paper will certainly keep out candidates who are well up in these subjects and only those good in English, Latin, and the Vernacular might get a chance to enter Clerical Services. This is an attempt to disqualify Clerks from aspiring to posts of Accountants and Auditors, almost all of which are now held by persons who were Clerks before their promotion. This attempt should be resisted. Therefore in fairness to all candidates the Government should equalise the marks of English and Arithmetic.

Colombo, Yours etc,
15th July, 1927. Justice.

The Tamils as I see in Br. Malaya

(By A. Hindu)

British Malaya July 4

[The following contribution is from the pen of a son of Jaffna who has gone over to British Malaya a few years back and has now settled down in practice.]

The Tamils as it is well known are the principal division of the great, once most powerful and civilised, nation called the Dravidians who inhabited the Central Asia before the advent of the Aryans, and who subsequently ruled almost the whole of India including the Aryans. Swami Vivekananda said in his lecture at Thousand Island Park in America on the 15th of July, 1895, that the “Dravidians were a non-Aryan race of Central Asia who preceded the Aryans, and those of Southern India were the most civilised. Women stood with them higher than men. They subsequently divided, some going to Egypt, others to Babylon, and the rest remaining in India.”

The Tamils at Malaya may be classified into two divisions—those from India, and those from Ceylon. The Indians are not for the most part from higher classes of India But there are also a great many respectable Tamils from India who have come up here as the Ceylonese have to seek their fortune. Education among the two classes of people is not very high although the Ceylonese are superior to the Indians, and both the classes combined together are decidedly, as a general rule, superior to the Chinese, the Malays, Europeans, and other inhabitants of the land.

The Tamils, particularly the Ceylonese, have been admitted by the Government itself to be the pioneers of the land. The bare truth is that the Ceylonese intellectually and the Indians physically helped the Government to a considerable extent in the development of the country. Even now they occupy prominent position in all departments of the Government, and receive adequate recognition from the Government. There are Tamils in the Legislative Council in the Straits, though not yet in the Federal Council. With the advent of the New Governor, Sir Hugh Offord, the Tamils can very well hope soon to have representation in a Tamil in the Federal Council.

The Ceylon Tamils in British Malaya are doing very well. They are true to their nationalistic feelings—very honest, energetic, hard-working and highly intelligent. They have got their own enemies here as in Ceylon or elsewhere, due to competition. They are favoured with certain characteristics which are accorded despising treatment. Even recently a Commission appointed by the Government for some purpose gave them a hit. The Commission gives the opinion of some Indian Eurasian about the Jaffna Tamil, but adds that it is *experte opinion*. If that opinion is valuable, why should it have been given at all in the report. That shows the direction the wind blows.

The Ceylon Tamils social life is equally high and satisfactory in spite of what Mr. Nivas Selvadurai said in the Redgeway Hall a couple of years ago. But Mr. Selvadurai was never serious to his pronouncements. He is misunderstood in this country. But I will accuse them (Tamils) of a tendency to go in for material civilisation. The ancient high civilisation of the Tamils is fast disappearing. They will do well to constantly have in view the high ideals set by their great leader—Sir P. Ramaswami of Ceylon.

Thiruvalluvar and Kural.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT BATTICALOA

An exhaustive and interesting lecture on the above subjects was delivered by Pandit A. Sabapathy at the Sri Sivayandhi Reading Room, Batticaloa, on Saturday the 21st instant. Mr. J. Subbiah Iyer, Inspector of Schools and Vice-President of the Jaffna Union took the chair and briefly introduced the lecturer as one who was worthy to speak of so worthy a poet, philosopher, and saint as Thiruvalluvar.

In the course of the lecture, the learned Pandit outlined what a great deal of research work had to be undertaken if one were to know the life history and doings of any of the ancient Tamil Poets. This was, he said, due to their humility and their noble idea to make their works immortal rather than themselves. From the personal researches he himself conducted and the researches of others he delineated the life of this great Saint Valuvar in an admirable manner. He showed by reading out and explaining from the Kural how Valuvar had combined in his work clearness of expression, beauty of language, majesty of thought in such short but sweet couplets which were in perfect accordance with the strictest rules of grammar that amply justified the couplet composed by Edakadar in praise of Valuvar's work which may be translated thus:—“That kural may be likened to a mustard into which had been condensed no less than seven oceans.” He showed how it becomes a work not for any class or caste, caste or creed but for the whole world. This reminded one of Pope's words in praise of Valuvar “Thou bard of universal mind.” He then showed illumined with anecdotes how the “Ilaara Dharmam” of the Sastras and of the Kural itself was amply, fully, and truly illustrated in his wedded life. He also showed how the poet's whole life was one which was a living exposition of his own work, to mention but one fact; how he commanded his disciples on their honor neither to crenate nor bury his body but fling it in the wilderness so that the very vultures and foxes may feed thereon and eatly their hunger.

