

The Hindu Organ.

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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The Hindu Organ.



JAFNA. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1927

SAIVAIISM IN ANCIENT CAMBODIA.

UNDER THE TITLE HINDU COLONY OF CAMBODIA Mr Phasindra Nah B.S.E.M.A., of the Visvabharathi University published a couple of months ago a very interesting and instructive book giving an account of the Hindu colonisation of Cambodia and of the introduction of the Saiva religion in this country.

The exact date of Hindu colonisation of this distant land cannot be ascertained from the historical materials available in this country. A Sanskrit inscription of the second century A. D. states that the Sage Agastya, who had gone to worship Athi Siva Lingam established by the Devas at Kambuja founded a Hindu dynasty there.

The question may arise, from what part of India, this migration took place? What Indian race has contributed much for the colonisation of Greater India? There is overwhelming evidence to prove that Cambodia owed its culture and religion to South India.

mainland of Further India. In the course of the first few centuries of the Christian era, we have the foundation of the Indian colonies in Annam, Siam and Cambodia. This is the Greater India, which grew up in Further India.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

WEATHER:—After an interval of about two weeks there are heavy down pours. It is said that if the rain fall continues at this rate for two or three months more then the harvest which was supposed to be a failure this year will prove to be a success.

HEAVY SENTENCE REDUCED TO NOMINAL FINE:—A heavy sentence passed by Mr. R. Jones Bateman on a witness in a Kandy District Court (Criminal) case for alleged perjury, was reduced to a nominal fine of Rs 5 by Mr Justice Schneider, who heard the appeal.

FURTHER TRAINING FOR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES INSPECTORS:—It is learnt that three of the above inspectors are being sent to Madras at the end of this month for a course of training for six months.

GIRL'S END UNDER TRAGIC CIRCUMSTANCES:—News has reached us that a few days back at Navay a girl of about 8 years of age died under tragic circumstances. She ate some green fruits of the Makila tree which choked up her wind pipe and death resulted from suffocation.

OFFICE FOR THE ROYAL COMMISSION:—Arrangements are being made by the Ceylon Government to book rooms in the new building Town Hall of the Colombo Municipality for the use of the forthcoming Royal Commission on its office.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN CEYLON:—It is said that in Ceylon the number of motor vehicles, which have been put on the road has been estimated at 23,185 since motoring began about 20 years ago but this total does not in any way, indicate the actual number of cars on the road at present, for up to 31st August this year, there have been no less than 6724 cancellations. This leaves a total of some 16,461 cars on the road in the Island at that date.

AN OBLIVIOUS FAREWELL:—A lady and gentleman, both Colombo residents, who had gone on board the P & O "Comoria", to bid good bye to some of their friends bound for Australia, being below deck conversing did not hear the warning bells for the departure of the steamer.

THE ARMISTICE DAY:—The sixteenth day of the eleventh month of 1927, November 11th at 11 a.m., will be the 9th anniversary of the cessation of hostilities among the armies in the Great European War which raged for more than 4 years.

GANJA DEALER WANTED:—Among the accused persons wanted by the Colombo Police and published in the "Eus and Cry" of November 2nd is one Venatambay Arunasalam, born at Maviddapuram, married at Kakkasamurai and domiciled at H. Magama, Colombo District, for possessing ganja.

LOCAL OPTION POLLS IN COLOMBO:—It is said that as a result of the local option polling success all the toddy and arrack taverns in the Maradana Ward, which had the largest number and the oldest taverns, were closed. During the course of this month another five taverns will go for polls. The Temperance Workers are said to be very vigilant in their work and are expecting success in all the polls.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE WORKER:—Mr. "Pa-sy-fant" Johnson, the great Temperance Worker of America is said to be contemplating to pay a visit to India in November next year. Most probably he will include Ceylon in his itinerary.

CHUNNAMBOI PORT OFFICE:—Mr. S. Sivasubramanian and Mr. S. Theodoram, Assistants at Chunnamboi Port Office have been transferred on promotion as Relieving Port Masters, the former to Kandy and the latter to O. T. O. Colombo. Mr. V. Sivasubramanian from Ratanapura and Mr. K. Vallabhaiah from Badulla have succeeded them at Chunnamboi. —Ponnalakkadavan Cor.

Mahatmaji's Ceylon Visit.

REACHING COLOMBO ABOUT 10TH.

TELEGRAM FROM AHMEDABAD.

Mr. Mahatma Paripannayagam of Jaffna College, Vaddukkottai, one of the Joint Secretaries of the Gandhi Reception Committee in Jaffna has received the following telegram from Mahatmaji this morning (Thursday) from Ahmedabad:—

"Sailing early morning tomorrow British India Cargo Steamers reaching Colombo about 10th.

Gandhi"

The Legislative Council.

TAOKLING UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

ADJOURNED FOR YET ANOTHER WEEK.

The adjourned meeting of the Legislative Council met on Thursday last at 10.30 a.m. in the Council Chamber, Colombo. When the Hon. Sir P. Ramanathan's motion on the question of the Ceylon University Site viz:—

"That this Council confirms the action of the Government in allowing with the sanction of the Legislative Council and the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the site south of Buller's Road to the proposed University of Ceylon."

was taken up for discussion the Hon. The Colonial Secretary, brought in a motion with the permission of the House to adjourn the debate till the afternoon session as he would be able by that time to place before the Council a definite proposal about the site question. After discussion was motion for the adjournment of the debate was then put to the House and carried.

