

The Hindu Organ.

"Arise! Awake! and stop not till the goal is reached."

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HAS THE WIDEST CIRCULATION

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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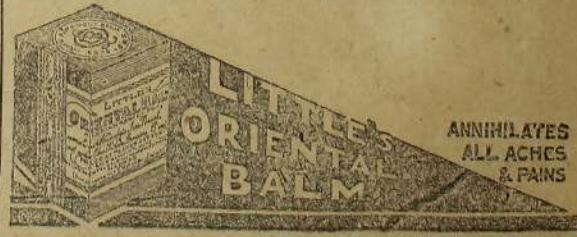
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The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1927

VISIT OF MAHATMA GANDHI.

THE PERENNIAL VITALITY OF THE HINDU RELIGION AND ITS CAPACITY TO ABSORB NEW ELEMENTS without losing its identity or individuality are an outstanding fact in the history of India. Throughout the long period of Indian history extending for several millenniums the eternal Dharma of the Hindus has survived the vigorous onslaughts of forces which were antagonistic to its existence. Dynasties rose and dynasties fell; barbarian hordes poured into the sacred soil of Bharatavarsha carrying fire and sword in their progress. No Vedic religious cult sway for sometime and then disappeared or lost their influence; but the integrity of the Hindu Dharma has not only been maintained but it came out triumphant in all epochs of Indian history in spite of the many vicissitudes through which the country has passed. We owe this triumph to a succession of saints and reformers who appeared in India from time to time whenever the existence of Dharma was threatened by alien forces.

In the latter portion of the nineteenth century India was faced with a peril to her religion, culture and civilisation which has been as formidable as any which it had overcomes in the past. The influences of Western civilisation which followed in the wake of the European conquest of the country were slowly and steadily undermining the Hindu ideals and were shaking the foundations of the social and economic fabric evolved by the wisdom of ages. It was in this age that Mahatma Gandhi was born to vindicate the Hindu Dharma and to wean the people from the glamour of the material civilisation of the West.

Before the advent of Gandhiji into the public life of India the leaders of the people were mostly drawn from the English educated classes who were dominated by European ideals and thoughts. They were unable to make the masses sympathetic with their aims and aspirations. The National Movement lacked strength, vigour and vitality owing to the inability of the educated classes to make their ideas and ideals the common property of the people in general. It was Mahatma Gandhi who effectively made his appeal to the people in the language in which they could understand. By his personal example and sincerity of devotion to the public cause he had succeeded in making the National Movement a power in the land. The pulsation of the new Movement now vibrates throughout the length and breadth of the country. There is no village or hamlet in the vast Indian continent which remains in ignorance of the Movement and which fails to realise the great benefit accruing to the country from it.

Among the three remedies which Mahatma Gandhi prescribed to raise India ruled by a foreign nation to the status of a self-governing dominion Khaddar Movement is one. The Charkha as he stated stands for plain living and high thinking which were the characteristic features of Indian life in the glorious epochs of its history. It is Khaddar that will save India from the evils of the industrial civilisation of the West and will remove poverty and want from every Indian household. According to Indian reports, hand-spinning and hand weaving occupations have now become a very profitable cottage industry. It is for the purpose of putting this Movement on an efficient and permanent basis that Mahatma Gandhi is touring India collecting subscriptions for the Khadi Fund. We are glad to note that Ceylon has been included in the programme of his tour. Through the efforts of the Jaffna Students' Congress Committee Mahatma Gandhi has consented to spend three days in Jaffna. A public meeting is being held today to consider ways and means to accord Mahatmaji a fitting welcome and to make arrangements to collect from the people of Jaffna contributions to the Khadi Fund. The letter of the Secretaries of the Students' Congress on the subject is published elsewhere. The visit of Mahatmaji is a rare privilege. It is the duty of the Jaffna public to honour the visitor in a manner befitting his personality and the high record of public service and to generously contribute to the Khadi Fund.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SATURDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING: A Notice appears elsewhere that a public meeting under the auspices of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabhai will be held on Saturday the 17th instant, at 4-30 p.m., in the Jaffna Hindu College grounds to protest against the remarks of Mr T B Russell, Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna, in his Administration Report for 1926, imputing the temple burglaries to the Hindu priests. For the first time in the history of Jaffna an unounded charge has been made against the Hindu priests by a responsible administrator of the Province in a Government document. It is the duty of the Hindus to muster strong to enter an emphatic protest against these remarks and to concert necessary measures to vindicate the honour of the Hindu Priesthood. In this connection we may mention that even priests belonging to other denominations paid well-deserved tribute to the high position and character of the Brahmin priests of the past. We come across the following reference to the Brahmin priests in the days of the Dutch rule:—"The Brahmins," says Balaeus, "are for the most part men of great morality, sober, clean, industrious, civil, obliging and very moderate both in eating and drinking. They use no strong liquors, wash or bathe twice a day, eat nothing that has had or may have life" (Ceylon: The Portuguese Era p. 180 by Dr. P. E. Pieris)

* * *

UNTOUCHABILITY CAMPAIGN IN INDIA:—We invite the attention of our readers to the campaign against untouchability that is being carried on in India. Some of the foremost leaders in India are active workers in this direction. It is very significant that the untouchables have been permitted to immerse with their own hands and along with other Hindus, the Ganapathi images in the tank adjacent to the temple at Yotmal. We can assure our readers in the outstations that the Hindu leaders in Jaffna are not idle in this matter. Sincere and unceasing efforts are being made to improve the lot of the untouchables in Jaffna. The Hindu Board of Education is drawing up a plan of work among the untouchables which will be sent to the Hindu associations in the outstations for their opinion. We are expecting that an Indian Swami who has had considerable experience in the uplift work among the untouchables in India will take charge of the work in Jaffna. We shall revert to this subject on another occasion.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

A PUBLIC MEETING:—This evening (Thursday) at about 4.30 p.m. a public meeting of the inhabitants of Jaffna will be held at the Rugevay Hall, to consider ways and means to accord a fitting welcome to Mahatmaji on his forthcoming visit in November next. The Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy will preside.