Appropriate remarks were offered by Mr. K. Arunachalam and the Chairman. —Car.

Knifing on the Increase.

MAGISTRATE'S REMEDIAL WARNING.

The case came up for trial before the Police Magistrate of Melkham, in which Police Vishan Venipillai of Elsly, charged a man named Cathramer Chinniah of Elsly, with having caused grievous hurt to his mother-in-law named Achikudy, by cutting her on the forehead with a “katty” on 12th June at Elsly.

It would appear that the complainant and the accused lived in the same house at Elsly. The accused's wife, Muthupillai, quarrelled with Thanjam, a daughter of the complainant, and shortly after Sinnappillai, another daughter of the old woman, who paid a visit every evening, remonstrated with Muthupillai. The accused chased her with a “katty” and through fear she took refuge behind her old mother who shielded her. The “katty” thrown at Sinnappillai alighted on the old woman and she was badly injured on the fore head. The defence was an “alibi.”

The Muthupillai stated that she quarrelled with her sister over an earthen pot which both of them claimed. The pot was broken in the course of a struggle and Thanjam threw a piece of it at her. She retaliated in the same way and her mother, who intervened, was injured. Her husband was not at home.

The Magistrate found the accused guilty and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. In the course of the judgment, he remarked that people must learn to curb their temper. The woman had frankly stated that the cut was not intended for the complainant, but for her daughter, Sinnappillai. The story of “alibi” was a myth. That type of brutal knifing should not be leniently treated. Should Jaffna have been proclaimed like the Southern Province, he would have ordered lashes with cat-o'-nine tails. It would be found desirable in Jaffna to issue a similar proclamation if knifing were to become rampant. He hoped that that warning would work as a warning to all concerned.

INDIAN & FOREIGN.

IDEAL GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA:—Lord Oliver, in his foreword to Mr. K. M. Panikkar's Book “Indian States and the Government of India” which is being published on July 19 holds that any further development of reforms in British India will be impossible without dealing simultaneously with the question of the future position of states in the Indian national scheme of government and says that the book exhibits a remarkable wealth of historical references and exercises a judicial discrimination in dealing with the extreme complexity of the problem of the incorporation of the Indian states in a system of national government.

FIRST LAW M. P. DSAW:—The death is announced of Constance Markievicz at Dublin who was the first woman to be elected to the British Parliament, but as she was a Sinn Feiner she did not take her seat and was returned to the Dail Eireann as a De Valera in the recent Irish general election.

BLOODSHED IN VIENNA STREETS:—The most shocking outbreak in the history of Austria occurred in the capital city on July 14th, following the acquittal by the Vienna Court of three members of a Nationalist organisation who were charged with the murder of a disabled ex-serviceman and a child, at Schatzendorf, in January last. Insulted mobs of workmen stormed the Law Courts and Parliament House. Law Court officials were beaten and narrowly escaped being lynched. Documents and copies of Nationalist newspapers were publicly burnt in the streets. Although the official casualty list states that 12 persons were killed and 120 injured, another message gives the totals as 40 killed and 200 wounded. The last reports indicate that the rioters have been driven into the suburbs, and Government has the situation well in hand.

CONTINUED:—(a) Resolution dated July 8th 1927 re removal of fixed deposit of Rs. 15,00/- in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank of Commerce.

(b) Letter No. 781 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(c) Papers re assistance to the Inspector of Works.

(d) Sanction of a loan of Rs. 10,000/- to the Jaffna Urban District Council.

