

The Hindu Organ.

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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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The Hindu Organ.

JAFFNA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1927

WELCOME TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

TOMORROW AT 7:30 A. M. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR and Lady Stanley will arrive at Jaffna by 8 p.m. Train. A crowded program has been arranged for His Excellency. He will receive addresses of welcome from the Jaffna Urban District Council and from the general public. His Excellency will tour round the Peninsula visiting educational institutions, hospitals and places of interest. His stay in Jaffna is short. It extends for only a week. It is well nigh impossible to any administrator to obtain adequate information about the conditions of the people and to ascertain their needs and wants. There is a universal desire that His Excellency should visit Jaffna more frequently by choosing to reside here for a few weeks in every year.

His Excellency has assumed the administration of this Island at one of the most critical periods of its history. The present constitution is in the melting pot. A Commission is sitting and it is hearing evidence with a view to settle its future constitution. Whatever may be its report His Excellency's opinion will be the determining factor in its settlement. We hope that His Excellency will bring to bear on the solution of this problem that keen sense of justice, breadth of outlook and wise statesmanship which inspired Sir William Manning in recommending the grant of the present constitution.

In Jaffna the subject of Total Prohibition has created a great deal of public interest. It is regarded by a very vast majority of the people in Jaffna as a measure of great beneficence calculated to improve the social and material conditions of the people. Public opinion on this subject has been unequivocally expressed in the various local option polls and the public meetings held in many parts of the District. The Government has now undertaken to submit a scheme to the Legislative Council giving effect to its resolution. We hope that His Excellency in framing the scheme will note the strength of public opinion regarding the establishment of Total Prohibition in Jaffna and will carefully weigh any advice that may be given to him in this matter by the present Government Agent who possesses little knowledge of local conditions and whose general incapacity to understand the points of view of the people need not be reiterated by us.

We extend a cordial welcome to His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stanley and request that he will be pleased to convey to His Majesty the King the loyalty of the people to the British Crown.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

WEATHER:—Showers are coming down off and on. The sky is overcast only at times. More rain is wanted to have a good harvest.

GOVERNORIAL VISIT.—H. E. The Governor and Lady Stanley will pay their first official visit to the North tomorrow. They will spend practically a week in the North arriving on Tuesday morning by train at the Jaffna Railway Station and leaving on Monday the 12th inst. via Vavuniya.

MIDNIGHT RECEPTION TO MAHATMAJI.—Mahatma Gandhi was presented with a purse on his return from Jaffna en route to India on Tuesday last by Dr. K. T. Jacob, Medical Officer, Madawachi, on behalf of the public at the Madawachi Railway Station.

MAHATMAJI'S DEPARTURE TO ORISSA.—It is reported that Mahatma Gandhi having arrived in Madras on the 1st inst. left for Orissa, where there is said to be much distress owing to the recent heavy floods. This is the main cause as expressed by him on more than one occasion that made Mahatmaji to outshort his stay in Jaffna.

"TIRUKARTHIKA AND VILAKKEDU".—The Tirukarthikai festival which occurs once in a year will be celebrated with all solemnity and splendour on Wednesday the 7th inst. in all the shrines of Sri Subramaniya throughout the Saiva world. On Thursday the 8th inst. the Vilakkedu ceremony will be observed by all the Saiva population.

OFFICIAL.—Mr. A. Visvanathan, Chief Clerk, Agricultural Department, Peradeniya; is to act as Office Assistant to the Director of Agriculture from December 3 to 9, 1927, during the absence of Mr. J. I. Gnanamuttu on leave.

—Mr. S. Balasingham, Excise Inspector, is to act as Assistant Superintendent of Excise, Jaffna Circle, for 28 days commencing from December 20, 1927, during the absence of Mr. N. S. Sanders on leave.

EDUCATION ORDINANCE BY LAWS ON RELIGION.—Among the by-laws made by certain Education District Committees under the Education Ordinance, approved by the Board of Education and confirmed by H. E. The Governor the following refers to Religion. Nothing in these by-laws—(a) shall prevent the presence of children being excluded during the time when religious instruction is given, as provided by section 15 (2) of the Ordinance (b) shall make it conditional for any child on being admitted into a school that he shall attend or abstain from attending any Sunday school or any place of religious worship or receive any instruction in religious subjects; (c) shall require any child to attend school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which its parent belongs.

ADDITIONAL V. O. COURT HOUSE.—The Nervely Village Committee has, with the approval of the Government Agent, Northern Provinces and other party interested, prescribed the Hindu English School, Urumpiray, as its Additional Court house. We understand that the Village Committee will hold its sittings in the Nervely and Urumpiray Court houses alternately.