JAFFNA U.D.C. ON GANDHIJI'S VISIT:—Mr. K. Somasundaram, Poractor, S.C. Member, U.D.C. Jaffna has given notice that he will move the following resolution at the next meeting of his Council: "This Council representing Jaffna, the Chief Centre of the Tamils of Ceylon, resolves to have no address read and a fitting reception given to Mahatma Gandhi on his arrival here in Jaffna in the early part of November 1927."

NAVY WELL CASE:—The case which Nekila Thavoori and two other Christian Mukkuvar filed in the District Court of Jaffna against the trustees of the Navy Arthur Muregamurthy temple for the denial of right of drawing water from a well situated in the outer wall of the said temple has after protracted litigation been disposed of finally in appeal. The plaintiffs' action has been dismissed with costs in both Courts. Mr G. O. Tambiah with Mr P. Vyallagam instructed by Mr J. K. Arnold appeared for the plaintiffs. The Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy with Mr F. B. Miliyagamam instructed by Mr E. B. Murugasanpillai appeared for the defendants.

COMMISSION ON REFORMS AND JAFFNA ASSOCIATION:—A Sub Committee consisting of Messrs A. Coosgratnam, S. Rajaratnam, T. R. Naikah, Navina Salvadoram, J. V. Cheliah, L. P. Spencer, F. B. Miliyagamam, and the Hon. Secretary, was appointed at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jaffna Association held on Wednesday the 7th instant to draft a memorandum on Reforms after making investigations and to submit the same to the Association on or before the 20th instant. The chief points on which the Committee will report are:—(1). The number of seats in the Legislative Council. (2). The Franchise. (3). Ministerial responsibility. (4). The Executive Council. (5). The Second Chamber. And any other matters connected with the Reforms.

Continued on p.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Jaffna Saiva Paripalana Sabhai, a public meeting of the Hindus of Jaffna will be held at the Jaffna Hindu College on Saturday the 17th instant at 4.30 p.m., to protest against the remarks of Mr. T. B. Russell, Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna, in his Administration Report for 1926, imputing the temple burglaries to the Hindu priests.

V. K. GNANASUNDARAM,
Jaffna,
7-9-27.
Hon. Secretary,
J. S. P. Sabhai.

Continued.

A CHARITY DEPARTMENT:—A meeting of the four Standing Committees of the Colombo Municipal Council was held on Saturday to confer with representatives of Social Service Organisations in Colombo on the proposal to appoint a Charity Commissioner for the city. The matter was fully discussed and the proposal received the general support of the Conference. The four Standing Committees thereafter met and decided to make a recommendation to the Council on the lines proposed.

MARADANA LOCAL OPTION VICTORY CELEBRATIONS:—It is proposed to celebrate on October 1st the success achieved by the residents of the Maradana Ward at the Local Option poll held in November last, and also in view of the fact that at least thirteen taverns and liquor shops in the ward are to be closed down. In the case of some of the importunate taverns in question, their closure takes place after their existence for over 130 years.

RE ORGANISATION OF THE CEYLON RAILWAY WORKSHOPS:—Government propose to obtain the services of an expert from India to advise on the reorganisation of the Railway Workshops, as a result of a request made in Flora Committee in May last. The Government of Ceylon have been called upon to bear the following charges, and the total approximate cost will come about Rs 10,600, assuming that the investigation will occupy two months. Government propose to employ the expert if the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council agree to the terms.

SREE NARASANA GURUSWAMI:—The birth-day of Sree Narasana Guruswami, a great social reformer of South India, was celebrated on Sunday last with the usual zest by the Malaysians community in Colombo.

MADRAS TO COLOMBO BY RAIL:—The scheme for reducing the distance between Madras and Colombo by rail will shortly be started. The construction of the new track line from Trichinopoly to Menmadura, through Pudukkottai and Karakudi, has, it is understood, been sanctioned by the Railway Board. The new line will be the second link for reducing the distance, the first link being the Vali-param—Trichinopoly chord line which is expected to be open for traffic in 1928.

GAZETTED INQUIRIES:—The undermentioned Udayars have been appointed by H.E. The Governor to be Inspectors for their (Udayar) divisions:—Messrs Tambipillai Seneviratne, Kithigee Nagambutter, Valliputram Coomaraswamy, Udayars of Mullipattar, Chivatharu and Nallur respectively.

DEPARTMENTAL VACANCY:—The post of Legal Clerk, Coombes Kishnawari being vacant applications are being invited from Government officers in Classes I and II of the Clerical Service for transfer.

BATTICALOA LIGHT RAILWAY:—The extension of the Railway to Batticaloa is being pushed on and it is hoped that goods traffic will take up first before the close of this year. Passenger traffic will commence probably in January next.

JAFFNA URADIA DISTRICT COUNCIL:—The by-law No. 1 of the by-laws made by the Jaffna Urban District Council and published in Government Gazette No. 7559 of December 10, 1926, is hereby repealed, and the following by-law is substituted therefor. "Offensive or dangerous trade" means any one of the following trades:—Manufacturing of mace, tanning, curing, aromatics, boiling blood or oil, making or extracting fat, making soap, dying-goods, manufacturing or storing fibre, keeping a kralai for soaking coconut husks, storing Madive fish in quantity over 5 ewt, storing lime, lime-ashes, bebe-de-ma, bides, bones, artificial mince, materials for the manufacturing of artificial mince in quantity over 1 gunny bag, manufacturing or storing copra, manufacturing coconut oil by mills or otherwise, manufacturing desiccated coconuts, manufacturing of bricks or tiles, burning lime, keeping a saw-pit, curing or storing plumbeago.

A DISTRICT ENGINEER FOR THE RLY:—Applications are invited for the post of District Engineer (Temporary) in the Way and Works Department of the Ceylon Government Rly.