(e) Letter No. 782 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(f) Letter No. 783 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(g) Letter No. 784 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(h) Letter No. 785 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(i) Letter No. 786 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(j) Letter No. 787 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(l) Letter No. 788 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(m) Letter No. 789 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(n) Letter No. 790 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(o) Letter No. 791 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(p) Letter No. 792 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(q) Letter No. 793 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(r) Letter No. 794 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(s) Letter No. 795 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(t) Letter No. 796 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(u) Letter No. 797 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(v) Letter No. 798 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(w) Letter No. 799 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(x) Letter No. 800 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(y) Letter No. 801 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(z) Letter No. 802 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(aa) Letter No. 803 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(bb) Letter No. 804 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(cc) Letter No. 805 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(dd) Letter No. 806 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(ee) Letter No. 807 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(ff) Letter No. 808 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(gg) Letter No. 809 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(hh) Letter No. 810 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(ii) Letter No. 811 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(jj) Letter No. 812 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(kk) Letter No. 813 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(ll) Letter No. 814 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(mm) Letter No. 815 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(nn) Letter No. 816 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(oo) Letter No. 817 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(pp) Letter No. 818 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(qq) Letter No. 819 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(rr) Letter No. 820 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(ss) Letter No. 821 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(tt) Letter No. 822 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(uu) Letter No. 823 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(vv) Letter No. 824 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(ww) Letter No. 825 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(xx) Letter No. 826 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(yy) Letter No. 827 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(zz) Letter No. 828 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(aa) Letter No. 829 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(bb) Letter No. 830 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(cc) Letter No. 831 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(dd) Letter No. 832 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(ee) Letter No. 833 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(ff) Letter No. 834 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(gg) Letter No. 835 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(hh) Letter No. 836 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(ii) Letter No. 837 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(jj) Letter No. 838 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(kk) Letter No. 839 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(ll) Letter No. 840 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(mm) Letter No. 841 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(nn) Letter No. 842 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(oo) Letter No. 843 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(pp) Letter No. 844 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(qq) Letter No. 845 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

(rr) Letter No. 846 of June 13, 1927 from the President, Local Government Board re Health Unit for Jaffna.

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Fasting—When and Why?**ITS VALUE.**

Fasting as a remedial measure is as old as the human race. Fasting and prayer were recommended for numerous diseases; and, regardless of what your religious viewpoint may be you have to recognize that prayer encourages hopefulness, optimism and one is benefited in a physiological way because of this mental reaction—evidently leaving out the question as to whether or not prayer is answered.

And when you add to an improved mental attitude a curative measure like fasting, you have a combination of extraordinary value.

But this article is not especially devoted to fast ing as a method of curing disease. It refers principally to the average individual who is in ordinary health, to the person who is eating his regular three meals a day—often whether he needs them or not.

AN INSANE HABIT.

The idea that we must eat to keep up our strength, even if we have no appetite, represents an evil of monumental proportions. If I could call out of the somberies the millions and millions of people who have gone there prematurely almost entirely because of overeating, I would have a multitude, standing side by side, eight persons deep, that would reach around the world. Nearly everyone goes to the cemetery years and years before his time because of our insane eating habits.

Perhaps it is hardly appropriate to call it insane, but it certainly has not been the product of reasoning. Our present eating habits have come, almost entirely, from adherence to our taste. It is only in recent years that any attention has been given to scientific eating. Careful and elaborate experiments have been made to ascertain the best way to feed our domestic animals and plants have been worked out that bring definite results of a worthwhile character in maintaining their life and health.

CURING DISEASE AND BUILDING HEALTH.

But the commercialism of our medical method of healing, governmental and otherwise, has thrust in the background all the simple measures that can be used for the cure of disease and the building of good health generally.

In many religious orders certain fast days have been set aside. Lent, for example, was at one time recognized by a very severe dietary regimen. Many religious enthusiasts fasted entirely, or lived on bread and water, or some other regimen equally severe.

But the "Eat to keep up your strength" slogan, which was started by medical ignoramuses many generations ago has had a tendency to lessen the observation of the religious principles that advocated fasting.

The body needs a dietary rest at frequent intervals, especially if you are in the habit of eating all you want at each meal. Most people who continue eating habits of this character come in contact with illness at certain intervals which puts them flat on their back. Then they lose their appetite; they cannot eat. Their stomach often refuses to retain food. And, under such circumstances, they have to fast.

But in practically every instance of this kind where compulsory fasting is necessary, if a fast had been observed when the appetite began to fail, the illness would have been avoided.

WEEKLY FASTS.

If one will learn how and when to fast he can absolutely avoid illness of all kinds, and there are few if any exceptions. When the appetite is lost then it is always advisable to lessen the amount of food you are eating. It is often a good plan to stop eating altogether.