MAHATMA GANDHI AT KARAINAGAR.—After paying his visit to Kayas Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Mr. Rajagopalachariar and the Hon. Mr. W. Duraiswamy arrived at Karainagar on Tuesday the 29th ultimo at 4:30 p. m. He was accommodated on a platform specially erected for the occasion in a pandal adjoining the Saiva Maha Sabha Mandapam. After Mahatmaji was garlanded two addresses were presented to him, one on behalf of the citizens of Karainagar and the other on behalf of the Saiva Maha Sabha. Then a purse containing Rs. 500 was presented to him for the Khaddi Fund. Mahatmaji made a brief speech exhorting the people to give up the evil habit of drinking, to wear Khaddar and to uplift the poor. He made the following statements in the visitors' book of the Saiva Maha Sabha:—"I hope that the Library has good books and is serving a useful purpose."

UNIVERSITY SITE DEBATE.—The adjourned Debate on the Ceylon University Site was resumed on Thursday last in the Legislative Council and was continued on the following day (Friday). At the close of the Debate the amendment of the Hon. Mr. E. R. Thambimuttu to the Hon. Sir P. Ramanathan's motion was put to the House and was defeated by 30 votes against 16 votes. The amendment read as follows:—"That this Council is of opinion that the site South of Buller's Road should be allotted to the Ceylon University." The motion of Sir P. Ramanathan would be taken up for further discussion on the 15th inst. in the Legislative Council.

THE LATE SIR T. DE SAMPAYO.—We regret to record the death of Sir Thomas de Sampayo, K. T., K. C. S. G., K. C., which took place at 6 o'clock on Thursday morning at his town house in Silver Smith Street, Colombo. The late Sir Thomas was a retired Palace Justice of Ceylon and was 73 years of age at the time of his death.

THE DEATH OF ANOTHER EMINENT JUDGE.—We regret to record the death of Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Sathasiva Iyer, retired High Court Judge, Madras a few days back at Madras. The late Sir T. Sathasiva Iyer paid a visit to Jaffna a few years back and delivered an address in the Jaffna Hindu College.

Gandhiji at Ramanathan College

INSPIRING ADDRESS TO GIRLS.

On the occasion of the visit of Mahatmaji and Mrs. Gandhi to Ramanathan College the members of the Shaiva Mangayar Sabai and their friends met in large numbers to welcome them. It was a great opportunity for the Hindu ladies of Jaffna to meet Mahatma and Mrs. Gandhi and their party. The College was decorated with flowers, and the hall and verandahs were quickly filled with ladies who began to arrive from 7 in the morning, though the time fixed was between 9—10 a. m. By 8 o'clock it was impossible to find a place. All were seated on carpets. The gentlemen present had to be satisfied with seats under the trees in the garden as it was impossible to find any room for them inside.

THEVARAM AND VANDR MAATHARAM. Mahatma and Mrs. Gandhi were received by Lady Ramanathan at the entrance, and were conducted by her upstairs to the Temple while the students who lined the staircase sang Thevaram. When they reached the Temple the song ceased, a great silence prevailed for some time. When Mahatmaji came down to the hall the little children in the estrades sang Vande Maatharam. Mahatmaji was then garlanded by Mr. Swaminathan, and Mrs. Gandhi by Miss. Thangamma. The Secretaries of the Shaiva Mangayar Sabai, Mrs. R. B. Nalliah and Miss. B. Thangamma and the Treasurer, Mrs. Nallinathan, were introduced to them. After Mahatmaji had taken his seat on a high platform covered with Khaddar in the centre of the hall a telegram from the Hon. Sir P. Ramanathan was handed to him, the text of which was as follows:—

TOLE OF A DHARMAVAN. "I regret that public business prevents me from joining in the reception of Mahatma Gandhi by the Shaiva Mangayar Sabai of North Ceylon. May the example of their entertainment bring a rich harvest of blessings to all those poor souls for whom this Dharma van is labouring so hard and so unceasingly". The address of the Shaiva Mangayar Sabai and the purse made of Khaddar by the members and the students containing Rs. 1,111 were then presented to Mahatmaji by Lady Ramanathan.

MAHATMAJI'S REPLY. The following is the full text of his reply:—"It has given me great pleasure to be able this morning to put a finishing touch to my round of visits. The exquisiteness and the simplicity with which this function has been arranged this morning have not escaped my observation. This generous purse of Rs. 1,111 has been placed in a khaddi bag, and to crown all a kind telegram has been placed in my hands from Sir P. Ramanathan expressing his inability to attend this function. I should have ever regretted it if I had failed to see this monument of Sir Ramanathan's generosity. Lady Ramanathan has thoughtfully sent beforehand the report and copies of address and the magazines.