POLLING FOR RE OPENING TAVERNS POSTPONED.

After the introductory remarks from the Colonial Secretary about the "Gazette" notification re Polling for re-opening of some taverns (Toddy, Arrack and Foreign liquor) in Jaffna and the resolution passed by the Legislative Council about two weeks back viz the Government's undertaking to submit to the House a scheme for the introduction of the Permit System in Jaffna, the Hon. Mr. S. Rajaratnam moved:—

"That the polls fixed for this month and next month to be held in the Jaffna Peninsula be abandoned in view of the fact that this Council has accepted the resolution for the introduction of the permit system in Jaffna."

The Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy seconded. After a heated discussion the Hon. The Attorney General moved as an amendment that the word "postponed" be substituted for the word "abandoned" in Mr. Rajaratnam's motion. The mover agreed, and the motion was carried in the affirmative form by a very large majority.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S PROPOSAL.

When the Council resumed in the afternoon the Colonial Secretary with the permission of the House put forward a proposal that the Council should place the whole matter of the University in the hands of His Excellency the Governor and should ask him whether he can see his way himself to draw up a complete scheme for our University, to be placed before the House in the form of a Government motion. This proposal was strenuously opposed by several members and at last when put to the House it was defeated.

THE BULLER'S ROAD FIRM.

The debate on Sir P. Ramanathan's motion was taken up and some members expressed their views. The Council adjourned at about 7 p.m. for the following day (Friday).

On Friday at 10.30 a.m. when the Council met the Hon. The Colonial Secretary started the debate. Several members spoke on the motion. The Council adjourned at about 5 p.m. for Tuesday next, when the debate on the University Site would be continued.

(Concluded from column 4)

extension of telephone facilities to more police stations have been found indispensable. The number of cases of gang robbery has decreased considerably during the year under review.

TEMPERANCE SUCCESS AND EXCISE.

Twenty four arrack taverns, 28 toddy taverns, and 1 foreign liquor shop were abolished during the year by advisory committees and by local option polls. Jaffna was made an entirely dry area as the result of successful local option polls. Similar means 5 arrack taverns, 8 toddy taverns and 6 foreign liquor shops were closed in Colombo town. Revenue police against these taverns had been a complete failure. The abolition in the vicinity of a complete consent on the abolition of poll tax may have accounted for this year's success.

There was a slight decrease in the consumption of toddy, chiefly due to the abolition of some of the toddy taverns, but the consumption of arrack and foreign liquor increased to a great extent, viz, 9 1/2 per cent 5 1/2 per cent, respectively.

Smuggling has been a characteristic feature in the "dry" areas, especially in the Northern, Western, and Central Provinces. As a result the Excise Department has been strengthened by the recruitment of many extra Inspectors and Guards for detective work in these Provinces.

Consequent on the abolition of toddy taverns in the Jaffna District special efforts have been made by the Agricultural Department to encourage the manufacture of jaggery from sweet toddy.

INCREASE IN MOTOR TRAFFIC.

As in previous years, there was an increase in the number of motor vehicles in use, particularly of buses and lorries which ply for hire. These have indirectly contributed to the prosperity of the people in remote villages inaccessible by the railway in affording them so easy means of transport by which they could dispose of their produce to advantage at important trade centres.

Although the tax on sums of the foodstuffs consumed by the permanent population were reduced during the latter half of the year there has been no appreciable difference in the cost of living. The standard of living in many districts seems to have risen owing to their increasing prosperity.

Ceylon in 1926.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The year 1926 was an exceptionally prosperous one. On September 30, the revenue of the Colony showed an excess of Rs. 11,572,338 over its expenditure—the highest on record—and the assets were Rs. 48,959,224 in excess of the liabilities.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The value of the total trade during the year rose to the unprecedented figure of Rs. 921,673,555. The imports were 11 per cent more than in the previous year and showed, in general, an expansion under all heads. There was a noteworthy increase in the imports of luxuries—a probable indication of the general prosperity—in spite of an increase in the duties in July on some of the articles. The value of total exports showed an appreciable increase over the previous year. The condition of the tea industry was very satisfactory. The total value of exports were Rs. 218,168,858, as against Rs. 199,697,534 in 1925. The Rubber Restriction Scheme was in operation throughout the year, but prices of rubber declined although the quantity exported showed a large excess over that of the previous year. There was no improvement in the exports of the produce of the coconut palm excepting copra. In the exports of plumbago there was a further decline this year in spite of the removal of export duty.

PADDY AND COTTON CULTIVATION.

Paddy and other cultivations which are dependent on weather conditions were generally satisfactory throughout the Island except in some of the "dry zone" areas, where the rainfall was not so satisfactory as in the previous year. In one instance (Vavuniya North) relief works were started on bank and roads, and paddy was made in rice and mooney. Abundance of rain in a few districts permitted cultivation during both "Maha" and "Yala" seasons, the latter in places where there had been no "Yala" cultivation for several years before. Increasing attention has been paid to improved methods of agriculture, and experiments with selected seed have shown very satisfactory results. It is, however, a matter of some difficulty to persuade the conservative villager to change his modus operandi. He carries on paddy cultivation as a matter of course, and is generally content as long as he can produce just sufficient for the needs of himself and his family.

Cotton cultivation in the Hambantota District is reported to be profitable and is becoming more popular. The experiments in Uva have also yielded encouraging results. The villagers seem to be very much interested in this new product, as it gives them a much more remunerative return than is derived from garden or house products. There is every indication that cotton cultivation will become well established in Lower Uva. An attempt has also been made to encourage the villagers in Kollonnai Korals of Battaramulla District in this cultivation by offering them Crown Land on easy terms.