I have referred frequently in this publication to my own habit of fasting one or two days every week. When every Monday comes around I consider whether or not I need a fast. Usually I need it; and with most people the same condition prevails. Sunday is a day of stuffing. We have our Sunday dinners. We have nothing to do but eat. And the amount of food that is consumed on such occasions is usually far beyond our requirements.

I have pointed in a previous article that this enjoyment of food greatly stimulates the stomach glands. They pour their fluids into the stomach under the influence of the enjoyment associated with eating. And when the food reaches this important organ the digestive process is ready to begin. When you eat without an appetite you are putting food into an unwilling stomach. You cannot digest it. It simply lies there and ferments and is really the cause of some of our most serious diseases.

There is a truth that is worth careful consideration: "The less you eat to keep up your health and strength, the longer these invaluable possessions will be enjoyed."

The average individual follows the policy of eating all he can. If this method were reversed—eating as little as you can to maintain your health and strength—it would be greatly to your advantage.

WHEN FASTING IS INJURIOUS.

To be sure fasting can be injurious. You can lower your vitality by a process of this kind if you do not know how to break your fast; though this information is not of very great value unless you fast for four days or more. A seven days fast, for example, quite materially reduces the size of your stomach. It will not hold more than one-half or one-quarter of the usual quantity and when you begin to eat after a fast of this kind you have to be satisfied with very small meals. You will not hold the extra quantity. But gradually, though you might have the appetite your stomach day by day, the capacity of the stomach will increase until it returns to normal again. Of course the size of your stomach depends on what you have been eating. The capacity increases according to the demand made upon the stomach, and even your size and weight does not make a great deal of difference.

A fast for a few days will nearly always bring an unpleasant breath and frequently a coated tongue; but this is just one of the renovating, purifying processes. The mucous membrane of the alimentary canal becomes an expulsive organ throughout its entire length. It helps to eliminate the poisons of the body.

DARKEST FRESHY OF WATER.

It is especially desirable to drink freely of water while fasting. One should not take water as he would medicine; but every hour or two he should take a few sips, sufficient to satisfy the thirst. One can drink so much water that the functions

Seven Rules for Marriage**PHILOSOPHY OF DIVORCE COURT JUDGE**

Six rules for a happy marriage are offered by Judge Joseph Sabath, of Chicago, who has presided over no fewer than 22,000 divorce trials.

"There must be rules for every game," says Judge Sabath, "and the matrimonial game will be smoother if you remember that in a sense you are being rechristened; that you are beginning a new life, assimilating a new viewpoint, entering a new sphere."

The following seven rules in the Judge's opinion contain the essence of a successful marriage: mind, body and soul:

1. Keep in step with your partner.
2. Remember that voluntary and successful marriage are mortal enemies.

3. Compliment is the antitoxin that destroys the germ of divorce.

4. To have mothers in law is fortunate, but to live with them is dangerous, and to criticize them is fatal.

5. Find out your beloved ideas of matrimonial ethics before the wedding; then make them the basis of your love life.

6. Park your past at the altar—and never go back to claim it.

7. Courtship is the preparatory school for the college of matrimony. The real study of the art of love begins on the honeymoon and lasts a lifetime. —"Times of Ceylon."

Continued.

of the body are slowed up in an unnatural manner. The vital processes are affected. But two or three quarts a day, and in some cases even a gallon a day can be allowed while fasting. If one neglects to take water during such a period the blood frequently thickens to such an extent that it is incapable of properly performing its functions; and under such circumstances symptoms of blood poisoning are liable to appear.

There are many partial fasts that can be used advantageously.

For example, instead of fasting entirely many people take orange juice or oranges, two or three a day or one at each meal time. If the alimentary canal needs cleansing it is often a good plan to eat the white pulp under the peeling with the orange. I have known instances where one has eaten the peeling and the seeds of the orange to advantage. This roughage of course materially exhilarates the activity of the alimentary canal, increasing the peristaltic action considerably.

Another partial fast that can be recommended is one glass of buttermilk three times a day. Buttermilk has a cleansing effect upon the stomach and the alimentary canal, and of course materially lessens the unpleasant effect of the fast.

A VEGETARIAN REGIMENT.

Vegetable consomme can be taken instead of water several times a day. This regimen is often recommended.