VACANCIES IN THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT:—Applications are invited from members of the Government Service, including the Customs Service, for the posts of Second Assistant Appraiser and of an Appraiser in the Dept.

The Late Mr. C. Candiah.

It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of Mr. C. Candiah, the Founder and Manager of the Moolai Saiva Anglo-Vernacular School, which took place at the Manipay Green Hospital on Sunday the 11th instant. Mr. Candiah contracted malarial fever at Kathiragama where he had gone on a pilgrimage. After his return to Jaffna he appeared to have recovered from it. But about ten days prior to his death he got a relapse of it. Soon it developed into pneumonia which proved fatal.

Mr. Candiah comes of a highly connected and leading family in Vankamam West, some of whose ancestors held the headmanship of Tholipuram and Moolai for over a century. Mr. Candiah received his education at Victoria College, Chingleput, where after passing the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University he was employed as a teacher for a long time. When this College was reduced for a time to the class of an Elementary school he resigned his post and joined the Boys' Hindu English Institute, Vaddukkoddai where he was teaching till a few days before his death.

Mr. Candiah was not merely a pedagogue. He was a great public man in Vankamam West. There is no public movement in this Division with which he was not identified and for the promotion of which his support was not solicited. He was one of the few Hindu gentlemen in Jaffna who about two decades ago realised the great importance and the urgent necessity of providing Hindu education for Hindu children in Hindu schools. In his native village Moolai there was not a single Christian family at that time but there has been a Protestant church and a Christian school. Within the radius of three miles there was not a single Saiva Vernacular school for the Hindu children to attend. Opening and maintaining a new Hindu Vernacular school is no easy task in these hard days when both the Missionary and the Education Department did everything in their power to discourage, if not frustrate, the attempts of the Hindus to open schools. The difficulties and the hardships which the founder of a Saiva Vernacular school had to face and the large amount of money which he had to spend before the school could be registered for grant did not daunt the indomitable spirit of Mr. Candiah. He is a great Saiva and a Siva Thondai. Is there anything difficult for a Siva Thondai?

.....
புதைய சமூக தாழ்வுகளை மற்றுவதற்கு
கூடிய ஏதும் நடவடிக்கை என்று
[யெல்லை]
[குடும்பம்]

While similar attempts in other places failed the sincerity of Mr. Candiah's devotion to Saiva cause triumphed over difficulties and Missionary opposition and today we have at Moolai one of the largest and the most efficiently managed Anglo-Vernacular institutions in Jaffna where the children of Moolai and Tholapuram, especially the girls, can receive a good Tamil education with a modicum of English knowledge without going to a boarding institution outside their villages.

Further Mr. Candiah along with other gentlemen of Moolai and Tholapuram was instrumental in organising the Moolai Co-operative Society. The officers of the Agricultural Department who inspect the various Co-operative Societies in Ceylon have borne testimony to its efficient management. Mr. Candiah contributed not a little to the success of this movement.

During the last decade Village Committees afforded scope for public activities of the village gentry. Mr. Candiah was a member of the Sankamai Village Committee from the time of its inception. His fearless independence and keen sense of justice had always been a valuable asset to the Committee in administering justice without fear or favour. In his native village the helpless and the needy always found in him a champion and a supporter. Recently nobody has done greater service than Mr. Candiah in undoing the mischief which some unruly elements of Moolai had committed against the Nalavahs. Mr. Candiah worked hard in restoring good feelings between the two sections and in reclaiming a very large majority of the Nalavahs back to the Hindu fold. It is our hope that the good work done by Mr. Candiah will be continued by the people of the village.

Mr. Candiah was 80 years old when he died. The death of such a man at the

Continued up.

Letter To The Editor.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S VISIT

To The Editor "Hindu Organ."

Sir,

Will you allow us the courtesy of your columns to invite the attention of the public to the visit of Mahatma Gandhi, which is to take place during the early part of November. As is well known the object of the Mahatma, besides seeing our country and studying its problems first hand, is the promotion of the Krishi Fund.

Every one will realize the great privilege he is conferring on us by his visit. It should therefore be a source of gratification to us to be able to show our appreciation of it in a tangible way by contributing as liberally as we can to the cause so dear to his heart.

Though it is true that he is coming here on the invitation of the Students' Congress, the general public is most welcome to associate itself with the reception. No caste, creed or community need hold itself aloof. By the almost unanimous verdict of the world Mahatma Gandhi has come to be regarded as a spiritual figure.

All contributions however great or small will be thankfully accepted. Payment, till the appointment of local collectors are to made to the undersigned.

J P Thirumurtham,
(Jaffna College)
O. Nagasab,
(Manipur Hindu College)
Joint Secys.

Vital Statistics of the North.

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1927.

In the report of the Registrar General published as Supplement to last Friday's Gazette the following informations concern the Northern Province:

JAFFNA.

Population, March 18, 1921 census, 42,436; middle of 1927, intercensus 43,740. Marriages, General 24, Muslim 4. Births, males 58, females 70. Deaths, males 57, females 50. Stillbirths, males 4, females 5. Deaths of non-residents 9. Birth rate 31.46. Death-rate 28.80. Mean Temperature 82.9 deg. Rain-fall 0.25 inches.

MANNAR.

Population, March 18, 1921 census 3,705; middle of 1927, intercensus 3,750. Marriages, General 3. Births, males 7, females 6. Deaths, males 29, females 12. Deaths of non-residents 18. Birth rate 40.82. Death-rate 128.73. Mean temperature 84.2 deg. Rain-fall 0.02 inches.

MULLAITIVU.

Population, March 18, 1921 census 1,563; middle of 1927, intercensus 1,681. Marriage, general 1. Births, males 3, females 2. Deaths, males 8, females 7. Still birth 1. Deaths of non-residents 3. Birth rate 36.02. Death-rate 102.06. Rain-fall 1.67 inches.

