

The Hindu Organ.

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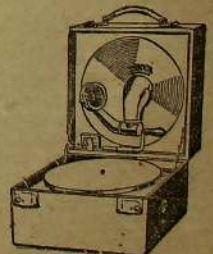
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M. 57.

The Hindu Organ.

JAFNA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1927.

PROHIBITION DEBATE.

THE DEBATE ON THE MOTION OF THE Hon. Mr. S. Rajaratnam that the recommendations of the Excise Commission suggesting the introduction of Permit system in Jaffna and fixing the quantity of liquor that can be consumed under that system was resumed on the 26th inst. After a prolonged debate the amendment of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary accepting the principles underlying the recommendations of the Excise Commission and undertaking to frame and submit a scheme giving effect to them to the Legislative Council before the 1st of January, 1928 was finally accepted by a majority.

The debate was instructive in more respects than one. It has revealed what scant sympathy the foreign bureaucrat has for the welfare of the people and what tactics he will not hesitate to adopt even to defeat a measure of great beneficence if it adversely affects revenue and trade. The large measure of support which the motion of Mr. Rajaratnam has evoked among the Unofficial members of the Legislative Council is an evidence that the people of the country can make common cause in matters affecting their welfare notwithstanding the insidious attempts on the part of certain Official members to throw the apple of discord among them. The maladroit attempt of the Colonial Secretary to throw the burden of maintaining the preventive staff on the people of the Northern Province in the event of the Council accepting Mr. Rajaratnam's motion failed to receive the support of the Council and the Hon. Mr. D. B. Jayatilake in words of noble wisdom and statesmanship declared that such expenditure should be met from the general revenue. The idea of a referendum suggested by the same Official met the same fate and the Hon. Mr. W. Durrainamy twitted and silenced the Colonial Secretary by pertinently asking him whether the Government would allow the question of self-government and the payment of high salaries to Government Officials to such a referendum of the people. It was only on Thursday the theory that Government Agents can better represent the opinion of the people than their representatives received its final blow. It is certain that hereafter no Official will ever put forward in open Council such an absurd theory.

We are not, and we are sure the temperance workers in Jaffna, will not be, satisfied with the debate or the result of it. Jaffna opinion is strongly in favour of Total Prohibition. There is no half-way house between unrestricted drink and Total Prohibition. The Government itself will soon come to realise that Total Prohibition is the safer and easier method of putting down illicit traffic and destroying the evil of drink. For the present let us be thankful for the small mercies and concentrate our attention in limiting the quantity that can be consumed under the permit system within that allowed by the Excise Commission. It is a wise safeguard that the scheme framed by the Government should be again submitted to the Council. The people have lost confidence in the sincerity of the Government in the cause of Temperance. It is really tragic to see a Government that is prolific in its protestation for the cause of Temperance putting obstacles in the only way of realising the Temperance ideal. It is poet Wordsworth who once said,

"The Earth is sick
Heaven is weary of the hollow words
Which States and Kingdoms utter
When they speak of truth and justice".

We may as well say that earth is sick and heaven is weary of the hollow words which a Ceylon Official utters when he speaks of the will of the people and of the Government's interest in the cause of Temperance and in putting down the evil of drink in Ceylon.

It is a matter for congratulation that the little land of Jaffna is the first place in Ceylon where this social experiment of far-reaching consequences is to be tried. It was in Jaffna that the local option campaign first began. It was the Jaffna representative who had the courage to bring forward the motion for the gradual introduction of Total Prohibition in Ceylon and successfully piloted it in Council in 1921. It should be the endeavour of the representatives of Jaffna in co-operation with their colleagues from other parts of Ceylon to see that in framing the scheme the public is not hoodwinked and the cause of Prohibition is not jeopardised in any way.

Having said something of the debate it is our duty to say a word of appreciation about its author. The Hon. Mr. Rajaratnam has been abused and traduced by a certain section of the people who are opposed to the cause of Temperance for the noble part he has played in this matter. He has been assailed in a section of the Press in unworthy and illiberal language for his enthusiasm for this worthy cause. We remind the Honourable Member that it is the fate of those who work for the promotion of public good. We remind him of the following words which Edmund Burke said when his friend Charles James Fox was attacked for bringing a measure for the alleviation of the suffering of the Indian people:—"That obloquy is a necessary ingredient in the composition of all true glory; and that, not only the Roman customs but in the very nature and constitution of things, calumny and abuse are essential parts of triumph." It is said that the good Henry IVth of France wished to see a foul in the pot of every peasant in his kingdom. It is the laudable desire of Mr. Rajaratnam in identifying himself with the Temperance cause to see a measure of rice in the pot of every peasant and working man in the Jaffna Peninsula. It was his laudable desire to assure a meal a day to everyone who has been maintaining a hard struggle to have it. It is his laudable desire to secure at least two meals a day to every one who were forced by circumstances to be satisfied with one meal a day. Such noble endeavour is worthy of being remembered by posterity. Every home that has been made desolate by the demon of drink, every family whose peace and happiness has been marred by intemperance will bless the labours of this Legislative Council and of him who initiated this debate for the good of the people.