ANNIVERSARY OF KHADDI FUND COLLECTION. "You promised in your address that you will observe this day as an annual function for the collection of money for the Khaddi Fund. This has touched me very much. I know it is not an idle promise but a promise religiously made for the famishing millions on whose behalf as a self appointed agent I have come. If I attempt to describe this function to those on whose behalf I have undertaken this mission, I know, if they could understand, it would gladden their hearts. But you will be pained to be informed by me that the dumb millions on whose behalf I have come to Ceylon would not even understand your generosity. No description that I can possibly furnish you with will give you a good perception of their real condition. It requires personal experience. It requires oneness of mind to understand their condition, to know the needs of these poor villagers and so, though I am taking so much money from Jaffna I do not attempt to tell them I simply instead of making sad and vain attempts try to bring to their dark homes a ray of light, in the shape of wages for the work they do I am touched with them, I have an army of co workers who simply enter their homes just to shed a ray of light, and the wages of those workers is the hope that these poor villagers would some day have better light.

SIMPLICITY AND HARDNESS OF LIFE. I went through the book about this institution page by page and saw a beautiful pile of buildings and extensive grounds. I saw the most exquisite arrangements made for your comfort. You have ample time for recreation and for meals. You have ample recreation grounds, commodious dormitories and all the comforts you can possibly desire. I also saw that there were not given to you without costing Sir Ramanathan a good round figure. My mind then flew to Orissa and I visualized to myself the ocean that lies between you and the dimmed eyes starving children without a single comfort, and not receiving any kind of education such as you are receiving. Those hungry children would not even dream of the comfort and education you get. Now comes the question how are you to be of help to those poor people. It is easy enough to suggest a little more simplicity, a little more hardness of life, but this is only temporary. It is for this that I brought the spinning wheel and I said to myself that you can establish a living link with it between you and those famishing millions.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION & SPINNING WHEEL.

Religious instruction you have and very properly in this institution. You have a beautiful Temple above, where I see from your timetable you worship every day. This is all very good and elevating, but it may easily become a beautiful ceremonial if it is not translated into some practical work. So I say follow that worship by taking the spinning wheel and spin for half an hour every day saying "In the name of God I spin for the poor". So that you may grow purer and humbler for it. And if you will cover your bodies in woven Khaddar you will thus establish a living bond between yourselves and the famishing millions. That is not all this institution stands for. To the girls I say if you will be deserving of the care and attention that Sir Ramanathan and Lady Ramanathan and the staff have bestowed on you, you will have to do many things.

SERVICE TO THE COUNTRY. I saw in your magazine mention made with some degree of pardonable pride that old school girls have been doing such and such a thing and that so and so married and so. There is nothing wrong in a girl who is 25 or 22 being married. But I missed in these notices any mention of their dedicating themselves to service also. So I propose to tell you also what I told the girls of the Maharaja's College in Mysore. After receiving education and leaving school your ideal should be not to marry only, but also to be of some service to the country. You make poor return for the great efforts made, and become mere dolls, if you disappear from life as soon as you leave this institution. Very numbers of girls disappear from public life as soon as they are discharged from school. But those who are in this institution should do no such thing. You have the examples of Mrs. Emery, and others who have been maidens. Every Indian girl is not bound to marry. I can tell you of many a girl who is dedicated to service without wadded life. It is high time that Hindu girls should produce or re-produce Parvathi and Sita. You claim to be Saivaites. You know what Parvathi did. She did not hunt for a husband, nor after marrying did she stop her service to the world? And even today she adorns in the Hindu religion one of the places of the seven Saththi; not because of the education she received, but because of unshed of Tapas.

HATEFUL SYSTEM OF DOWRY. I understand that the hateful system of dowry in this country makes it difficult to arrange suitable marriages. Grown up girls will resist such bad customs, and will remain a maiden for life, or for a number of years, and when it is time for you to marry, you must choose a man not for his money or beauty, but you must be in search of one even as Parvathi was, for one of matchless qualities. You know how Narada described Sita to Parvathi, as a mere paper smeared with ashes as a poor brhamachari. Parvathi said, "That is the one I wish to be my husband".

TAPAS FOR BROODING ILLUSTRIOUS SATVITHI. You won't have several editions of Siva unless some of you offer to make Tapas, of course not for a thousand years. When you accept these conditions you will refuse to disappear from the world. You will aspire to be Saththi like Parvathi, Tamayanthi, Savithri, and Sita. Teen and not till then, in my humble opinion you will be deserving of this institution. You will thus be doing good to humanity. May God bless you, and fire you with this ambition. I thank you. Having said these words Mahatmaji, Mrs. Gandhi and Miss. Rajagopalachariar and the others offered Namaskar and left the Hall amidst singing and expressions of great joy.

THE MAILS.

(G P O Colombo) DESPATCHES.

London mails per the P & O "Mooltan" will close on Thursday, December 8th; per a P & O Steamer leaving from Bombay will close on Tuesday, December 13th and per the R. L. "Insulinde" on Thursday, December 15th.

Straits and China mails per the M. M. "Chenonceaux" will close on Tuesday, December 6th and per the P & O "Devanha" on Saturday, December 10th.

RCEIPTS.

London mails per the P & O "Naldara" will arrive on Saturday, December 10th and per the P & O "Kaiser-i-Hind" on Monday, December 19th.