VAVUNIYA.

Population, March 18, 1921 census 936; middle of 1927, intercensus 1,027. Births, males 1, females 2. Deaths, males 2, females 4. Deaths of non-residents 3. Birth rate 34.41. Death-rate 68.81. Rain-fall 1.43 inches.

OBITUARY.

MRS R. NAMASIVAYAMPILLAI.

We regret to record the death which occurred on Sunday the 11th inst at her residence in Malikam, of Anugummal, wife of Mr. R. Namasivayam Pillai of Malikam. The deceased lady was ailing for the last one year from throat trouble and succumbed to it finally in spite of the best medical aid. She was fifty seven years of age at the time of her death and belonged to one of the foremost families of Malikam. She was a sister of the late Mr. K. V. Lingam, and of Mr. K. Amirthalingam, Pillai, Retired Presidency Post-Master, Madras. She leaves behind to mourn her loss her husband, two sons, Meera, R. N. Sivasambu, Advertising Consultant of the Modern Publicity Company, Madras, and R. N. Sivaprasakam of the Mission Office, Colombo, three daughters and a host of relatives. —Cor.

Continued.

prime of life is a great public loss. Nobody feels it more keenly than the people of Moolai and Tholipuram and those who were intimately associated with him in many kinds of public work. Now he is no longer with us. But he leaves behind him an inspiring memory of devoted Siva Thondan and an example of public service which will inspire many a man to dedicate his life for the service of God and man.

The funeral took place on Monday last and was largely attended from various parts of Valikamam West. Mr. Chandish leaves behind him a widow and two daughters, who have settled in life during his life-time, and four brothers and a sister to bemoan his loss. We express our sincere condolence to the bereaved family and to the large circle of his relations at Araly, Vadukoddai, Moolai, Tholipuram and Uhalipuram.

Question of Untouchability.

L-LA'S FORCEFUL APPEAL

"In foreign countries, where we are asked about the system of Untouchability in our country, we cannot look the inquirer in the face, being overawed with shame, and wish that a gap should open in the earth to engulf us" said Lala Lajpat Rai when making a forceful appeal against Untouchability on Sept. 10 at the Untouchability Conference convened under the auspices of the Simla Arya Samaj. A very large number of persons attended the Conference. Sir O Sankaran Nair was in the chair.

Lala Lajpat Rai said there was no such systematic maltreatment of God's beings in any other part of the world. Untouchability was unreligious, and those who followed it had no religion. The time for speech making and passing resolutions on the subject had passed. He exhorted the audience to撵 away the terrible practice forthwith. He was not in favour of gradual removal. Every moment spent without removing this system, was inflicting so many wounds not only on our religion but also on our country. He declared unfeigned approval that he welcomed foot ever from a souvayar.

Mr Chittam (Sind) said there would be no salvation without the removal of Untouchability. If the system was removed, the Hindu Muslim question would also be settled. The followers of H. H. the Aga Khan were converting to Islamism and the Untouchables in Gojars and Sind in large numbers. The removal of Untouchability was not only desirable from the moral and religious points of view. It had also special political significance. He advised the employment of Untouchables as domestic servants in order that the Hindu women might get rid of their prejudices against them.

Swami Giridasi from Malabar accused the Brahmins and Vaisyas of perpetuating Untouchability. It gave them an army of slaves and low paid men. The best course to remove the evil was not to recognise the so called high castes. All God's beings were equal.

Lala Roshan Lal (Lahore) quoted from the Ramayan to show that there was no Untouchability in the days of Rama.

SIR C SANGAMAN NAIR

Sir C. Sangaman Nair, in his concluding remarks, said "Until the depressed classes join us, all of us will be slaves, whether we go to South Africa or any other country of the world. In our own country, the Englishmen treat us like slaves. They will not give us more rights, they tell us, because the lower classes hate us and therefore we cannot be trusted to look after their interests. Therefore, for Heaven's sake, in our own interest and in the interests of our children, let us be one and work together." (Applause)

Commenting on the above subject, the Madras Hindu has the following editorial in its issue of the 12th inst.—

"The anti-untouchability campaign is steadily gaining ground in the country, and we are glad to note that no one perhaps realises the urgent need for ridding the country of the evil better than Hindu leaders themselves. The movement gains strength by such Conferences as the Simla Untouchability Conference a telegraphic account of which appears in our columns today. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, certainly no heterodox Hindu, recognises the necessity to treat the depressed classes as brethren in fact as well as in public speeches. The evils of the custom, from every point of view, political, social and humanitarian, are serious and some of these were referred by the speakers at the Conference. They are too obvious to need proof. The only obstacle on the path of reform is, not lack of conviction on the part of the leaders as to the vicious nature of the system, but unstructured superstition in the villages. This obstacle is being steadily got over, thanks to the work of the Congress and other organisations. Indeed, one may feel confident that ere long, as village reconstruction work progresses, the custom would disappear."

Anti-Untouchability Campaign.

YEOTMAL HINDUS' EXAMPLE.

A resolution permitting the "Untouchables" to come into their own hands and along with other Hindus, the Ganapati images in the tank adjacent to Yeotmal temple, was passed at a meeting of the Hindu Sabha.

A Christian Family Converted.

WORK OF THE ARYA SAMAJ.

The Arya Samajists of Travancore have taken into their fold a Christian family consisting of a father, mother and two children. The father was the District Officer of the Salvation Army for the District of Balaramapuram in South Travancore. Their Christian names have been changed into Hindu names. The father who was called D. S. Isaac is now called Raghunatha, his wife Motulakshmi, and the children Kamala and Vijayam. The Sudhi ceremony was conducted by Prof. Chara Deva Sastry, a professor of the D. A. V. College, Lahore, in the presence of a large number of prominent Hindu leaders of Travancore. The same evening there was a public meeting in the melam at which the Sastry and Mr. Raghunatha spoke on Sudhi and re-conversion. The Arya Samajists have decided to carry on vigorous sudhi and re-conversion work in South Travancore. A new branch of the Samaj will be opened at Paravala where the Christian missionaries are carrying on their propaganda. —"Hindu."