ALL-CEYLON TAMIL CONFERENCE.

II

Among the resolutions accepted by the All-Ceylon Tamil Conference next in importance to the resolution relating to the grant of full responsibility is the one which dealt with the composition of the Legislative Council. This resolution fixed the maximum strength of the Legislative Council under the revised constitution at fifty. Of these fifty, thirty-five are to be elected on the territorial basis, the existing communal seats are to be retained and three to be filled in by the Governor. In the matter of the distribution of territorial seats the Conference was of opinion that the Northern and Eastern Provinces should be represented by eleven members, eight and three respectively, while the provinces other than the Northern and Eastern should be represented by twenty-four members.

Some of our Colombo contemporaries have taken exception to this fair and reasonable distribution of the territorial seats on the ground that undue importance has been given to the Northern and Eastern Provinces and that the scheme of the Conference is a disguised form of communal representation. This is far from the truth. This Island has been divided in ancient times into three distinct territorial divisions. The Tamils live in the North while the Sinhalese live in the other two divisions. From the commencement of the Reform agitation the people of the Northern and the Eastern Provinces demanded equal representation to each of the three divisions. After prolonged agitation the proportion which they fought for has been conceded. This resolution is only a reiteration of the old principle confirmed under the present constitution.

The Tamils demand adequate representation for these two Provinces not merely because they contain a population predominantly Tamil but also these territorial divisions represent a distinct group of political, economic and cultural interests which cannot be effectively promoted and safeguarded otherwise than by adequate representation of these Provinces. Any representation short of the present proportion will only result in the neglect of their interests by the Central Government. The Low-country and the Up-country areas as between them have more things in common than with the Northern area. Their political, economic and cultural interests are practically identical. In the case of any conflict of interests between the North and the South the representatives of the Northern area will have to fight their cause single-handed. Therefore adequate representation for the Northern and Eastern Provinces which is the only effective safeguard of their interests is a fundamental principle in Tamil programme of constitutional reform.

Further the Colombo papers ignore the existence of the communal members who so far as the Northern and Eastern Provinces are concerned ought to be regarded as representatives of the territorial interests of those divisions in which they have the largest interests. The European, the Bargar, the Indian and the Muslim communities have greater interests in the southern and central parts of the Island than in the Northern or Eastern Provinces. Today every communal member is a resident of either the Western or the Central Province. The promotion of the economic interests of Central or South Ceylon is also the promotion of their communal interest as well. In the case of a conflict of interests between the North and the South these communal members themselves will throw their lot with the territorial members of the central and southern parts of the Island. It is really monstrous to declare that the Northern and Eastern Provinces are over-represented and that any demand for adequate representation of these areas is a disguised form of asking for communal representation.

THE P. R. C. AND THE GUARDIAN.

It appears that the appointment of Mr. S. Eshamparam, Licensed Surveyor and Leveller as the Superintendent of Minor Works, Jaffna, has created a flutter in Catholic circles in Jaffna Town. The Editorial note of the "Catholic Guardian" of the 22nd inst is an evidence of it. Our contemporary is greatly mortified to see a Hindu appointed to this post in preference to two Catholic candidates who, it considers, have superior claims. Perhaps this appointment is going to give another ground to support the case for separate Christian representation. The two favourites of our contemporary are the present Assistant to the Superintendent of Minor Works and one Mr. de Niro. It is said that the former has practical knowledge of the technical side of this post. But he is not a licensed surveyor and leveller. After the abolition of the post of Surveyor of the D. R. C. the surveying work of the D. R. C. was done by the Superintendent of Minor Works. How a man who has no knowledge of surveying and levelling can be appointed to this post is a thing which we cannot understand. The P. R. C. has rightly rejected the application of the present Assistant.

In the list of qualifications of Mr. de Niro our contemporary has forgotten to mention that he passed the Clerical Examination and was in Government Service which he subsequently gave up. The omission to mention this qualification is more mysterious than the reason which prompted the P. R. C. to appoint Mr. Eshamparam unanimously. Our contemporary thinks that if the appointment had been left in the hands of the Government Agent one of his favourites would have got it. In that case why should there be a farce of a meeting of the P. R. C. to consider the application of the candidate? What is the necessity even for the existence of the P. R. C. Even if the matter was left with the G. A., it is doubtful that anyone of them would have had it. But the Guardian might have been doubly certain of getting the appointment to either of them if the matter had been left to its own choice rather than to the discretion of the G. A.

The appointment of Mr. Eshamparam has been well received by the public. Mr. Eshamparam has been a Surveyor of the Jaffna District Office for a long time. By his honesty, integrity, tact and commonsense he has won the confidence of the British as well as of the Tamil. We congratulate the P. R. C. on its wise selection.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

WEATHER:—Practically the whole of Sunday was a rainy day. Heavy and refreshing showers fell and abated the intense heat consequent on long drought. On Monday, the Deepavali day, there was a heavy shower. Since Monday the weather has almost cleared and there is sun shine. The early hours of the days are dewy and chilly.