THE RUBBER AND COCONUT.

There was a keen demand for land in most of the districts for the cultivation of tea, rubber, and coconut. The revival of the rubber industry after a setback of some duration induced villagers and capitalists to acquire land, especially in Kalutara and Ratanapura Districts, and the high price which tea attained last year and continues to maintain has given an impetus to open up more land under this product. The price of Crown Land sold in some districts was considerably higher than in the previous year.

Both the Kalutara basket and hat industry and the Kandyan Art Association, (which specializes in brass and silver wares) have had successful years. Orders for these goods are received from all parts of the world.

ISLANDS' GENERAL HEALTH.

The general health of the people throughout the year was satisfactory except for the general prevalence of malaria in the "dry zones," and is possibly, to a large extent, due to the determined efforts made of recent years to improve sanitary condition and to counteract the ill effects of malaria and ankylostomiasis.

There were two serious outbreaks of cholera, one in the Jaffna District from March to May and the other in Tamankaduwa in the Anuradhapura District in February. The prompt measures taken by the Sanitary Department arrested the spread of the disease. An epidemic of smallpox in the Galle Town, which caused some degree of alarm to the residents, was stamped out in its early stages. There was also a severe outbreak of malaria, more yers, obichonox, and dysentery in parts of Matale South in May and June when rain succeeded the unusual drought of April.

The number of births during 1926 was 266,895, the largest on record. This exceeded the number of deaths by 83,006.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS.

The section of Railway from Mirdul to Putalam of the North Coast Line serving the rich coconut districts of Chilaw and Putalam was opened in May. The Batticaloa Trincomlee Railway was opened for traffic as far as Polonnaruwa in July. Work on the Batticaloa branch of this line progressed steadily, and by the end of the year the railroad had reached within about 15 miles of Batticaloa. It is anticipated that trade and agriculture will develop considerably in these areas as a result of the opening of this railway. The timely completion during the year of the work of the Colombo South Flood Protection Scheme saved the protected area from a heavy flood.

EDUCATION.

Education has made steady progress during the year. The number of schools and scholars showed a large increase over the previous year. There is an increasing demand for the teaching of English which has received the particular attention of the Education Department. At the same time the study of Vernacular languages has been stimulated by the inclusion of Sinhalese and Tamil in some of the London and Cambridge Examinations.

CRIME ON THE INCREASE.

An examination of the statistics relating to crime shows that offences against the person and against property have increased of recent years. Numerous instances have been reported of criminals making use of motor buses to facilitate their operations in offences against property, and to cope successfully with the quick method of transport adopted by the criminals the more general use of motor vehicles by the police and the

(Continued on previous column)

NALLORE KANDASWAMY KOVIL CASE.

HINDU TEMPLE AND TEMPORALITIES.

SUIT AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT.

The following is the continuation of the examination-in-chief and cross-examination of Mr. T. Kalliasapillai:—

(Continued from our last issue.)

I suppose somebody was proposed Chairman.—
Yes, Navalar.
The meeting was held in the Temple.—At the front gate (Kopuram) of the Temple.
How many people attended?—From 500 to 1000.
From various parts of Jaffna.—Yes.
What was the decision of that meeting?—That they should collect money in the country and carry on the building of the Temple.
The witness also said that Arumuga Navalar had previously told Kandiah Mappanar that if they wanted to collect money in the country people ought first to be informed of the property and donations the Temple had and that therefore the latter must produce a list of those charities.
As a matter of fact a list was produced.—Yes.
The list was brought by whom?—Kandiah Mappanar.
Who read it out?—Kandiah Mappanar, and after reading it, he handed it over to Arumuga Navalar.

So I suppose it was decided that money should be collected in the country.—Yes.
Did Navalar lay down any conditions before he would undertake to do the work?—Before the meeting Navalar had asked from Kandiah Mappanar that goat sacrifice and dances should be stopped in the Temple.

The Manager (Kandiah Mappanar) agreed.—Yes and those were stopped for one year.
And Arumuga Navalar entered into the business and took steps to rebuild the Temple.—Yes.
You remember sometimes afterwards there was a trouble between the Manager and Navalar.—Yes, on account of goat sacrifice.

I suppose that goat sacrifice recommended.—Yes.
Navalar protested.—Yes.
But still the sacrifice went on.—Yes.
So what did Navalar do?—He issued two leaflets regarding the misdeeds carried on in the Temple for the information of the public.
Having done that he refused to have anything to do with the Temple and the collections.—Yes. He also informed the other members of the committee that he had given up his connection with the affairs of the Temple.

Did he convene a meeting after that?—One Sambandanthas Mudaliyar and Nichingama Mudaliyar wrote letter to Arumuga Navalar requesting him to enquire into the misdeeds in the Temple. For that purpose a meeting was held at the Sivan Temple.
Mr. Arulanandam showed a document to the witness who said that it was the minutes, written by him of the meeting held at the Sivan Temple on the 26th December 1876.

Mr. Hayley objected to the document going into record.
The Judge allowed the document to go in.
Mr. Arulanandam continued:
This was written by you.—Yes.
Wrote it after the meeting.—Yes.
It was decided at that meeting to file a case.—Yes.