Honey is of unusual value in giving one a restful feeling during a fast. The water you drink can be sweetened to taste with honey. It seems to take away your appetite and gives you increased energy; and outside of a loss of weight, you will hardly know you are fasting if you drink water sweetened with honey.

There are many other dietary measures that can be used instead of fasting, though whatever regimen is adopted one must be careful to take a sufficient amount of liquid. If in good physical condition one can often go without liquid for several days without suffering. Dr. Tanner, who was the first man in this country to take an extended fast, maintained that during the first two weeks of his first 14-day fast (he took two such fasts) he did not drink any water. But in order to follow a regimen of this character without disastrous results one must indeed be in extraordinary physical condition. A certain amount of water is necessary to keep the body cleansed. The functions of the body depend upon this liquid to maintain the vital processes.

CONCLUSIONS SUMMED UP

To summarize briefly the general principles back of the conclusions presented herein:

Fast whenever you lose your appetite. It is a good plan to set apart a certain day each week, or at least each month, when you can really ask yourself, if you need a fast.

My plan of bringing this question up every Monday I consider very good; at least it serves my purpose splendidly. And if you are inclined to give away to a hasty appetite you cannot possibly keep well unless you adopt a method of this sort.

If you are naturally a light eater you could doubtless go ahead for years without trouble, especially if you follow a dietary regimen that includes vital foods, with plenty of roughage, or what we might term coarse foods like salads, watercress, lettuce, tomatoes, radishes, celery, asparagus and spinach.

VALUE OF ONIONS.

And do not forget the much despised onion. Remember that raw onions have an especially antisепtic value throughout the entire alimentary canal. They readily secrete the breath in a very unpleasant manner, and they are not needed if you conform to a proper diet in other ways. But they are valuable both cooked and raw, though their antisepptic qualities are very much better when eaten raw.

If you want to keep well for an indefinite period you have to risks up your mind that a fast for a day now and then is absolutely essential. If you won't adopt a regimen of this kind you can pay the penalty by spending a certain number of days each year as an invalid. When you are flat on your back in a sick bed you can soon recall that a fast would have saved you this unpleasantness; and a few experiences of this kind may teach you the value of avoiding food when it is not needed.

One's feelings are a good barometer of one's physical condition. If life seems good to you, if the day is fine regardless of the outside weather, you can go on as you are; but when you begin to feel gloom and blue, and your daily work becomes an irksome task, and you lose your zest and enthusiasm, then, it is time to think about fasting.

Forces a meal or two and you will often be your old self again. But if you go on and hunt up a doctor to prescribe an appetite for you or if you adhere to the idea of eating to keep up your strength you are then head straight for the sick bed and perhaps for the cemetery.

Fasting under right conditions and at the right time is the proper measure to avoid catastrophes of this character. —"Physical Culture."

Continued up.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Government timber lying at the Jaffna Depot will be sold by public auction on the spot by the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division, Jaffna, on Tuesday August 2, 1927, at 9.30 a.m.

Lot I. 125 Palm logs.

II. 6 tons Satin pieces.

J. D. SARGENT,
Conservator of Forests.

Office of the Conservator of Forests,
Kandy, July 12, 1927.

G. 786.

Order Nisi.**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6468.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sithamparappillai Kandappa of Araly South

Deceased.
Nagamuthi widow of Sithamparappillai Kandappa of Araly South
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kandappa Sithamparappillai of do.
presently of Kuala Kubu

2. Kandappa Appathurai of do. presently of do.

3. Nallammah daughter of Kandappa of Araly South,

Minors. 4. Kandappa Nagalingam of do.
5. Kandappa Tharma Isogam of do.

Guardian & Sithamparappillai Singsppu of do.
ad-litem

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Respondent praying that the abovenamed 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 4th and 5th Respondents and praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna, on June 9, 1927, in the presence of Messrs. Nagalingam & Nagalingam, Proctors, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated June 7, 1927 having been read;

It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 4th and 5th Respondents.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the said deceased and is entitled to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the abovenamed Respondent or any other person shall on or before July 19, 1927, show sufficient cause to this Court to the contrary.