THE DEEPAVALI FESTIVAL:—The Deepavali Festival was celebrated by the Hindus in Jaffna on Monday last. From early morning people visited temples and gave offerings to their particular deities. Owing to the closure of the town in Jaffna, the sanctity and solemnity attached to the observance of this festival were more significant than in the previous years.

HINDU ENGLISH SCHOOL, URCUMPERAI:—Mr. P. Thampu, the popular Headmaster of the Urcumpurai Hindu English Mixed School is transferred to the Jaffna Hindu College and his place is taken by Mr. A. S. Rama Iyer, the popular Head Master of Kattankulam Hindu English Mixed School. The staff and students of the Urcumpurai Hindu English School gave a farewell function to their departing chief on Tuesday last when the following programme was gone through:—Presentation of the Address, Group photo, Music and Public meeting.

UNIVERSITY SITE DEBATE:—The debate regarding the University site in the Legislative Council has been deferred for Thursday next (today) when Hon. Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan's motion will be taken up. When the Council met on Friday last there was a discussion as to whether the Hon. Mr. Akbar or the Hon. Sir Ponnambalam's motion on the subject should have priority. It was ultimately ruled that the latter should be given first place. At Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan's request Council agreed to adjourn for Thursday morning when his motion will be taken up.

THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION JAFFNA:—Sr. Math Swami Viprananda will deliver a lecture on "The Poes of Jaffna" in the St. John's College Hall on Friday, the 28th October, at 6.30 p.m. Mudaliyar C. Ramanayagam, C.C.S., the President of the Association will preside.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON:—The following are among the successful candidates of the recently held University of London Examination. B.Sc. (Economics) S. Sivasubramanian, V. K. Sivasubramanian, S. T. Sivasubramanian, G. D. Sivasubramanian, M. S. Thirunavukkarasu and A. Ramanathan (all of University College) and K. Narasimhaiah (Private Study). S. Karan of Parameshwara College and S. Sankarantham, (Private Study) have been referred in Physics in the above examination.

FAREWELL TO DR. SAR. VANAMUTTOO:—A farewell function was held at the quarters of Mr. N. V. Ponniah, Head Overseer, P. W. D., Meriton on the 12th inst. to celebrate the occasion of Dr. & Mrs. H. R. S. Muttico's departure on transfer to Singapore after six years' efficient service in Jaffna, Malacca. There was a large gathering of friends and admirers of Dr. H. R. S. Muttico. A group photo was taken with Dr. & Mrs. Muttico as central figures. They were garlanded by Mr. and Mrs. N. V. Ponniah. A musical entertainment followed. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. N. V. Ponniah, S. V. Kandiab (Inspector, Labour Office, Malacca) and T. Namasivayam (Contractor). Songs specially composed for the occasion were sung. —Cor.

PRESIDENT IRISH DAIL:—Mr. Cosgrave has been re-elected President of the Irish Dail.

DEATH OF A CHRISTIANIAN SAGE:—The death is announced of Syed Habib Aldeeroo, a Hyderabad sage, said to be at the age of 130 years.

LEGACY OF DR. ANNIE BESSANT:—Dr. Annie Besant has not yet decided as to how to utilize the legacy of £25,000 which Mrs. Edith Annie Douglas Hamilton has left her for furtherance of the Theosophical Society's work.

A FEMININE NON STOP AERIAL FLIGHT:—Mrs. Keith Miller has started from England on a non stop flight to Australia the longest ever undertaken by a woman.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY'S SPECULATION:—The Ford Motor Company has completed plans for the development of rubber plantation on an immense scale in the heart of Brazil.

A ROYAL NAVAL OFFICER:—Prince George who is a naval Lieutenant, has been appointed to H. M. S. "Nelson" for duty on the staff of the Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet.

UNDERGROUND TUBE RAILWAYS:—It is proposed to equip Manchester with a system of underground Tube Railways similar to that of London. The total cost is estimated at £25 millions.

VOTES TO WOMEN:—The Conservative Party Conference at Cardiff by an overwhelming majority passed a resolution in favour of giving votes to women at the age of 21.

BAD EFFECTS OF S. L. C. SYSTEM:—Sir P. B. Sivasami Iyer in a speech remarked that the School Leaving Certificate system of education has produced disastrous effects on the quality of the students.

Retirement of a Gate Mudaliyar

(Brief Life Sketch of Mudaliyar Ramalingam)

On the 17th inst. Gate Mudaliyar M. S. Ramalingam terminated his long and distinguished career in the public service of the Island. For 18 years as the Chief Mudaliyar of the Jaffna Kaabheri, he filled a large space in the official and social life of the Northern Province. The Grand Party held in his honour at the Old Park, Kaabheri, on Saturday the 15th inst., the Public Dinner given to him on Monday, the 17th inst., and the Farewell Reception accorded to him on Saturday the 22nd inst. testified to the popularity of the Mudaliyar among his official colleagues and among a large section of people whom he regards as his friends.