The minutes are a record of what happened at the meeting.—Yes.
For the purpose of instituting a case Arumuga Navalar took steps.—Yes.
He appointed some persons to become plaintiff.—Yes.
For the purposes of the case you were asked by him to make a copy of the list.—Yes.

LIST READ AT THE MEETING.
You remember about the list read at the Kandaswamy Temple meeting.—Yes.
Arumuga Navalar read it out to me and I wrote it.—Yes.

Did you look at the copy yourself?—He held it in his hand and I.....
Did you compare with the original?—Yes.
It was correct.—Yes.
Mr. Arulanandam showed a document to the witness who said that it was the copy of the list of properties belonging to Kandaswamy Temple, written by him.

The list was produced.
In this list there is an entry that the holy well was excavated and built by one Valravanathar Arumugam.—Yes.
Do you know Arumugam?—Yes.
You also know, as a matter of fact that he did it.—Yes.

Who is Valravanathar Arumugam?—He is a grand uncle of Mr. V. S. B. Kumaraswamy, Advocate.
Is he a relation of the Mappanar family?—No.
You find another item that the shrine of Arumugaswamy was built and dedicated with the image by one Velayuthar Marudogar. It is a shrine inside the Temple.—Yes.
You know Marudogar.—Yes.
Popularly known as Bona Marudogar.—Yes.
He is a devotee.—Yes.

Did you know one Arulananda Parathani?—Yes.
Was he in any way connected with the Temple? He used to go out for collections in the country and hand them over to the Temple.
Did you see this printed notice before (a notice was shown to the witness)?—Yes.
That was a notice served in the country by Arulananda Parathani.—Yes.
Mr. Hayley objected to the notice going in to the record.

COLLECTING MONEY FROM THE PUBLIC.
Mr. Arulanandam said that it was to show that the Temple was looked upon as a public one and people went round collecting money on the authority of Kandiah Mappanar.
Mr. Arulanandam to the witness you have seen Arulananda Parathani.—Yes.
To your knowledge he used to distribute the notice.—He used to hand over the notice from house to house and collect money.
You had seen the notice dated 18th June 1893.—Yes.
That purported to have been issued by Kandiah Mappanar.—Yes.
You are one from the direct line of Arumuga Navalar.—Yes.

You are considered one of the leading Hindus in the North.—Some people think so.
You continue to be the Manager of the school managed by Navalar.—Yes.
You are the Manager of the Kalliasantha Temple.—Yes.

That is within 1/2 of a mile from the Kandaswamy Temple.—Yes.
You had occasion to pass by the highway by the Kandaswamy Temple.—Yes.
There is a land belonging to your school by the Kandaswamy Temple.—Yes.

Before Arumuga Navalar quarrelled with the Manager you were in the habit of worshipping in the Kandaswamy Temple.—Yes.
You used to join the processions and festivals in the Temple.—I used to go to worship.
Have you been there when the Kattiyam is proclaimed?—Sometimes.

Can you repeat it?—Yes. Bavanaka Bahu's name is mentioned in it after the deity.
What does that indicate?—It shows that he was the first founder of the Temple.
By tradition.—Yes. The tradition is that the Kalliasantha Temple was built by the King and the Kandaswamy Temple by his Prime minister.

RECITING OF KATTIYAM.
Kattiyam is said in Sanskrit.—Yes.
Can you repeat it word for word?—Yes.
Give us the substance.
The witness said that Kattiyam was an invoking of the blessings of the deities, asking them to give their presence with their consorts to their respective chariots and at the end of the festival they were asked to depart.

This is a Temple at which people from various parts of the country congregate at festival times.—Yes.
Prayers are uttered there for the welfare of all.—Yes. That Temple is built for the benefit of the people.
In that Temple prayers are said to the benefit of the public.—Yes.

ANANTHATHAN AND PARATHATHAN.
If a man had a Temple in his house are prayers said like that?—No. In that case it is a personal worship called Ananthathan worship. In other Temples which are for the use of the public it is known as Parathathans. When the prayer is recited in one's own Temple the deity is invoked to be present as long as the prayers are offered. In public temples prayers are made that the deity be present as long as the sun and moon are present.

All sorts of people assemble in the Kandaswamy Temple—no restrictions.—There are some restrictions.
I suppose in regard to people of the low caste.—Yes.
Otherwise, all others go.—Yes.
You will admit that it is recognised by everybody as a public temple.—Yes.

CROSS EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.
The Judge asked Mr. Balasingham if he wanted to cross-examine the witness. Mr. Balasingham said that if he was given a chance to re-examine he would cross-examine the witness. The Judge remarked that in that case there would be no end of cross examination and re-examination by the three Counselors. Mr. Hayley consented to cross-examine the witness. Mr. Hayley to witness, What did you come here to prove?—I don't know. You have no idea why you were called as a witness?—No. Were you examined before you came to Court?—Yes by Mr. Arulanandam. Nobody else was there.—A plaintiff was there, the Brahmins, Sadmganatha Kurukkal, Ponnusamy Kurukkal.—Thyagarajah Kurukkal was there.

Thyagarajah Kurukkal took you to Mr. Arulanandam.—Yes. You know Thyagarajah well.—Yes. Long time.—Yes. A great friend of yours.—Accquaintance. Why did he come?—I did not know, I did not ask him. Was there anyone by you?—I don't remember. I came in a hurry and finished the work in five minutes yesterday. Can you remember?—No. You speak to things which happened 68 years ago, can't you remember what happened yesterday?—I did not notice all that, because I was in a hurry, I left my school and went to the Advocate I had to return to the school. Did Thyagarajah tell you before that you will be wanted by the Advocate?—No.