June 23, 1927. G. W. Woodhouse,
O. 1282. District Judge.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Respondent praying that the abovenamed 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 4th and 5th Respondents and praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna, on June 9, 1927, having been read;

It is ordered that the abovenamed 6th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 4th and 5th Respondents.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the said deceased and is entitled to administer the estate of the said deceased and that Letters of Administration be issued to her accordingly unless the abovenamed Respondent or any other person shall on or before July 19, 1927, show sufficient cause to this Court to the contrary.

June 23, 1927. G. W. Woodhouse,
O. 1282. District Judge.

Order Nisi.**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6469.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Vairay Murugan of Vaddukoddai East

Deceased.
Mather Kantha of Vaddukoddai East
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Sinner Sellar and wife
2. Nagamai of Vaddukoddai East

3. Vallimai widow of Kathiresu of do.

4. Kaither Kandiah of do.

5. Kaither Punnai and
wife Chellachi of do.

6. Kanapathy Subramanian of do.

7. Muthu daughter of Kanapathy of do.

8. Chinnachchillipillai daughter of Kanapathy of do.

9. Pakkiam daughter of Chellachi of do.

10. Parimalam daughter of Chellachi of do.

11. Theivanal daughter of Chellachi of do.

12. Chellachivaiyalur of do.

13. Sincarpillai daughter of Chellachi of do.

14. Veli Nagalingam and

15. wife Sina-hangam of Araly North

16. Veliyiar Simethamby and

17. wife Vyramay of Vaddukoddai East

18. Nagamai Mothukkomen and

19. wife Sivakoluntha of do.

20. Mather Veli of do.

21. Mather Kanapathy of do.

22. Vallimai widow of Murugan of do.

23. Ponner Nagalingam of Vaddukoddai West

24. Ponner Chellachi of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 8th and 9th Respondents and that the 14th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem over the minors the 11th, 12th and 13th Respondents and that Letters of Administration be issued to the abovenamed Petitioner to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire District Judge, Jaffna, in the presence of Mr. P. Kanapathy Pillai, Proctor for the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated February 26, 1926, having been read;

It is ordered that the abovenamed 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 8th and 9th Respondents and that the 14th Respondent be appointed guardian ad litem ad litem over the minors the 11th, 12th and 13th Respondents and that Letters of Administration be issued to the abovenamed Petitioner to the estate of the abovenamed deceased unless the abovenamed Petitioner shall on or before May 28, 1926, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this court to the contrary.

April 30, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.

Time extended to July 10, 1927.

O. 1284. G. W. W.

D. J.

NOTICE.

'Ancient Jaffna'
being a Research into the History of
Jaffna
from very Early Times to the
PORTUGUESE PERIOD
BY
Mudir. C. Rasenayagam, C.C.S.

Can be had at the
Ramakrishna Mission Home,
Vannarponcha,
The Jaffna Apothecaries Co., Jaffna,
and from the Author
at Rs. 5/- per copy.
H. 59.

Notice.**READY FOR SALE.**

Palm and Satin Timbers and Vallaids.
Also Planks of seasoned Satin and Ebony Logs.
Palmyrah Beams, Rafters, and Runners of any dimension. Different kinds of Posts and Pachchus. Please apply to:
S. KANDIAHPILLAI,

H. 54. Wyman Road, Nallore.

NOTICE.

The problem of House Building is solved and made easier.

Best Building Materials.

of the following description are available with me.

Teak Timber of the finest quality and perfect suitability to all needs can be had.

Standard Tiles the best known in the Island, matchless and at once remarkable for durability and lightness, are offered for sale.

Our numerous purchasers have nothing but wholehearted praise for our Teak and Tiles.

Apply to:—

S. VEERAGATHIPILLAI,
Thondamanar.

Order Nisi.**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.**

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6469.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Arumugam Subramanian of Vaddukoddai West
presently of Kuala Kubu

Subramaniam Sammugam of do, presently of do.

Subramaniam Basataurai of do, presently of do.

Baimonmab wife of Rasiah Somasundaram of Vaddukoddai West

Rasiah Somasundaram of do, presently of do.

Subramaniam Arumugam of do, presently of do.

Subramaniam Veerasingam of do, presently of do.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 8th Respondent.

It is further ordered that the Petitioner is the son-in-law of the said deceased and is entitled to administer the estate of the said deceased and that unless the abovenamed Respondent or any other person shall on or before July 19, 1927, show sufficient cause to this Court to the contrary.

June 23, 1927. G. W. Woodhouse,
O. 1282. District Judge.

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Prakasa Press, Vannarponcha.