Mudaliyar Ramalingam comes of a respectable family of Vannarponai, being the second son of Mangka Perumal Sinnatambay who was associated with the late Sir William Twiss in the eighties of the last century in the construction of many a road in the Jaffna District which has contributed to its progress and development. Mr. Ramalingam was lucky enough to have in early life a distinguished brother-in-law in the person of the late Mr. Vaitthalinga Chettiar, Inspector of Schools, Madure, who took him to India to receive his education there. At Madure Mr. Ramalingam acquired not merely a competent knowledge of English and Tamil but that urbanity which has constituted one of the secrets of his success in official life. After his return from India he rendered assistance as a teacher in the Jaffna Hindu High School (now known as the Jaffna Hindu College) which was then maintaining a hard struggle for existence owing to the lack of support from the Government and opposition from Missionary Bodies. While he was at this school, he received his first appointment under Government in 1889 and was sent to act as a Clerk in the Fiscal's Office, Western Province, under the late Sir P. Arundel. After an year he was transferred to the Census Office as Mr. Lionel Lee, the then Commissioner of Census, wanted the assistance of a clerk who had a competent knowledge of Tamil. Mudaliyar Ramalingam remained in this office till he passed the Government Clerical Examination in April 1891. Soon after he was transferred to the Colonial Office and in a couple of years he was appointed Chief Clerk, Minor Courts, Penwell. It was at Penwell that Mudaliyar Ramalingam showed his great ability as an interpreter which secured to him early in his official career the responsible post of Interpreter Mudaliyar of the Supreme Court in 1898. Mudaliyar Ramalingam held this post for 11 years and served under distinguished Chief Justices like Sir Wilfred Bonser, Sir Peter Laidlaw, Sir Joseph Hutingson. In 1909 when the post of the Chief Mudaliyar of the Jaffna Kaabheri fell vacant by the transfer of Mudaliyar S. Subramaniam as Interpreter Mudaliyar of the Supreme Court, Mudaliyar Ramalingam was appointed in his place. He held this post for 18 years until he retired on the 17th of this month.

The post of Chief Mudaliyar, Jaffna Kaabheri, was until recently an ordinary post in the General Clerical Service. But by tradition, custom and convention from the days of the Dutch this post has acquired an importance which many regard as undue. The theory of reposing confidence in the man on the spot has acquired a sacrosanct in the traditions of British administration. The man on the spot is virtually an autocrat. It is seldom that his decisions however unjust they may be are upset by the higher authorities. Such a system may have its merits as well as its demerits. This is not the place to inquire into them. But the Government Agent to all intents and purposes is a provincial satrap in every sense of the term. Anybody who has the ears of the Government Agent is his virtual adviser and minister. A Chief Mudaliyar however unfit he may be to give advice on important matters of provincial administration to an Official, stranger to the people, nevertheless being in constant attendance on the Government Agent has been regarded as his confidential adviser. The Government Agent too leans on him for advice even in matters of great moment. This may be repudiated by some Government Agents but nevertheless it is true. Mr. T. B. Russell himself has confessed, if the report published elsewhere is true, "that the Mudaliyar was a wise counsellor and the right-hand man of the Government Agent." This system may have had much to recommend it in the days of yore but it is utterly unsuited to the conditions of the present day. The practice of leaning on subordinates for advice on important matters has been the fruitful source of mistakes committed by Government Agents in provincial administration. The occupant of such a post, if he has the necessary qualification which can win him the confidence of the Government Agent can exercise considerable influence and attain a position which many may regard with envy.

Mudaliyar Ramalingam is a man of consummate tact and of extraordinary patience. He is a complete master of the psychology of the official mind. In fact he possessed all those arts which go to make up an accomplished courtier. Neither the wayward eccentricities of a Prince nor the gossamer sympathies of a Freeman nor the impulsive impetuosity of a Chamberlain could overcome his quantity or exhaust his capacity of adjusting himself to the varied types of idiosyncrasy of Government Agents who come and go. While

Mahatmaji's Khaddi Fund

MALAYAN VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION.

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the voluntary contributions to aid of the Khaddi Fund to be handed over to Mahatmaji in Jaffna. The amounts were collected and sent to us by Mr. S. Subramaniam of the Batu Pahat English School, Johore, a philanthropic and public spirited gentleman. This and any further amounts received by us will be acknowledged and handed over to Mahatmaji.

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N. Valupillai	5
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V. Annamalai	10
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Empire Marketing Board.

H. M. THE KING'S PUDDING.

The King's Chef, Mr. Cedar, with Their Majesties' gracious consent, has supplied to the Empire Marketing Board, No. 2, Queen Anne's Gate Building, London S. W. 1, a recipe for An Empire Christmas Pudding. The ingredients for the pudding are obtained from different parts of the British Empire, viz: Australia, South Africa, Canada, United Kingdom, New Zealand, West Indies, Irish Free State, Ceylon, Zanzibar, Straits Settlements, India, Cyprus, and Jamaica. Among the ingredients 2 cwt. of ground cinnamon from Ceylon and 1 teaspoonful of pudding spice from India will be included in the recipe.

serving under wary and wide awake Government Agents he bided his time; with credulous and guileless Government Agents his varied capacities had full scope. While appearing to be led he really led and that too, with such strategy as to cause discomfiture to opponents and create astonishment among the public.