Then suddenly he told you to go.—Yes. Do you know why?—The previous day I received a summons as a witness. That is the first time you were served with summons or any time before?—Last year I received summons. Was there an examination last year also?—No. Never examined before.—No. By Mr. Balasingham?—No. Last year Mr. Balasingham came and I went to see him as a neighbour. He came in connection with another case yet you had a talk with him about the case, as a neighbour.—No. How did you know that he was appearing in a different case?—He came in connection with the Brahmins' case. He spoke to you about this case?—No. You say you don't remember what took place yesterday, was any one there?—No. Mr. Balasingham was there. Did you take any papers in your hands?—Nothing whatever. Were you shown any papers?—None. Were you questioned about any documents?—I was questioned only about the meeting. Not shown or questioned about any documents?—No. This notice issued by Kandiah Mappanar was shown to you.—No. None of the other documents.—No.

Not till this time—that is one hour ago, you got into the witness box you were shown or questioned about them. One of the plaintiffs had told you previously that such and such questions would be put to you. Which plaintiff?—Bomasandaram. One or two years ago. All along. How long?—One or two years ago. Were you discussing about this case throughout, at the enquiry by a Commission with H. J. Mr. Ganesan as a chairman, I was one of the witnesses. I refused to go. From that time you had frequent discussions with the 1st plaintiff. Yes. He is related to you?—Yes, cousin. Your father's brother's son?—Grandfather's brother's grandson.

Any of the other plaintiffs called to you about this case, I only know about Bomasandaram and the first plaintiff. I don't know who the others are. Yourself, Thyagarajah and Bomasandaram were often talking about this case. Not the others together. Did you give this document to Bomasandaram to collect?—No. Have you seen these documents before?—I also have these papers with me. Have you seen these papers before?—No. They had been getting them from the late Mr. Muthu Upadhyayar who had given evidence in this case previously. He is a grand nephew of Arumuga Navalar. Did you give the documents in your hand writing?—No. Marimatha Upadhyayar had this. I also have a copy.

MANAGER OF TEMPLE AND SCHOOL.
You are the Manager of Kalliasantha Kovil.—Yes. Who appointed you?—People in the neighbourhood. Names.—Mudr. Kalliasapillai, Sabarathiy, Muttuswamy about fifty people. How long are you the Manager?—22 years. Can they disqualify you?—No. Why not?—Conditions in the deed are such. What are the conditions?—The Manager of the Navalar School shall be the Manager of the Temple. The deed is so worded. I had been already the Manager of the School when I was appointed Manager of the Temple.

How did they appoint you?—There was some trouble between the people and the then Manager of the Temple. Magistrate Tampoe effected a settlement by having me appointed as the Manager. You were appointed by a meeting regularly held.—Not convened by notice, but the people assembled and came to me and offered me the management. There was a civil case about the Temple and that was given up on account of my appointment. No trustee.—No. There is no scheme for conducting your Temple.—No. It was left to my opinion to carry on. Who did like that?—The authors of the deed.

You won't be surprised if at no longer date a case was filed against the management of your temple.—As I am getting sickly, I am making preparations to leave the affairs of the Temple in the hands of the Court. As Manager you have the control of the future of the Temple. Is that proper?—Yes, what could I do when I am not able to manage any more. What do you propose to do?—I am thinking of handing over the Temple to our District Judge (laughter) To the District Judge?—Judge: What the witness meant was not to give the temple to me but to hand it over to the Court.

Mr. Hayley continued How was the Manager appointed before you?—Some 70 years ago my father rebuilt the Temple and managed it for some time. So some people asked him to hand over the management in their hands. It was done so. Then there was a disturbance among them and the management was handed over to me. After I became the manager several people have donated lands etc. to the Temple.

AN OBJECTION TO QUESTION.
Can you tell me what you have come to prove in this case?—Mr. Balasingham objected to this question. Mr. Hayley: My friend can't object Mr. Balasingham reiterated the objection and said that the witness had come there to speak to some facts and an answer to such a question could not be expected from a witness who is not a lawyer. Judge to Mr. Hayley: I don't think you can ask that question. Mr. Arulanandam said that the witness was one of the most respected persons in the country and if the Counsel had known it, he would not have behaved with the witness in such a light fashion.

Mr. Hayley said that he knew about the witness and that was why he expected from him answers to such questions Mr. Hayley to the witness, What have you come to prove?—I don't know I am not a lawyer (laughter) While Mr. Balasingham was objecting to that question, the witness gave the above reply to the question.

Mr. Hayley:—Can you tell me what you consider to be a public temple?—A temple built for the benefit of the public. If any misdeeds are done in such temples it will be detrimental to the people and the Government. You consider every temple to be a public temple?—Except one or two others are public. Which are the two?—Sivan Temple at Vennuruppu and one. I think Mavidappuram Kandaswamy Temple is also one because the temporalities belonging to that temple were bought by the managers of that temple. I know very well about the Sivan Temple and I think Mavidappuram also is like that. Sivan Temple is the largest in the Peninsula. All the people are allowed to go there.—Except the depressed classes.

That will be the same in all temples.—No. At any rate because of that you won't consider that it would affect the question of whether one is a private or public temple.
Mr. Arulanandam objected to this question since at involved a point of law and as such the witness could not be asked such question. He (Mr. Arulanandam) had put questions and the learned counsel was at liberty to cross examine the witness on them.