Jaffna Oriental Studies Society.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS.

The following are the results of the examinations held by the above society in May, 1927.—

PRASAVA EXAMINATION—TAMIL

Class II.

K. Thampipillai and S. K. Nadarajar.

Class III.

V. Arumugam, S. Balanayagam, P. Karthegeswaran, V. Kandavasram, P. Ponnampalayam, N. Ponchiah, A. Veluswamy, A. Ponchubhai, P. Kumaravelappil, T. Muthukumara Swamy, E. S. Sureshwaran Iyer, K. Arumugam, S. Kathiravelu, S. Kurusamy, S. Thangaraju, P. Sadadoba Iyer, P. Krishnapillai, E. S. Kanagarajpillai, S. Rasiah, S. Nadiah, K. Kandappo, S. Sabapathy and S. Sethuramal.

PRASAVA EXAMINATION—BANGLA

Class III

K. Mangalaswamy Iyer and K. Poornasamy Iyer.

BALA PANDIT EXAMINATION—TAMIL

Class III.

A. Kannappa abai, V. Ravalingam, K. Ratnamalai, S. Muttukumara Swamy Iyer, K. Perumalapalam, A. Nagamayam, E. Supramaniam, T. Ratnasabapathy Iyer, P. Balaswamy Iyer, V. Ponnampalayam, K. Nallashamy, N. Kaundinya Iyer, V. Sivashankari, A. Marugesh, S. Sreenathayam and P. T. S. Kannapar.

PANDIT EXAMINATION—TAMIL

Class III.

S. Poopalapillai.

MATRIMONIAL.

SITTAMPALAM — PARASAKTHY.

The marriage of Mr. M. Sittampalam, Teacher, Matangam English School and President, Brisila Salvi Basav Saigam, with Srinivas Paraskathy was solemnised according to Hindu rites with great splendour at 2 p.m. on Monday, the 12th instant, at Eriavai in the bride's residence. —Cor.

Excise Abbreviation Plague.

SUPPOSED DIALOGUE IN A LAW COURT.

The following dialogue, which is alleged to have taken place in an Up country Court, between the Magistrate and an Excise Inspector, is reported in the "Ceylon Independent":—

The Inspector: On certain information received by me, I went in a car with two guards to detect an I. B. T.

The Magistrate: What is the full name of the man? Is he a Chetti?

Inspector: Do you want the name of the guard, Sir?

Magistrate: No, the name of the man with the initial, I. B. T.

Inspector (scratching his head): I went to detect an illicit sale of toddy, Sir.

Magistrate: Why don't you say so? Yes, go on.

Inspector: I stopped the car near the railway crossing, sent one of the guards ahead and went to the arachchi tavern to put in an S. M. T.

Magistrate: Is it a kind of drink like O. T?

Inspector: I beg your pardon, Sir. I went to put in a short measure test.

Magistrate: Go on.

Inspector: Afterwards, I sent the guard to inform the other not to send the decoy till 12 noon to the house. In the meanwhile I went for an L. S. A.

Magistrate: Why didn't you go in the car?

Inspector: There was no road, Sir.

Magistrate: But, just now you told me that you went on a B. S. A. I believe that is the name of a bicycle.

Inspector (highly excited): No, Sir, I. S. A. I went to detect an illicit sale of arrack.

Magistrate: Why don't you say so? Go on.

Inspector: I met the guard squatting near a jungle, close to the accused's house at about 11 a.m. I sent one of them to the accused's garden to watch for an I. D. F. T.

Magistrate: What kind of an animal is that?

Inspector (abruptly): What animal, Sir?

Magistrate: The I. D. F. T.

Inspector (biting his finger): Illicit drawing of fermented toddy.

Magistrate (very seriously): You must be sent to the I. D. B.

Inspector: I beg your pardon, to what, Sir?

Magistrate: To the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Inspector (with a frightful look): May I know why, Sir?

Magistrate: Because you have contracted E.A.P.

Inspector: I beg your Honour's pardon. What disease, Sir?

Magistrate: You have contracted Excise Abbreviation Plague.

THE-mails.

(G P O Colombo.)

DESPATCHES.

London Mails per a P & O Steamer leaving from Bombay will close on Tuesday, September 20th and per the R. L. "Patria" on Thursday, September 22nd.

Straits and China Mails per the P & O "Kashmir" and R. L. "Sumat" will close on Saturday, September 17th and per the D. A. V. "Suwa Maru" on Tuesday, September 20th.

RECEIPTS.

London Mails per the P & O "Nerkunda" will arrive on Saturday, September 17th per the O. L. "Orvieto" on Saturday, September 22nd and per the P & O "Macedonia" on Saturday, October 1st.

Straits and China Mails per the S. M. M. "Jonan Da Witt" will arrive today (Thursday) and per the R. L. "Patria" on Thursday, September 22nd.

INDIAN & FOREIGN

ATLANTIC'S HEAVY LOAD.—Tires were swallowed up in the Atlantic during the past week, and with them 19 airmen. In view of the repeated failure (enclosed in despatch) of airmen to achieve the Atlantic flight from east to west it has been suggested that further attempts should be legally prohibited. No encouragement is now given to such flights. The prize of 20,000 dollars offered for the first non-stop from Philadelphia to Europe has now been withdrawn. Leave has been refused by the authorities to Lieut. Coats who had arranged with Frenchman Fonck to fly across the Atlantic with the Frenchman Fonck. Coats' Courtesy has been urged to abandon his attempt in view of the dangerous weather conditions.

RUD REVOLT IN LITHUANIA.—Reports received in London on September 10 from Vilnius via Berlin speak of a revolutionary outbreak at Taurage, in Lithuania, now spreading to the Morel district. Fighting continued until night time and there were heavy casualties.