Straits and China mails per the M. M. "Sphinx" will arrive on Tuesday, December 6th; per the P & O "Mongolia" on Wednesday, December 7th and per the S. M. N. "Koningen-der-Nederlanden" on Thursday, December 8th.

Further "Oliver Branch" has brought my selfishness to light. But I wonder why he has failed to see me as others do. He may be rest assured that I have no use of my own to grind in this matter which he seems to have. It will be news to him that in spite of the presence of persons of the stamp of "Oliver Branch" the Government Agent has given us his consent to hold the V. O. meetings at Urumpiray and Nervely on alternate weeks.

Urumpiray, 1st December, 1927. Yours etc., S. BRATHAMBY. [This correspondence shall close now—Ed, H. O.]

Letters To The Editor.

THE MANEPAY HINDU COLLEGE AND ITS NEW MANAGEMENT.

Sir, In reply to the letter appearing in the "Ceylon Independent" of the 23rd instants, regarding the Manepay Hindu College directorate, I am surprised to find that the 'Manepay Resident' is not aware of the excellent work done by the College and of the co-operation between the Principal and Staff and the Board of Directors.

The 'Manepay Resident' has been contributing a letter to the 'Morning Star' and to some of the other local papers on the same subject and I can state with authority that this letter was not published since the person was a resident of Matthalai, who has no interest in the College. He was probably a tool in the hands of someone, who is either interested to the ex Manager or who is an aspirant for the local managership.

During the past five years the Manepay Hindu College has made rapid progress. The results in the Cambridge examinations have been very good. In sports the College is holding the first place in Jaffna. As a growing institution, a dormitory was found to be very essential.

An appeal was made to Gave Mudaliyar T. Karalappali in 1919 and he laid the foundations of the Mudaliyar Hostel, which is now only a castle in the air. The Manepay public, the Principal, the Board of Directors and even the Director of Education when he presided at a prize giving made an appeal to Mudaliyar Karalappali but it was all of no use. He was not prepared to spend the amount he promised and when some others wanted to spend for the building of the hostel, he would not allow them and would not contribute even one hundredth of the amount.

On July 4th, when the Mudaliyar was here in Jaffna, the Manepay public wanted him to keep up his promise and demanded either the dormitory should be put up or Rs. 10,000/- should be paid to meet its cost but he gave an evasive reply. As a result of this the Directors thought it was not advisable to have him any more as Manager.

At a Meeting of the Board of Directors held in Colombo, Mr. A. Sellamuttu was elected Manager. He is an unostentatious, unassuming gentleman of very high character, under whose management, it is hoped that the College will do very well. He has called for tenders for building the dormitory.

On information I have received from the present Manager, Principal, Secretary and a few others who were present at the meeting, I dare say that the last General Meeting was quite constitutional. Therefore it is evident that the bogus 'Manepay Resident' has sent a letter to the "Ceylon Independent" three months after the meeting with the motive of pleasing someone.

Charity begins at home. Manepay residents are not prepared to give anything for the Manepay Hindu College, even when they are asked, but they contribute liberally towards the schools at Iralaval, Mathakel, Karaitive and Velana in view, it may be, of the next Legislative Council elections.

Yours etc, Pseudo Manepay Resident.

ELECTION OF A V. C. COURT AT NEERVELY

Sir, With reference to the article appearing in your valuable journal of the 28th ultimo over the pen name "Olive Branch" in which the correspondent points out that I have not taken a logical stand in my arguments, let me clear his misunderstanding.

Firstly, "Olive Branch" seems to think that a Village Committee court is not necessary for educated and business men and that it is essential only for illiterate people. I am sorry to inform my friend "Olive Branch" that he is far away from the realms of logical reasoning. Is not my friend aware of disputes about the fixing of boundaries, opening new lanes and widening of lanes among educated and business men? Perhaps "Olive Branch" will know the number of educated and business men who go to V. C. courts only when he comes to enjoy his holidays to his mother country during the South-West Monsoon.

Secondly, "Olive Branch" states that I remained silent during the V. C. election. I may assert here that when a V. C. election takes place in a certain place, naturally the inhabitants of that village can easily attend the meeting and thus command an overwhelming majority. Before the present system came into existence, meetings for electing members for the old Tribunals were held at Uraparai, and the village of Uraparai in fact, had a greater number of members. Even during those times I was as active as now.

Thirdly, "Olive Branch" seems to be entirely ignorant of the various functions of an Udayar as well as those of a V. C. court. He seems to think that the functions of an Udayar are similar to those of a V. C. court. Evidently he seems to think that the Udayar of Uraparai can have a V. C. court of his own at Uraparai for settling disputes among educated and business men here.

Lastly, "Olive Branch" throws a bomb-shell amidst us by his unwarranted statement that my letter on the subject is at the instigation of some retired F. M. S. officers who aspire to the Village Committee chairmanship. Will "Olive Branch" enlighten us as to who in his opinion these aspirants are and how he came to get at that valuable information?