Mr. Hayley said that he had the right to put that question since the witness in examination in chief said that the Temple in question was a public one Mr. Arulanandam said that that point involved a point of law. The witness was not there as a specialist to give expert evidence.

The Judge held that that question should not be put to the witness. Mr. Hayley to the witness: Does the fact of the depressed classes being kept outside the temple affect the question whether it is a public or private temple?—Judge: You are putting the same question in a different form. I have ruled it out. Mr. Hayley: Then I want that question to be recorded. The Judge recorded the question. Mr. Arulanandam: I object to that, Sir.

FURTHER HEARING ADJOURNED.
The clock indicated four o'clock. The Judge said that he would adjourn the hearing. Mr. Hayley wanted a long date Mr. Arulanandam made an application to the Court that the examination of their witnesses be completed as early as possible. Most of his clients are engaged in educational work and had to spend money out of their pockets for the public case. It was not right that they should be condemned to such inconveniences on account of their public spirit. Further our witnesses' concluded Mr. Arulanandam 'are very old men and they are dying one.'

Further hearing has been fixed for the 14th and 15th of November and if the case was not over in those two days the Judge said he would continue it on the 16th also.

INDIAN & FOREIGN.

FREE SECONDARY EDUCATION:—The French Government have put forward a new proposal to make a secondary education free.

SPANISH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY:—The National Assembly in Spain has been inaugurated without any incident. The 303 members include 9 women.

IRISH WISH FOR INDIA'S LIBERTY:—The Irish people wish success to the people of India and follow the fortunes of their struggle for liberty with sympathetic interest, says Dr. Womersley in a message to the Fourth Anniversary Number of the "Forward".

ITALIAN EFFORT FOR HIMALAYAN CLIMBING:—The Italian expedition to the Himalayas will include in its programme an attempt to climb Mount Everest led by Doctor Polvera, the famous Alpine Negotiations with the British and Tibetan Governments have already been opened.

RISK OF FOREIGN FINANCIAL IMPORT:—Imports of foreign goods into India continue to record a rise to the detriment of Indian Mills. Statistics for the months ending September 1927 show an increase of 61 million yards in the imports over the figures for the corresponding period in the last year.

EGYPTIAN PREMIER VISITING ENGLAND:—Sir W. P. M. the Egyptian Premier is visiting London, and it is probable the opportunity will be found for the resumption of the former conversations with Sir Austen Chamberlain on various outstanding questions between Great Britain and Egypt.

PROHIBITION IN MADRAS:—The Madras Legislative Council recommends to the Government that total prohibition of drink in the Presidency within the course of five years be declared to be their goal and that they do select immediately five districts in the Presidency and take all necessary measures to stop all importation, manufacture, sale and drink of all intoxicating liquors within the districts so selected.

AMIR OF AFGANISTAN'S CONTINENTAL TOUR:—H. M. the Amir of Afghanistan has accepted the friendly invitation of H. E. the Viceroy to pass through India on his way to Europe. According to present plans His Majesty will leave Kabul on the 7th December and arrive in India by the 10th via Kandahar. He will sail from Karachi and visit England and the Continent.

COURT MOURNING IN INDIA:—Owing to the death of the Duke of Cambridge, brother of the Queen, court mourning has been ordered in India for two weeks from October 25.

NOBEL PRIZES FOR MEDICINE:—The Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology for 1926 was awarded to Professor Johannes Fibiger of the University of Copenhagen. The same prize for 1927 is awarded to Professor Wagner Von Jauregg of the University of Vienna.

ANOTHER LIBEL ON INDIA:—The idea that the Indian people would become a single nation either within or without the Empire, is impracticable, said Sir Reginald Craaddock. He declared that the moment the Paramount Power was removed, such a single nation would fall to pieces and the old race antagonisms would flame up again. The people of India could not wish a scepter nor could they tolerate any of themselves ruling over the others.—"Malabar Herald."

AERIAL PASSENGER SERVICES IN INDIA:—A Company is to be floated shortly which proposes to inaugurate aerial passenger services in India, the chief routes being Calcutta-Bombay, Calcutta-Karachi and Calcutta-Rangoon. A number of large aeroplanes will be got out by the Company in this connection.

LADY TYPIST TRANSFERS HER SWIMMING LOVE:—Miss Mercedes Goltz, the London typist who is unable until next summer to make a further attempt to swim the English Channel has decided to try and swim across the Straits of Gibraltar for a distance of 26 miles.

EX KAISER'S WIFE'S SECOND SON DEAD:—Prince George Wilhelm Von Schoenherg, the second son of the ex Kaiser's wife, Hermine, died in a hospital at Grauburg in Silesia as the result of a motor cycle smash.

MUSTAFA KEMAL RESIGNED PRESIDENTY:—Mustapha Kemal has been ungraciously re-elected President of the Republic of Turkey.

I. O. S. EXAMINATION:—It is reported that in the last Indian Civil Service Examination there were about 236 candidates of whom 112 were Europeans. Out of the first 50 successful candidates 35 were Europeans and 15 were Indians. The first to top the list is an Indian, Mr. T. S. Swaminatha Iyer.

NOTICE.

An auction sale of the aforementioned logs lying at Trincomalee and Tuticorin Depots will be held by the Divisional Forest Officer, Eastern Division, (North), Trincomalee, at the different places on the dates named:—

- At Trincomalee Depot
On Monday 14th November, 1927, at 11 a.m.
24 Pals, Nival and Mills logs = 475 cubic feet.
- At Tuticorin Depot
On Tuesday 15th November, 1927 at 3 p.m.
88 Pals, Bulambhi, Mills, Kanal and Sall logs = 1822 cubic feet.