It is no wonder that an officer having such characteristics never failed to win the confidence of his superiors and the regard of those who consider the smiles of the powers that be as the be all and end all of existence.

His tenure of office in the Jaffna Kaabheri may not be free from faults but his faults were not entirely due to any congenital weakness of character but they were the outcome of the traditions of the office and of services under officials many of whom generally have a penchant to base their conclusions about the people of the country on second-hand information.

The government of a country is not merely the fountain of power and influence but it is also the fountain of honour and rank. The possession of this right is one of the many ways by which a government secures to itself the loyalty, support and co-operation of the people. The propriety of reposing honours from a foreign Government has been recently mooted both in India and in Ceylon. The throwing up of the knighthoods by the late Dr. Subramaniam Iyer and Post Rabindranath Tagore has been acclaimed as the high water mark of patriotism. While another section regards that the conferring of ranks as an act of Royal prerogative any refusal to accept them may amount to a mark of disloyalty. Whatever view anyone may take as to the propriety or otherwise of receiving ranks from the Government the generality of people has not yet outgrown the glamour of titular ranks. Our observation is confirmed by the numerous petitions and memorials sent by title hunters every year during the sittings of the Honours Committee. But honours came to the Mudaliyar unasked and uncollected. In 1917 he was made a Titular Mudaliyar and in a couple of years he was elevated to the rank of Mudaliyar of the Governor's Gate.

Mudaliyar Ramalingam in his retirement carries with him the good will of his official colleagues and the regard of his official superiors. It is uncertain what his future plans are. It was reported that he was seeking legislative honours. How far a Government official who had been accustomed to look at public questions from a certain perspective and who has been trained in official traditions can take a larger view of the needs and wants of the country are matters on which we will not venture to pass an opinion. It is for this Mudaliyar to demonstrate his aptitude in this direction and to convince the electorate of his fitness to undertake the onerous responsibilities of a popular representative. We shall only watch with interest his activities in the field of politics. In our opinion the field of Hindu education and religion affords opportunities for distinguished services. Nothing so secure to a man in the afternoon of his life the peace and happiness as the performance of real and genuine Shiva Thonda.

Prohibition in the North.

OFFICIAL AMENDMENT ACCEPTED.

In the Legislative Council on Thursday last the debate was resumed on the Hon. Mr. Rajaratnam's motion:—

"This Council approves of the unanimous recommendations of the Excise Commission tabled on June 16, 1927, and dated February 26, 1927, and requests the Government to give effect to the same as from October 1, 1927."

The Hon. Acting Colonial Treasurer, Mr. F. J. Smith said that he understood from the mover's remarks that the latter reckoned the speaker as being in favour of the Excise Commission's recommendations. He was afraid that was not correct.

He then went on to say that from what he knew of Jaffna, if a referendum of all the ratepayers were taken on the Excise Commission's recommendations, the greater proportion would not vote for the closing of the taverns. Apart from this fact it would be extremely difficult to put the recommendations into actual operation. Also he thought it would be hard on the working men and fisher folk for whom today was essential and for whose supplies of today adequate provision was not made in the recommendations.

The Hon. Mr. C. W. W. Kanagasara supported the motion and during the course of his speech, said that in 1912 when the present Excise Ordinance was passed, by one stroke of the pen, they opened 22 arrack taverns and over a thousand toddy booths in spite of the protests of the people. The privileges of voting against this course was obtained after much agitation and the good people of the North had spent much money and a great deal of energy in closing all the taverns in the Jaffna Peninsula. In spite of all this exertion the Government had not practised what it professed. He made bold to say that if the Government were sincere in what it stated, namely that Government was the greatest temperance worker, it was up to the Government to accede to the request of the people of the Northern Province and that was, that drink be prohibited from that Peninsula. He sincerely hoped the officials would not be asked to vote on the motion and that when the vote was taken the officials would not be arranged against the motion.

The Hon. Mr. A. Kanagasara did not agree with the previous speaker that officials should not be on the motion. He thought it was the duty of Government to tackle the question now. Government must now make a declaration as regards its attitude towards the temperance cause. Continuing he said apart from the motion, it was the duty of the Government to prevent the enormous flow of foreign liquor into the Island. In supporting the principle of the motion he would be glad if the House resolved itself into Committee on the motion to discuss the details and if that was not possible refer the motion to a Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Subramaniam said he never anticipated any serious opposition to the motion. It was a matter which had engaged the attention not only of the Tamils but also of the Sinhalese who had strenuously worked in connection with the temperance cause. He sincerely hoped that Government will do everything in its power to support the motion. It may be that most of the regulations need a certain amount of alteration and amendment, but that should not stand in the way of accepting the motion. Any amendments necessary might be made by a Select Committee. He hoped the motion would be supported by all.