Continued in previous column.

Shun Drink and Untouchability

MAHATMAJI'S ADVICE TO JAFFNA.

The following is the full text of the Mahatma's joint reply to the addresses presented to him on the 28th ultimo at the Esplanade by the Jaffna Public, the Urban District Council, the Village Committees and the Depressed classes Associations:—

"I am deeply obliged to you for all these addresses and various queries. I appreciate the spirit with which you have refrained from insisting on reading all your addresses, but the Reception Committee had courteously and considerably provided me with copies of all the addresses in advance. I have carefully read all the addresses before coming to this meeting and one of them very correctly remarked that it was the young men of Jaffna who brought me to Ceylon. In having come to Ceylon and having enjoyed the javah hospitality of the Ceylonese, I am able to tell you that I have nothing but the pleasantest recollections of my visit to your fair island, but having come to Jaffna, I do not feel that I am in Ceylon, but I feel that I am a bit in India. Neither your faces nor your language are foreign to me. Though I cannot identify every one of you, by your features I know that I have met many of you in India itself. It was I, suppose, therefore, that you consider that you need not be satisfied with merely extending your javah hospitality to me, but that you should also exact some work from me, for whilst I was in the South and Central parts of Ceylon, I was not overwhelmed with communications sent to me by correspondents, as I have been overwhelmed even from Colombo with correspondence presenting me with all kinds of communications. I do not mind him to complain about it, but I mention this in order to tell you that I appreciate the motive that lies behind all this correspondence. It is, I know, a token of your confidence in my ability to assist you in arriving at a solution of some of your problems. It is also a demonstration of the friendship that I enjoy, because it is a special privilege of a friend, not merely to extend his hospitality, but to take his friend into his confidence. You will, I know, forgive me if I do not straightway present you with a solution of the questions that have been propounded by the correspondents in their letters, but bearing in mind all this correspondence, I propose to imbibe from the atmosphere around me during the four days I am in your midst as much as I can of the forwardness of the many questions that have been presented to me. If I did otherwise, I feel sure that I should be unjust to myself for having arrived at hasty decisions on questions on which I am not sufficiently enlightened.

ATTAINMENT OF FINAL SWARAJ.

I congratulate you upon your village communities. I have gone through the paper that was very kindly prepared for my edification on the progress and working of the several village organisations in your midst. I agree with the writers of that note that the successful working of these village organisations is undoubtedly a key to the attainment of final Swaraj. Let me tell you from my own experience that a successful village organisation does not depend upon good legislation, but it depends upon good men to work it. There will have to be a number of young men and even old men taking a deep and personal interest in their villages just as much as they do in their own families.

NOT GIDDY WITH WESTERN SPLENDOUR.

After all, the truest test of nationalism consists in a person considering not only of half a dozen men of his own family or 100 men of his own clan but considering as his very own the interest of that group which he calls the nation. From the book that was sent to me whilst I was in Colombo and the literature that I have since received, I have learned enough of your activities to know that you have got all the material that will go to make for very successful village organisation. You are a small well-built organisation, containing people speaking the same language and possessing apparently very well managed educational institutions. Apparently, you have yet not lost love for all that was noble and good in ancient civilisation. You have not yet evidently become giddy with the splendour from the West. It is therefore quite easy for you to become architects of your own fortune.

THE DRINK EVIL.

It has given me the greatest joy to discover that you are very nearly on the point of becoming perfectly dry. Your closing of the penitential taverns and liquor dens is a great step in the right direction. You deserve the heartiest congratulations of not only the people of Ceylon, but of the motherland. It gives me additional joy to have your promise that you are determined to go that in the very near future you attain total prohibition, but I have discovered that you have internal difficulties in your way in attaining total prohibition. A correspondent has sent me a communication enclosing a pamphlet which is evidently designed to counteract the activities of those who are working for total prohibition. That pamphlet is ably written, and on the face of it seems to combine to my painful surprise contentment from some religious divines. In his eagerness to be witty and smart, the author of the pamphlet has not, I am sorry to say, hesitated to wound the susceptibilities of those whose mission he has set about opposing. He does not hesitate to laugh at the very ancient plantain leaf on which rice and curries are beautifully and simply served, nor does he hesitate to laugh at the simple life of those who are satisfied with a mere half pint to cover themselves and call them half nude. In spite of my attempt to be fair and just to him, I have not been able to discover the slightest connection between the serious subject of prohibition and his light hearted laugh on the simplicity of his own countrymen. If the author of the pamphlet is an Indian, but whether you have difficulties internal or external I hope that you will persist in your effort to secure total prohibition. As I always believe in learning from the critics what is worth learning, I have tried to make two suggestions which have been derived from this pamphlet. The first thing is to avoid the slightest shadow of compulsion or untruth. No reform worth the name has yet been achieved by compulsion, for whilst compulsion may lead to seeming success, it gives rise to so many other difficulties but I must not be misinter-

preted. I do not regard legislation declaring total prohibition is in any shape or form compulsion. When there is honestly and clearly expressed public opinion in favour of total prohibition, it is not only the right of the people but it is the sacred duty of the people to declare that total prohibition by legislation and take all effective steps to make that legislation absolutely necessary. Instead of a of untruth cited by the author of this pamphlet as examples, as he suggests, of people taking part in prohibition meetings, themselves being given to the drink habit. If there are any such hypocritical people who are working this prohibition campaign, I have no doubt that the movement is doomed to fail. In a cause so eminently just, noble and humane I hope that you will take special precautions to rid yourselves free of hypocrites.