The lists of logs are available for inspection at the Divisional Forest Office, Trincomalee.
Further particulars can be obtained from the Divisional Forest Office, Trincomalee, or from copies appearing in Government Gazette No. 7,612 of October 28, 1927.
J. D. BARGENT,
Conservator of Forests,
Kandy, 2nd November, 1927.
G. 840.

Points From Letters.

"SATYAVAN-SAVITRI"

"On Looker" from Colombo says:—
The members of the Viddhya Vinodha Sabha should be congratulated on the beautiful production of "Satyavan—Savitri", at the Public Hall before a crowded house on Saturday the 29th October, 1927. This is an Indian epic play depicting the final triumph of love and chastity over death.
This play is one full of thrilling scenes. It was beautifully produced by the Viddhya Vinodha Sabha with gorgeous scenes and appropriate dresses. The scene of the river of fire was natural and the mountain scene from which the Aroh Messenger of Death addressed Savitri on the virtues of love, chastity and duty was simply superb.
The important roles of "Satyavan", "Savitri", "Narada" and "Yama Dharma" were rendered without flaw. On the whole it was a marvellous production for an amateur society.

HEARING RESTORED.

Many people, especially those suffering from deafness, noises in the head, or nasal catarrh, will be interested to learn that a very ingenious little instrument, called "Tinnitus Inhibitor" has recently been invented for the permanent relief of these distressing ailments, and which has already been the means of successfully overcoming hundreds of very severe and apparently incurable cases.
Any sufferer desiring further information regarding this remarkable appliance, should communicate with the Secretary, "Larmulene" Co., Deal, Kent, England, who will gladly send full details, together with testimonial proofs, and press notices; or to save valuable time, the instrument, with necessary medicaments, etc., will be immediately mailed to any address, post paid, upon receipt of money order for Twelve Shillings. When writing kindly mention this paper.
M. 57.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MANNAR.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 886.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Neimamahado Saialo Ibrahim of Tharakundu
Deceased.
Saialo Ibrahim Ahamadogina of Tharakundu
Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Kapparaobena widow of Saialo Ibrahim of Tharakundu
2. Pattamma wife of Kapparaobena of do
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of Saialo Ibrahim Ahamadogina praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovesaid deceased Neimamahado Saialo Ibrahim coming on for disposal before P. O. Fernando Esquire, Addl. District Judge, on October 31, 1927, in the presence of Mr. S. Madalar Anantham Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated October 31, 1927, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is one of the heirs of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondents or any other person shall on or before November 22 1927 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

P. O. Fernando, Addl. District Judge.
October 31, 1927.
O. 1347.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6340.
In the Matter of the estate of the late Murogesu Kallappillai of Vaddukkoddai East
Deceased.
A'amelamamah widow of Murogesu Kallappillai of Vaddukkoddai East
Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. O. Peromappillai Proctor B. C. and wife
2. Paganathimathal of Jaffna
3. Dr. C. Sivaramaswami M. A. of Kurnool and wife
4. Thiruparasudaimmal of do
5. Thuraiappah Thiruchithampalam
6. Kantilal daughter of Thuraiappah
7. Thuraiappah Thiruchithampalam
8. Kasturimai daughter of Thuraiappah and
9. S. Thuraiappah all of do
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying that the 9th Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minors the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on December 21, 1926, in the presence of Mr. N. Selvadurai Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read.

It is ordered that the abovesaid 9th Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minors the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Respondents and the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this Court on November 10, 1927, and show cause to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.
October 13, 1927.
O. 1346.

NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.
No. 22742.

1. Velayuthar Aronassalam of Chandanpokkadai.
2. Mappanandalar Kanapathippillai Sithamparappillai of do.
3. Velappillai Kandiah of do.
4. Alyampillai Mattiah of do.
5. Thailampalam Kandiah Sithamparappillai of Katchchi.
Vs.
1. Velayuttar Vallpuranattar of Kodigamam.
2. Karibkessar Sithamparappillai of do.
3. Panniar Motusamy of do.
4. Pandaram Parampalam of do.
Defendants.

Take notice that the Plaintiffs abovesaid have instituted the above styled action against the Defendants abovesaid.

- (a) To have the Temple called Alangara Velayutha Murgamoththokil situated on the land called Veppal in the village of Chandanpokkadai, and its properties declared a charitable trust.
(b) To have the Defendants removed from the trusteeship and management of the said temple and its temporalities.
(c) To have the deed of management executed by the Defendants on the 1st February 1927 under No. 8643 attested by V. Ganapathippillai Notary Public declared null and void.
(d) To have the Hon'ble Mr. W. Duraiswamy and Hon'ble Mr. S. Rajaratnam appointed joint trustees of the said temple and its temporalities.
(e) To have the said temple and its temporalities vested in the said trustees.
(f) To have certain scheme prepared for the proper management of the said temple and its temporalities.
(g) To have the 4th Defendant ordered to deliver the things of the said temple and all the documents relating to the temple properties to the new trustees.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.
October 27, 1927.
Mis. 1085.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6525.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Meenadachippillai wife of Kathirgamar Sinnathamby of Palithisimney
Deceased.
Sinnathamby Nagamany of Palithisimney
Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Kathirgamar Sinnathamby of Palithisimney
2. Sinnathamby Selliah of do
3. Sinnathamby Seenivasagam of do
4. Nagammah daughter of Kanapathippillai of do
5. Kanapathippillai Araretnam of do
6. Kanapathippillai Rajaretnam of do
7. Rander Edward Kanapathippillai of do
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying that the abovesaid 7th Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minors the 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents and for grant of Letters of Administration to the Estate of the abovesaid deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on August 17, 1927 in the presence of Mr. R. V. Ganapathippillai Proctor for Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 15 1927 having been read:—