The Hon. Mr. Jayatilaka supported the motion. It was a matter which concerned not only the Northern Province, but vitally affected the whole country whatever decision the Council might make in regard to the motion, it would have very far reaching consequences. The success of local option proved that the bulk of the people of this country did not want drink and were opposed to the drink traffic. In civilized society and under an ordered form of Government the individual must surrender a great deal of his private rights to the benefit of the country. The expenditure was worth it. They must try it as a great social experiment, the experience from which would benefit the whole country.

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary in prefacing his remarks said that there was no doubt at all that there was a determined and consistent demand in Jaffna and in the rest of the country to restrict the evils of drink, and the people of Jaffna had shown their wishes in voting by a large majority at the polls for the closing of the arrack and toddy taverns.

Continuing he said the closure of the taverns had resulted in Government losing a good deal of revenue and the people spending much more and becoming criminals in trying to obtain drink. There was also no doubt that there was a large illicit traffic in foreign liquor which was being smuggled in kalamans, such as brandy from Pondicherry. Continuing the Colonial Secretary said that on the question of today, the Government was being inundated with petitions from the labouring classes of which they should take serious notice. Therefore he thought the Council should satisfy itself by means of a referendum of the people of Jaffna as to whether they really desired to have prohibition and it should be divided strictly into two heads. He felt that there would be no doubt as to the issue on arrack and foreign liquor but he had grave doubts as to the result of the referendum as regards today. Continuing the Colonial Secretary spoke of the enormous expenditure necessary effectively to carry out the laws. The Council should decide whether the expenditure as a result of enforcing those laws should be borne by the country as a whole or by a special tax by the people of Jaffna. He personally supported any measure that could minimise the evils of drink.

The Hon. Mr. D. S. Senanayake in supporting the motion said that he wondered whether the Colonial Secretary did for a moment realize when he spoke of the control of the taverns that those coconut or palm-leaf trees had existed in Jaffna all these years and with all the possibilities all of them were not tapped. Continuing he said that the Acting Colonial Treasurer who was then Government Agent, in his report had stated that the people had been deceived to close those taverns and the Government believed it. It was not the Government Agent's opinion that should be quoted in that House as one worthy of being followed, but it should be quoted as one worthy of censure.

The Hon. Mr. Balasingham said that in the present position, which the Government took up regarding the motion, they were acting contrary to the motion.

Continued on Supplement.

Letters To The Editor.

WHAT IS NATIONALISM?

To The Editor, "Hindu Organ".

Sir,

We find among us a great many men who style themselves as "Nationalists", but whose characteristics and general activities do not seem to smack of "Nationalism" as I understand it. I suppose that every one who loves his mother country, who lives and works for her welfare is entitled to be called a "Patriot". One is to be regarded as a patriot from the sacrifices one makes, the sufferings one undergoes, and the activities one conceives, originates, conducts or takes part in to advance the interests of one's own country. A "Nationalist", if I understand the term aright, is all that a patriot is; and much more. He constitutes, I think, in addition to his patriotic motto, an exemplary unit of the nation to which he belongs. He should be a model member, so much so, that a study of his every day life means a study of the peculiar characteristics of the nation. But what we find in these self-styled nationalists is quite a different thing. They are as far removed from the characteristics of true nationalism as the two poles are from each other. You will recognise that this is no exaggeration when it is known that many of these pseudo nationalists are unerring specimens of the degenerates of our nation. They are, in fact, so many hindrances for our national progress. Nationalism originates in the love of one's national culture. These are not only themselves profoundly ignorant of their national literature; but are so prejudiced against it that they will not afford any facilities for their children, at least, to gain a glimpse of what it is like. "Our mother tongue is not a paying language at the present day. Even our women folk do not evince any interest in it. What is the use of worrying about it?" Thus they argue. Our national costume is an anathema to them. It is a dress of the primitive races of uncivilized times and is entirely unsuited to the present day environments. To harp much on this will be to examine the details of their private life and even to expose their much vaunted woman folk for their denationalised habits and imitative instincts. I don't say demands that I should not attempt to draw a vivid picture of their degeneracy. But what passes my humble understanding is, what they get their title to being called nationalists. I find that, in season and out of season, they brag of their being nationalists, of their conducting an association in the name of our nation (so-called) for the purpose of providing them with indoor amusements, such as cards and billiards play, and not for doing any national work at all, of their having organised reception functions to visitors of fame and repute, of having emancipated their women folk by giving them equal rights to participate in all activities conceived by the men, by allowing them to have free run of visits, by electing them to preside over prize giving functions, by bringing them to great public occasions by their presence, by giving them English education, by training them to conduct European social functions such as, picnics, tea party, garden party and the like, and lastly by affording them every encouragement to vie with their European sisters in the matter of dress, habits and courageous qualities, of having started so many public institutions for the common good and above all of having compelled the Government authorities to recognise us as a community to reckon with. But I wish to know, if all this constitutes nationalism. My conception, as shown above, seems to be altogether different. May I therefore request you Mr. Editor, or any of your well informed readers to enlighten me as to "What is Nationalism?"