FRANCO GERMAN AMITY.—In the Assembly M. Briand (France) paid a tribute to Dr. Stresemann's (Germany) "noble" speech and said that French and German delegates now meet and openly discuss more delicate questions in a manner previous to inconceivable.

CRIMINAL LAW BILL IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—In the Legislative Assembly the Criminal Law amendment Bill intended to deal with sordid writings against religion, has been referred to a Select Committee.

DR ANSAI ELECTED PRESIDENT NATIONAL CONGRESS.—The Reception Committee of the forthcoming Indian National Congress having unanimously elected Dr. Ansai, he has signed his consent to preside over the Congress session in Madras.

DISARMAMENT AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—The task of achieving disarmament was only accomplished by stages, some of which had already been passed and the League had not failed, declared M. Villiers, Chile, president over the opening of the League Assembly.

INDIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE MEMORIAL UNVEILING.—A contingent of Indian Troops sailed from Bombay during last week to represent the Indian section of the Indian Army at the unveiling of the memorial erected in France in honour of Indian soldiers who lost their lives during the Great War.

PACIFIST TO MAKE LEAGUE A SUPER STATE.—In an eloquent speech at the League of Nations Assembly on Saturday last, the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, is said to have declared that as Great Britain guarantees all the frontiers, as had been done in the case of Germany, France and Belgium, was to "ask the impossible." He declared that it was "asking nothing less than the disruption of the British Empire." Great Britain could not accept the responsibilities involved in such an understanding. He also attacked the proposal made by M. Politis (Greece), that the League should be given the authority of a super state, "giving orders to all the States, not only in the conduct of their external affairs, but as to how they should behave and what they must do within their own boundaries and among their own people." "That way dangerous," he said.

EXPLOSION IN ACTON'S RECOVERY STORE.—Smoke and flames 100 feet high followed a terrific explosion in an acton's recovery store, in the danger zone of the Royal Naval Cordite Factory, Holton Heath, near Bournemouth. Subsequent investigations showed stores worked had been killed, while several girls were scorched.

LEAGUE WORK IN INDIA.—In the League Assembly Sir Kamaswamy Aiyar is opening the debate on the work during the past year congratulating the League on the comprehensiveness and thoroughness of its work. He referred to the way in which India was fulfilling, in practice, the idea of the League.

A SINHALA DAILY IN INDIA.—The Associated Press understands that a Sinhalese Syndicate is contemplating the establishment of a first-class daily newspaper in some prominent centre in India to advocate the claims of the Ceylonese Buddhists for making the Bodhagaya Temple—"Justice"

PROHIBITIONIST'S FAMILY TRAGEDY.—The death occurred at Battle Creek on September 6, of Mr. Wayne Wieder the Prohibition Leader who was chiefly responsible for the passage of the Volstead Law. His wife was fatally burned a few weeks ago as the result of the explosion of an oil stove. Her father seeing his daughter rush into the room with her clothing in flames died of heart attack.

GANDHI'S VISIT TO CYPRUS.—Mahatma Gandhi will be travelling to Cyprus in the first fortnight of November.

WORKS OF REFORMS IN BURMA.—In a manifesto, the members of the People's Party, Burma who walked out of the Legislative Council last session, challenge Government to move in Parliament for an immediate enquiry into the working of the reforms, or, as an alternative, to dissolve the present Legislative Council and call for a general election. Government have issued a lengthy Press communiqué, examining the People's Party's Manifesto, showing that the latter contains numerous misstatements and unwarranted deductions. It concludes:—"The Manifesto consists nothing justifying an immediate enquiry into the working of the Reforms in Burma, or the request for a dissolution of the present Council and general election."

Swami Saradananda.

THE MESSAGE OF HIS LIFE.

(By Mukunda Lal Bose)

With the passing of the 17th of August, Bengal has witnessed the passing of a great soul—a great social worker—a high priest of our national culture and religion. Of all the great self-sacrificing spirits that mustered round the banner of Sri Ramkrishna and worked heart and soul towards the inauguration of the great order of philanthropic works known as the Ramkrishna Mission, Swami Saradananda occupies a place of foremost importance. For a long period of 40 years, he served the nation with the unabated zeal and love of a true patriot and held aloft the banner of regeneration and service bequeathed by the younger generation towards the true methods of nation worship.

To throw into distinct relief how great Saradananda was and what he did to rouse the somnolent energies of our nation with his illustrious brother Swami Vivekananda is a task too vast to be put forth within the brief compass of a newspaper column; and history, it is sure, will not be loth to pronounce its verdict in process of time. Suffice it to say that without a Swami Saradananda, Vivekananda's laudable system of philanthropic and cultural works would not have reached its high water mark of success it has, during his life-time and after his demise.

Born of a respectable Brahmin Family of Calcutta, in the sixties of the last century Saradananda received a sound English education and joined the Medical College, Calcutta, with a view to follow the opulent profession of a Medical man. But destiny destined otherwise and so long he came in the blessed contract of Sri Ramkrishna and Swami Vivekananda then also a College man searching after the eternal truth with the heartburnings of a sincere seeker. Great was the intimacy and friendship that ensued between these young Bengalees. The attainment of the ideal of human life, the amelioration of the heart-pangs of an agonizing humanity and the fulfilment of their material needs were the objects they set up as the ideal in life. The lives of Sri Krishna, Buddha, Banker Chaitanya, Chaitanya and a host of other saviors of mankind carried their highest appeal and made indelible impressions upon their plastic minds. They resolved to throw aside the shackles of worldly prosperity and to pursue the path of life-long renunciation. The ideal man to minister solace to their yearning hearts was near at hand in the holy figure of the Saint of Dakshineswara and these friends with a galaxy of other noble spirits began to sit at his feet for the solution of the great mystery of existence. What landmarks these young men have left in their masterly years, in the annals of our national history is a matter of common knowledge to day.