It is ordered that the abovesaid Respondent be and he is hereby appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minors 4th, 5th and 6th Respondents and that Letters of Administration of the Estate of the abovesaid deceased be granted to him unless the abovesaid Respondents or any other person shall on or before September 27, 1927 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Time extended till 22nd November 1927.
G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.
August 27, 1927.
O. 1344.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6349.
In the Matter of the Estate of the late Thangamutha wife of Mootathamby Sinnathamby of Changanal West
Deceased.
Mootathamby Sinnathamby of Changanal West
Petitioner.

- Vs.
1. Sinnathamby Rasaretnam
2. Nannayr Thillyampalam
3. and wife Nannappillai all of Changanal West, the 1st Respondent is a minor appearing by his Guardians *ad litem* the 2nd and 3rd Respondents
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the Petitioner abovesaid praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovesaid be issued to him coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on October 24, 1927, in the presence of Mr. R. Eshirayagam, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the Petition and Affidavit of the Petitioner dated September 9, 1927, having been read.

It is hereby ordered and decreed that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled as the lawful husband of the deceased intestate to have Letters of Administration issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents abovesaid or any other person or persons interested shall, on or before November 22, 1927 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

Jaffna, 8th 1927.
O. 1345.
G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.

The Continental Provident Insurance Society Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE - MADRAS.

Wanted capable Agents on a monthly salary of Rs. 50/- and travelling allowance of Rs. 25% in Jaffna and Batticaloa to popularise our Cheap Insurance Scheme. The Company paid claims recently with 600% profits to policyholders in Ceylon. Cash Security of Rs. 200/- is essential. Apply to Messrs. K. S. Durai & Co., Branch Secretaries, Kandy or to the Managing Director, Royapuram, Madras.

Q. 92.

Grand Investment FOR A Small Capitalist.

Auction Sale OF A

Coconut Estate "Kathyeduthan" situated at Eluthumadduval about 20 miles from Jaffna Station.

Under instructions from the owner P. R. M. S. A. Rengasampillai of Grand Bazaar, Jaffna, I will sell by Public Auction on the spot the above Estate which is 19½ acres in extent more or less and situated about 2½ miles from Elthumadduval Station on Saturday the 26th November 1927, at 3 p. m.

For particulars and inspection of Title Deed please apply to the undersigned.

J. A. SETHUPATHY, Auctioneer.

"Sethupathy Vasa" Bankshall Street, Jaffna. 1-11-27 Mis. 1083.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6380.
In the Matter of the Estate of the Late Arumugampillai Sanmugalingam of Valveddy
Deceased.

- Kathiravetpillai Singaravelu of Valveddy
Petitioner.
Vs.
1. Annammah alias Thanakkody widow of Arumugampillai
2. Arumugampillai Sivaganesanandram & 3. Kanapathippillai Sakkalingam all of Valveddy. The 2nd Respondent is a minor appearing by his guardian *ad litem* the 3rd Respondent
Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovesaid Petitioner praying that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the minor the 2nd Respondent for the purpose of protecting his interest and of representing him in this case and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate be issued to him coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on October 6, 1927, in the presence of Mr. S. Appadurai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated September 27, 1927, having been read; It is ordered that the abovesaid 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian *ad litem* over the said minor the 2nd Respondent and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as his uncle unless the Respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this Court on November 17, 1927 and state objection or show cause to the contrary.

Sd. G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge.
October 16, 1927.
O. 1355.

SWADESHI.

There is much waste over reforms. There is none in Swadeshi. Every yard of yarn spun is so much labour well spent and so much wealth added to the national treasury.

M. K. G.

Notice.

"The Asiatic Home."

The "ASIATIC HOME" 86-4, facing Tank Road Railway Station, two storied building and most delightfully situated with commodious rooms upstairs suitable for boarders and lodgers.
Separate bath rooms and lavatories in each storey with all sanitary conveniences.
Meals provided suitable to all tastes.
Passengers are met at Tank Road Railway Station and on the Steamers. Luggage taken charge of and rail or shipped as desired.
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Passages booked to any port. Applications should reach in reasonably good time with an advance of 10% balance payable on delivery.

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Solicit the patronage of the Asiatics.
For full particulars apply to:—
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SINGAPORE.

Q. 90.

NOTICE.

'Ancient Jaffna'

being a Research into the History of JAFFNA from very Early Times to the PORTUGUESE PERIOD BY
Mudr. C. Rasanayagam, C.C.S.
Can be had at the Ramakrishna Mission Home, Vannarponnai, The Jaffna Apothecaries Co., Jaffna, and from the Author
at Rs 5/- per copy.
H. 59.

NOTICE.

The problem of House Building is solved and made easier. Best Building Materials. of the following description are available with me.

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

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

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

Apply to:—
S. VEERAGATHIPILLAI, Thondamannar.
H. 57.

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PORTLAND CEMENT BRICK WORKSHOP, Ariakulam, JAFFNA.

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Q. 87.

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