Yours &
IGNORANT.Taiping
29.9.1927

Continued on Supplement.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No 6575.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Arulanandam Kaddithambay Thavarakayam of Jaffna.

Deceased.
Kandam Sundarampillai of Jaffna
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Kanaratnam Joshua and
2. wife Chellammah of Udavil
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration on the estate of the above-named deceased, came on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on October 3, 1927, in the presence of Mr. T. Kumaraswamy Trevelyan, on the part of Petitioner, and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated September 29, 1927, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is an heir of the said late estate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said late estate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before November 8, 1927, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
October 10, 1927, District Judge.
O. 1941.

Jaffna Urban District Council NOTICE.

Tenders are hereby invited for lease of the undermentioned Markets for one year beginning from 1st January 1928.

Tenders for the first six markets are to be made upon forms which will be supplied upon a deposit of Rs. 10/ for each lot at this Office. In case of the other market deposit for tender form will not be required.

Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked "Tender for Lease of Markets" on the left hand top corner of the envelope and addressed to the Chairman, Urban District Council, Jaffna, and should reach this Office not later than 12 noon on Saturday the 3rd November 1927.

Separate forms must be made for the different markets.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit one third of the amount of his tender within three days of the acceptance of his tender and to pay the balance according to the conditions of sale. Should he fail to deposit one third of the amount of tender as required his deposit of Rs. 10/ will be forfeited.

Copies of the conditions of sale are posted up at this office and at the J. R. N. Kachcheri.

The Council reserves to itself the right to reject any or all of the tenders without any question.

Any further information may be obtained from the Secretary.

MARKETS REFERRED TO.

1. The Grand Bazaar Market.
2. The Fish Market at Hospital Road, where fish is sold.
3. The Cattle Gala at Chenna Street, near Grand Bazaar (excluding the Bos Band).
4. The Small Bazaar (exclusive of Meat Stalls).
5. The Meat Stalls at Small Bazaar.
6. The Kakkula Bazaar.
7. The Thadidatara Market.

E. T. HITCHCOCK,
Secretary, U.D.C.

Office of the Urban District Council,
Jaffna, October 17, 1927.
G. 830.

NOTICE.

The following person has been licensed to carry on trade or business of Auctioneer within the limits of the Local Board of Trincomalee for the year 1927, and his name is published in terms of Section 17 of Ordinance No. 15 of 1889 as amended by Ordinance No. 25 of 1922.

Name.	Residence.	Date of License.
Mr. H. T. Thambi.	Div. No. 2 Trincomalee.	5th September, 1927.
Local Board Office,	J. B. WALTERS,	Chairman L.B.
Trincomalee, 21st, Oct. 1927.	G. 829.	

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Government timber lying at the Point Pedro Depot will be sold by public auction on the spot by the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division, Jaffna on Saturday October 29, 1927, at 2 p.m.

100 Pals Logs.
For further particulars vide Govt. Gazette No. 7810 of 14th October, 1927.

J. D. SARGENT,
Conservator of Forests,
Kandy, October 5, 1927.
G. 828.

NOTICE.

LOCAL OPTION POLLS FOR THE ABOLITION OF ARRAK AND TODDY TAVERNS MULLAIVIVU DISTRICT.

With reference to the Notification appearing in Government Gazette No. 7608 of 30.9.27, regarding Local Option polls in respect of Mullaivivu District, it is hereby notified for public information that the time fixed for polling should be 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. and not 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. as stated therein.

Mullaivivu Kachcheri, P. SARAVANAMUTTU,
18th October, 1927. Asst. Govt. Agent.
G. 828.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6475.

In the Matter of the Estate and effects of Ovelu Neyna Lebbe Sathan Mohideen late of Moor Street, Jaffna.

Deceased.
Sultan Mohideen Mohamed Aboubucker of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna.
Petitioner.

Vs.
Sultan Mohideen Mohamed Yusuf of Vannarponnai West, Jaffna.
Respondent.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to him coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on June 20, 1927, in the presence of Mr. R. R. Nalliah, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated June 20, 1927, having been read: It is ordered that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased will be issued to the Petitioner abovesaid unless the Respondent abovesaid shall, on or before July 28, 1927, appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge,
June 1927.
Extended to 8-9-27.

G. W. W.
D. J.
Extended to 8-10-27.

G. W. W.
D. J.
Extended to 8-11-27.

G. W. W.
D. J.
O. 1348.

NOTICE.

The undermentioned Government timber lying at the J. R. N. Depot will be sold by public auction on the spot by the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division, Jaffna on Thursday November 3, 1927 at 8.30 a.m.

L 1 I 100 Pals Logs
" II 10 Sals Logs
" III 50 Pals Scandlings
" IV 6 Ton Sals pieces.
For further particulars vide Govt. Gazette No. 7810 of 14th October 1927.