TRUTH AND NON-VIOLENCE AS THE GUIDE.

The second suggestion which I shall place before you is that having obtained legislation you may not, you dare not sit still. The writer of that pamphlet intimates that prohibition in America has been a failure. I happen to know better from American sources themselves. I doubt, almost impossible as prohibition for a big country like America may appear to us, it is not a failure but it is succeeding. Compared to the difficulties that the brave reformers in America have to face, you have absolutely no difficulty to face in this land, but I would like you to take a leaf out of the book of those great reformers. They are not only not sleeping over the legislation which they have obtained after an increasing struggle stretching over a long period, but they are doing great, gigantic constructive work. When the drink evil takes possession of a man, he is a most difficult person to be dislogged. The man or woman who falls a prey to that habit finds it most difficult to get out of it. Americans are therefore devising all kinds of means in order to satisfy this class of person and wear him from the drink habit. With the drunkard, the drink evil is a disease and you will have to take him in hand, as you will a brother or sister of yours who may be diseased. In the place of taverns you will have to give them refreshments, recreation rooms, and all kinds of occupations, in order to keep the drunks busy at something in which they may be interested. If you, who have got all the facilities for achieving this reform are entirely successful, you will set a noble example to all India. Lastly, you will not be impatient with anger with the opponent who may be battling against you. I do not know whether the same condition prevails in Jaffna as it prevails in India and other parts of the world, but I do know that in India, in England, in America, the anti prohibitionist has not only on his side able writers with no principle to guide them but he has also the money of the owners of drink palaces. If you will follow the prescription that I have ventured to place before our own country which you call the mother country, viz. of truth and non violence, you will disarm all these clever writers in spite of money at their backs.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Now, I come to the depressed classes or suppressed classes. I was delighted to receive two addresses from them. I must confess to you that I was not prepared to find this evil existing in your midst to any extent at all. I had thought that you left this evil in the mother country and that in this island you had turned over a new leaf. Living in a country over which the spirit of the Buddha is brooding, I had felt you would get rid of this curse of non-habitability. After all Gautama was a Hindu of Hindu. He was no more than one of the greatest among Hindu reformers. Let no Hindu then be ashamed of learning from him the secret of human life. Let us realise that it is a sin to consider a single human being as inferior to ourselves or untouchable. If you believe in an all wise, and all loving God, as you must believe, you will immediately fling the doors of your temple open to receive the suppressed brethren. To the oppressed brethren I would like to say one thing. I do not know how you stand over the drink question. I know that many of the suppressed brethren in India are given to the drink habit. If there are any who are given to eating carrion and beef, they would in order to be true to the Hindu faith give these up. I have copious correspondence before me about a little storm in a tea cup, as I call the differences that have arisen between Christians and Hindus. This correspondence has given me a painful thought. I have not yet been able to understand the cause of these differences. I therefore do not propose to say much upon them. I would like to be told before I leave Jaffna that you have yourselves settled all your differences. Surely, you are after all numerically a small community to be able to handle these little differences in a satisfactory manner. So far as I have been able to understand from the correspondence, there is really very little reason even for a split between the two, but I shall hope to have to say more on a future occasion on this point. I can only here say that I invite everybody who is interested in this question to write to me freely, briefly and intelligently. It will give very great pleasure and joy to be of any service to you in this matter.

KHADDI SAREE TO REPLACE SILKEN ONE.

Lastly, since you have been so generous in giving me your purse, and I know that many more purses are still to come, I beseech you to continue your love for the motherland and your sympathy for the starving millions of India by finding a place in your wardrobe for khaddi. It will be a living bond between yourselves and the famishing millions. I know that our women are greatest offenders in this respect, and I individually appeal to them to moderate their taste for fine and silken sarees and be satisfied with what their famishing sisters can produce for them. Then and then only will they be somewhat representatives of Bita whose sacred feet bathed this land as the legend has it. I give them my assurance that they will not look any the less handsome, because of their khaddi saree. I would like to give them a warning too that I expect a lot of jewellery from them before I have left these shores. I must not forget one thing. You have overloaded me with heavy things. I thought that you who claim close kinship and intimacy with me knew that if you gave me heavily framed addresses, they will be returned to you and you will be made to pay for them. You have not only a part upon frames, but you have had your addresses illustrated. Unless you had all these things done with a mental reservation that you will be called upon to pay high price for these addresses, you have deprived the famishing sisters of so many rupees. In anticipation of your permission, therefore, I propose to put up these frames for auction to give me as much as you can for the cause I have at heart."