A great intellectual giant—a forceful speaker and a powerful organiser, Swami Saradananda went to America and Europe for preaching our religion and culture with Swami Vivekananda and attained there a significant name and recognition, but he was soon invited to his homeland to shoulder the onerous responsibilities of work in India and he readily responded to the call as a devoted servant. After he returned his life became the panoply of multifarious activities and it was under the fostering and sanctifying pilgrimage of selfless personalities of the type of Swami Saradananda, Brahmananda, Sivarama, Premananda and a retinue of other worthy compatriots that the works of the Mission assumed these gigantic proportions. In fact the wonderful personality of Vivekananda was conspicuously alighted upon the adamantine background of those strong laid charmers.

Besides the heavy duties of the Secy, of so big an organisation as the Rama Krishna Mission, Saradananda had to do much intellectual labours, by way of editing and publishing the "Udbodhan" and writing various treatises upon different subjects from time to time. Never was a Holy Master's life and teachings put forth with better perspicuity of details, more reverential interpretation and literary skill than Saradananda's "Sri Ram Krishna Tili Prasanga" (5 vols). His "Stray Thoughts" and "Bharat Saktipooja" (Skill worship in India) also mark him out as a progressive thinker and literary man. With a heart aglow with patriotic fervour he did not fail to contribute his due share of attention towards the successful workings of the Nivedita School, the Saradewari Asram of Sri Govind Devi and the holy Mother's Temple at Jaleshwar. His unswerving solicitude for the holy Mother, the divine consort of Sri Rama Krishna during her life time also bespeaks, in eloquent terms of the sincere devotion of his "Bhakti" heart. He also wielded a most tell-tale pen for a huge daily correspondence with numberless people who cared to seek his guidance.

In those days of national upheaval when our leaders are after breaking each other's heads for an ephemeral supremacy to receive the momentary and effervescent encumbrance of a slavish effervescent encumbrance of a slavish nation, Swami Saradananda's life will be a great eye opener. For in him we find the unquenchable energy of a young enthusiast beneath the silent and uncontentious exterior of a placid gravity that has no rippled but no waves. During the many-sided activities and jubilant enthusiasm of a prolonged career of about four decades he never budged an inch from the ideals he set up early in life. The most remarkable and distinguishing feature of his character was that he never cared for name and renown. With his "noble calm" even fame was not an infirmity. For not less than twice was he offered the presidency of the Mission and on both the occasions he denied that dignity like a true Saamyava and expressed his earnest intent at being the Secretary of the Mission position worshipped to him by the great Swami Vivekananda. To the very last breath of his earthly existence he remained the same faithful follower to his post of duty.

A thorough-going practicalist without any feverish fanfareounds of words—a unique capacity for working cut details without any longing for recognition and prestige—and above all a vigorous organising ability without the necessity of impulsive declamations, were the lessons he tried to implant upon the minds of his young hopefuls.

Can Bengal rejuvenated with the possession of a national impetus afford to forget him? Can young Bengal, with its air vibrating with the wholesome shibboleths of renunciation and patriotic service, afford to forget its bearty house of repast to the hallowed memory of a worthy Saamyava who was among the fore runners of those national spirits? We think not.

—A. P. Mukherji

Ceylon in 1925.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The year 1925 was one of unexampled trade prosperity in Ceylon. Imports and exports reached record figures. The total trade of the Colony was, in nominal value, double that of 1918, in which the highest pre-war figure of total trade was reached. Even allowing for the fall in the purchasing value of money, the trade of the Colony in 1925 was greater in real value than in any previous year. This trade prosperity was reflected in the revenues for the year, which amounted to Rs 115,539,660.56, and exceeded that of the previous year, which was the highest figure previously reached, by Rs. 18,176,558.88.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

The most satisfactory feature of the year was that prosperity was not confined to one of the three main products of the Colony—tea, coconuts, and rubber—but was spread in varying degrees over all three products. Tea had another excellent year. The crop exceeded that of 1924, though owing to a fall in prices, the total value was rather less. The fortunes of the coconut industry were rather varied. While copra and, in a slightly lesser degree, coconuts had a successful year, the last of the three major branches of the industry—desiccated coconuts—was severely hit by competition from the Philippine Islands, with the result that for part of the year prices barely covered the cost of production. The staple industry which made the greatest relative advance during the year was rubber growing. The Restriction Scheme was in force throughout the year. The percentage of the standard production authorized for export rose, with a rise in prices, from 50 per cent. at the beginning of the year to 85 per cent. in November. The exports exceeded those of 1924 by 23 per cent. in weight and 167 per cent. in total value.

As regards the minor products, for example cacao, cottonseeds, and cinnamon, the year was not quite so successful as 1924. The cacao crop was adversely affected during the later months of the year by unfavourable weather. The price of cacao fell during the year, partly owing to complaints of adulteration with alcohol. The cotton crop in the Hambarawita District was badly hit by heavy rain in January. In spite of that, the experiments in cotton growing have good prospects, and the money obtained by the growers of cotton has done much to alleviate poverty in one of the poorest districts in the Island. The cultivation of sisal hemp in the North Central Province made a considerable advance. The exports were more than three times those of the previous year, and the prices remained satisfactory.

The paddy crops were only moderate. Once more the cultivator suffered from the capriciousness of the rainfall. Serious damage was caused in certain areas by floods, due to excessive rainfall, while in other areas the loss was no less serious owing to drought.

POPULAR HEALTH.