J. D. SARGENT,
Conservator of Forests,
Office of the Conservator of Forests,
Kandy, October 11, 1927.
G. 825.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6585.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Velupillai Vailingam of Telipallai West.

Deceased.
Elyapillai widow of Velupillai Vailingam of Telipallai West.
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Thelvanapillai daughter of Vailingam of do
2. Sangarapillai Pothappillai of do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the above-named 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minor 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased Velupillai Vailingam of Telipallai West be issued to her coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge on September 28, 1927, in the presence of Mr. R. Sivaganesan, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated September 25, 1927, having been read, it is declared that the above-named 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minor 1st Respondent and 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 November 8, 1927, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge,
October 19, 1927.
O 1384.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MANNAR.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6580.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Maragar Sinnathamby of Mathagal.

Deceased.
1. Eliathamby Thambiah and wife
2. Packiam both of Mathagal.
Petitioners.

Vs.

1. Sinnathamby Eliathamby and wife
2. Muttekkandy both of Mathagal.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioners praying for grant of Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on August 24, 1927, in the presence of Mr. P. Casapathy Pillay, Proctor on the part of the Petitioners and the affidavit of the Petitioners dated August 8, 1927, having been read:

It is declared that the above-named 2nd Petitioner is the sole heir of the above-named deceased and as such the Petitioners are entitled to administer the estate of the above-named deceased and to have Letters of Administration thereof issued to them accordingly unless the above-named Respondents or any others show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on or before November 1, 1927.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge,
October 20, 1927.
O 1385.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6582.

In the Matter of the intestate estate of the late Elipillai wife of Sappar Nallathamby of Elalai.

Deceased.
Sappar Nallathamby of Elalai.
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Nallamurath daughter of the deceased
2. Chellathurai son of the deceased
3. Kannappathir Arumugam all of Elalai.

Respondents.

This matter coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on September 26, 1927, in the presence of Mr. R. Sivaganesan, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated September 26, 1927, having been read:

It is ordered that the above-named 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minor 1st and 2nd Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interests and of representing them in this case, and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to administer the said estate as her husband, and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on November 8, 1927, and show cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge,
October 4, 1927.
O. 1349.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6512.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Parupham wife of V. Kandiah of Thirunelvely.

Deceased.
Velupillai Kandiah of Thirunelvely.
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Leelohumipillai daughter of V. Kandiah of do
2. Annammah daughter of V. Kandiah of do
3. Nalliamby Shanmugam of do

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the above-named 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minor 1st and 2nd Respondents and that Letters of Administration be granted to him to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on July 26, 1927, in the presence of Mr. K. Aiyadurai, Proctor, for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated July 23, 1927, having been read:

It is ordered that the above-named 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the said minors 1st and 2nd Respondents and it is declared the Petitioner is the husband of the deceased and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any others shall on or before September 27, 1927, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

August 25, 1927. G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.

The above Order Nisi is extended to 25th October 1927.

O. 1382. Sgd. G. W. W.
D. J.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6042.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Sivassampu Thiyagarajah of Vannarponnai East.

Deceased.
Sivakkolenthi widow of Sivassampu Thiyagarajah of Vannarponnai East.
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Mageswari daughter of Sivassampu Thiyagarajah of Vannarponnai East
2. Basilian Emmanuel, Secretary of the District Court of Jaffna.
3. Sivagnra Sivassampu of Vannarponnai West and his wife
4. Velliammal of Vannarponnai West.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner, praying that the above-named 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minor 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration be granted to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on February 25, 1926, in the presence of Mr. K. Sivaprakasam, Proctor, for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated February 17, 1926, having been read:

It is ordered that the above-named 2nd Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minor 1st Respondent and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased be issued to the Petitioner as his lawful widow, unless the above-named Respondents or any others shall appear before this Court on or before April 20, 1926, and show cause if any to the contrary.

March 9, 1926. G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.

Time to show cause is extended till 27th October 1927.

O. 1383. Sgd. G. W. W.
D. J.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6547.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Ponnu Elias Ponnaschippillai wife of Kandiah Seethamby of Punnalaikkaduvan.

Deceased.
Kannathar Arumugam of Chunnagum.
Petitioner.

Vs.

1. Velupillai Sinnappah of Chunnagum and wife
2. Chellachobey of do
3. Arumugam Thambipillai of do presently of Station Master, Kotta Bharu, Perak, in F. M. S.
4. Arumugam Vailingam of Chunnagum presently Railway Guard, Ipoh, Perak, in F. M. S.
5. Arumugam Chelliah of Chunnagum and
6. Kandiah Seethamby of Punnalaikkaduvan

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on September 14, 1927, in the presence of Mr. S. Kannanabathip, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated September 7, 1927, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the said intestate as her father and one of her heirs unless the Respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this Court on October 27, 1927 and state objection or show cause to the contrary.

September 30, 1927. G. W. Woodhouse,
District Judge.
O. 1381.

Notice.

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H. 59.

NOTICE.

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H. 57.

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Q. 87.

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