The health of the population during the year was, on the whole, satisfactory. The birth rate was 39 per 1,000 of the estimated population, as compared with 37.8 in 1924 and 28.4 the average for the ten years 1915–1924. The death rate was 26.9 per 1,000, as compared with 25.7 in 1924. It is satisfactory to note that the death rate was the lowest recorded in the Island since 1897. With the exception of the Western Province, the death rate in all Provinces was an improvement on that of the previous year. The highest death rate was again recorded in the North Central Province, but the drop from 58.5 in 1923 to 42.7 per 1,000 in 1925 was satisfactory. There were during the year serious outbreaks of cholera at Trincomalee and in the North Central Province. The results of these outbreaks were serious, but would have been much worse but for the thorough and energetic measures taken by the officers of the Sanitary Branch of the Medical Department, to whom great credit is due. The measures taken against parang and malaria continued to have good results. Shortage of food was experienced in the Vavuniya district and in the North Central Province. Prompt steps were taken to deal with these cases by relief works in the Vavuniya district and the advance of seed paddy in the North Central Province.

It is impossible to deal with the moral and social condition of the population except on very broad lines. No very marked development was noted during the year, though the improvement in communications effected by the rapid development of motor traffic throughout the Island is reported to be changing the conditions in the more isolated districts to a very considerable extent. Not only has it opened up markets for a number of minor industries, such as fishing in the Eastern Province and vegetable growing in the Central and Uva Provinces, but by making travel cheap and fast it affords greater facilities than were formerly available for the village population to visit the towns, and in certain Provinces urban influences are beginning to be noticeable in the village areas. Education continues to make steady progress. The popularity of English education was as pronounced as in former years. The question of developing the Vernacular languages as media of instruction in advanced studies arose during the year, and is at present under consideration by a Committee of the Legislative Council. The temperance movement continued to make progress during the year. The local option rules were considerably amended, and the desirability of still further extending the scope of local option polls has been referred to a Committee for investigation.

The crime figures for the year show an unfortunate increase both in crimes against the person and in offences against property. As regards crimes of violence, the policy adopted in previous years of trying gradually to eliminate the people in certain areas and to wear them down from the use of the knife by the teaching of boxing in schools was continued during the year. A sum of Rs 3,500 was voted with a view to encouraging the practice of boxing in villages. The increase in offences against property is due to a variety of causes, not least among which are the economic development of the country and the improvement in communications. It would appear that the Ceylon criminal is in no way behind his European fellow craftsman in his quickness to appreciate the value to him of the faster means of travelling afforded by the development of motor bus traffic. The works of development in progress in the

Continued up.

NOTICE.

Applications for the post of Superintendent of Minor Works, Jaffna District, will be received by the Chairman of the Provincial Road Committee, Northern Province up to 20th September, 1927.

Salary Rs. 4000/- per annum, rising to Rs 6000/- by seven annual increments of Rs. 150/-.

A travelling allowance of Rs. 100/- per annum is granted and the Superintendence of Roads, Railways, Bridges, Roads, Resthouses and Markets subject to a minimum average of 600 miles per month.

Applicants will have to satisfy the Committee as to their general education and knowledge of Accounts, Surveying, Levelling and Practical Engineering, Command of labour and physical fitness.

T. B. RUSSELL,
Chairman, P. R. C. N. P.
Provincial Road Committee's Office,
Jaffna, 13th September, 1927.

G. 804.

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A Thamil Clerk, who has passed the Senior Cambridge or the Matriculation Examination, or some higher University test, and who is skilled in Accountancy, Typewriting and General Corresponding Work.

Apply with copies of certificates to Accountant, Ramanathas College, Chankamam.

Mis. 1067.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6485.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Pillaiyan Venachithambu of Thimpuvalai
Decceased.
Ponnachy widow of Pillaiyan of Thimpuvalai
Petitioner.

1. Velanthar Venachan of Thimpuvalai
2. his wife Chempattai of Do and
3. Vallipillai daughter of Pillaiyan of Do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Pillaiyan Venachithambu of Thimpuvalai coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on June 28, 1927 in the presence of Mr. K. Kanugassabai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated June 16, 1927 having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is an heir 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 August 23, 1927 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge,
July 15, 1927.

Order Nisi extended to September 20, 1927.

G. W. W.

D. J.

O. 1317.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6519.

In the matter of the estate of the late Seliammal widow of Rama Aiyar Ramalinga Kurukal of Vannarpalai East

Decceased.

Rama Aiyar Naguthira Aiyar of Vannarpalai East

Petitioner.

Vs.

Nagenthira Aiyar Ramasamy Aiyar of Vannarpalai West

Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Seliammal widow of Rama Aiyar Ramalinga Kurukal coming on for disposal before A. Cathiravela Esquire, District Judge, on August 8, 1927 in the presence of Mr. K. Sivagurunathar, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 8, 1927 having been read: It is declared that the Petitioner is the brother and sole heir 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 September 22, 1927 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge,
August 20, 1927.

O. 1316.

Continued.

different Provinces give the criminal the chance of getting a footing in areas where he is unknown and consequently unwatched. As was stated in a previous report, the general improvement in education and intelligence has had one unfortunate result, in the improved methods adopted by criminals. To counteract these causes and check the increase in crime the Police have found it necessary to make a corresponding improvement in preventive measures and methods of detection. Prompt steps have been taken to that end by the development of the system of patrolling, the establishment of a photographic and footprint bureau, of a special crime police branch in Colombo, the careful analysis of the modus operandi used by known criminals, and the dissemination of information through the Force of the Information obtained by these means. It is hoped that the energetic steps taken will have an early effect.

During the year the Governor, Sir William Manning, retired, and was succeeded towards the end of the year by His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford.

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NOTICE.

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H. 59.

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H. 57.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6528.

In the matter of the Estate of the late Thamotharam Fonnampalam of Chullipuram

Decceased.

Vallammai widow of Fonnampalam of Chullipuram

Petitioner.

1. Sannochchi widow of Valarmati
2. Kathiresar Saravananmuthu and
2. wife Muttappillai all of Chullipuram

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased Thamotharam Fonnampalam of Chullipuram coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse, Esquire, District Judge, on August 23, 1927, in the presence of Mr. R. Candilas, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 12, 1927 having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is the widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before September 22, 1927, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

August 23, 1927. G. W. Woodhouse,
O. 1315. District Judge.

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