MATRIMONIAL.

OBINNAPAH—PONNAMMAB. The marriage was solemnized according to Hindu rites at Mr. K. Obinnapah of the tutorial staff of the Telipallai Mahajana English High School of with Mrs Ponnammah Sappanapah, sister-in-law of Mr. T. A. Tharalappa P. I. I. Head Master of the same school, on Friday the 18th ultimo at 10.10 p. m. in the presence of a large assembly of friends and relatives. We wish all happiness and prosperity to the new couple. —Our.

Post & Telegraph Department.

NOTICE.

POST & TELEGRAPH LEARNERS AND NIGHT TELEPHONISTS' EXAMINATION. A competitive examination for about 70 vacancies for Post and Telegraph Learners and a few vacancies for Night Telephonists will be held commencing from April 5, 1928, and candidates desirous of presenting themselves for same should apply to me for forms and syllabuses stating date 2. Candidates for the Post and Telegraph Learners' Examination must not be under 17 or over 21 years of age on the first day of the examination, must not be less than five feet in height and must have passed one of the following examinations:— (a) The English School Leaving Certificate Examination. (b) The Cambridge Junior or Senior School Examination. (c) The Cambridge Junior or Senior Local Examination. 3. Night Telephonists will be recruited from the same examination except that the candidates should be between 18 and 22 years of age on the first day of the examination. 4. Application for admission should reach me not later than 2 p. m. on March 1, 1928. 5. Letters from candidates who do not possess the necessary qualifications will not be replied to, and original certificates need not, therefore, be sent in the first instance. Postmaster General's Office, Colombo, 25th Nov. 1927. M. S. SURESH, Postmaster General.

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 "Tinimus-Inhaler" 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, "Larmalein" 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.

DRAMATIC PLAY.

Under the distinguished patronage and presence of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR & LADY STANLEY A Screamingly funny comedy entitled "THE MOCK DOCTOR" by MOLIERS translated and adapted by M. H. KANTAWALA ESQ., M. A., C. C. S. Y. An original farce entitled "THE MINISTRY" BY S. D. TAMPOE ESQ., IN AID OF THE POOR CHILDREN OF THE ADJACENT ISLANDS AT ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE HALL On Saturday the 10th December From 9 p. m. to 11 p. m. only Reserved Rs. 5/- First Class Rs. 3/- and Second Class Rs. 2/- Edward Mather ORGANISEK. Mis. 1102.

Murasumodai West Co-operative Credit Society.

The above Society, which consists of the principal owners of paddy lands at Murasumodai under the Karachchi scheme, was formed in May last under the presidentship of Mr. C. Muthuvelu, Retired Irrigation Officer, at his residence at Rockvay East. Membership is open to all those who own lands within the area. Mis. 1107.

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.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The following are extracts from the Administration Report of the Director of Education covering the period from January 1 to December 31, 1926. The statistics dealing with numbers of pupils and schools show, as in all recent reports, the position on March 31, the date on which the race returns are filled up. The financial figures are those for the financial year October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926. In the case of assisted schools the sum given as the total cost to Government is the total of the grants paid to all schools which have received grants during that period.

SCHOOLS.

The total number of schools in 1926 was 4,507; of these, 1,225 were Government schools, 2,152 were assisted schools, and 1,130 were unassisted schools. There has been an increase of 25 Government schools and 84 assisted schools, i.e., a total increase of 109 schools.

PUPILS.

The total number of pupils on the roll was 187,440 for Government schools and 279,255 in assisted schools. There was an increase of 6,244 pupils in Government schools and of 17,804, pupils in assisted schools, i.e., a total increase of 24,048 pupils. The number of girls attending Government and assisted schools increased by 12,789, the number of boys increased by 10,759. The total number of pupils attending Ceylon schools is approximately 55 per cent. of the number of children of school going age in 1921.

TEACHERS.

The number of teachers employed during the year was 8,932 in Government schools, and 10,971 in assisted schools. The increase in the number of teachers was 418 for Government schools and 666 for assisted schools, i.e., a total increase of 1,112 teachers.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure of the department for the period October 1, 1925, to September 30, 1926, was Rs. 7,408,686. The net cost to Government, after deducting sums credited to revenue on account of school fees and the sale of books and stationery was Rs. 7,216,069. The total cost of education per pupil on the roll during the year (including the cost of admission which amounts to Rs. 1.40 per pupil) was (i) for Government English schools Rs. 92.80; (ii) for Government Vernacular schools Rs. 21.20; (iii) for Government Vernacular schools Rs. 12.85; (iv) for assisted English schools Rs. 31.20; (v) for assisted Anglo-Vernacular schools Rs. 19.25; (vi) for assisted Vernacular schools Rs. 10.75. The net cost to Government per pupil on the roll during the year (including the cost of admission) was (i) for Government English schools Rs. 57.48; (ii) for Government Anglo-Vernacular schools Rs. 19.51; (iii) for Government Vernacular schools Rs. 12.36; (iv) for assisted English schools Rs. 31.48; (v) for assisted Anglo-Vernacular schools Rs. 19.97; (vi) for assisted Vernacular schools Rs. 9.63.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

During the year seven meetings of the Board were held.

CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATION FEES.

Owing to the favourable rate of exchange prevailing the Board recommended the reduction of the entrance fees for the Cambridge examinations to Rs. 31 for the Senior and Rs. 26 for the Junior examination.

PENSION SCHEME FOR TEACHERS.

At a special meeting of the Board held on February 27, the report of the Committee on the Pension Scheme for Teachers was considered, and with further amendments which were adopted on March 27, the scheme was finally approved for submission to Government.

VERNACULAR TEACHERS' SALARIES.

On March 27 a Special Committee of the Board was appointed to go into the question of the revision of Vernacular teachers' salaries. The report of this Committee was considered by the Board on September 25, and the revised rates of salaries recommended by the Committee were approved for submission to Government.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXAMINATIONS.

Five scholarships were awarded by the Government to Ceylon University College students on the results of the Final Examinations of the University of London. 1 for Arts and 4 for Science; the scholarship in Arts to Mr. K. Alvapillai, that in Pure Science to Mr. A. W. Muttuvan, that in Agriculture to Mr. M. L. M. Saldado, and those in Engineering to Messrs. R. A. Wijikoon and W. J. A. van Langenberg.

LONDON B. A. DEGREE.

39 candidates presented themselves. 4 of those who passed this examination entered both for a pass and for the Government scholarship in Arts. Of the 39 candidates who sat for the examination, 2 passed in the First Division and 10 in the Second Division. 2 candidates presented themselves for Honours in Classics, and 1 was awarded Second Class Honours and the other Third Class. 1 candidate presented himself for Honours in English, but failed to pass. 2 candidates presented themselves for Honours in History Branch II, and 1 was awarded Second Class Honours. 1 candidate presented himself for Honours in History Branch III, and he failed to obtain Honours.

B.F.C. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

35 candidates presented themselves. 9 of those who passed this examination entered both for a pass and for the Government scholarship only, having passed the previous examination. Of the 35 candidates for the final examination in Science, 3 were awarded First Class Honours, 5 Second Class Honours, and 10 a pass. 1 candidate entered for B.Sc. Economics but failed. 3 candidates entered for B.Sc. Special in Mathematics and 1 was awarded First Class Honours and the other Second Class Honours. 1 entered for B.Sc. Special in Chemistry and he was awarded Second Class Honours.

L.L.B. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

5 candidates entered for the L.L.B. Examination (Pass and Honours) and 2 passed.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6595.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Vichaladhipillai widow of Muttukumar of Chulupuram

Muttukumar Arumugam of Chulupuram Deceased. Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1. Muttakkumar Siniish of Do presently of Contractor, Seramban
2. Muttakumar Thampoo of Do presently, Dresser, Railways, Sental, Kooli Lampur, F. M. E.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for the grant of Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on October 17, 1927, in the presence of Mr. R. Candish Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated October 11, 1927, having been read;

It is ordered that the abovenamed Petitioner be and he is hereby entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased as her son and heir and that such Letters be issued to him accordingly unless the abovenamed Respondents or any others show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary on or before November 29, 1927.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge, October 29, 1927. Extended till 24th January 1928. O 1397.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6610.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Ponnampalam Vallilingam of Mathagal

Vallilingam Ponnampalam of Mathagal Deceased. Petitioner.

Vs.

- 1. Mottupillai widow of Ponnampalam Vallilingam
2. Vallilingam Rajesundaram and
3. Vallilingam RajaRajam all of Mathagal

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased be issued to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse, Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna on November 7, 1927 in the presence of Mr. Madur Vallupillai Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated August 9, 1927, having been read: It is ordered that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him as one of the heirs unless the Respondents or any other persons interested shall appear before this Court on December 13, 1927, and show cause to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge, November 15, 1927. O. 1369.

B.D. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

1 candidate entered and passed.

MEDICAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

Second Examination for Medical Degrees, Part I. 12 candidates entered and 5 passed. First Examination for the Medical Degrees, 15 candidates entered and 8 passed and 2 were "referred" in one subject.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

181 candidates presented themselves for the whole examination of whom 35 passed and 15 were "referred" in one subject, 16 "referred" candidates presented themselves for the examination in one subject, and all passed.

INTER SCIENCE EXAMINATION.

62 candidates presented themselves for the whole examination, of whom 17 passed and 8 were "referred" in one subject. Of the 14 "referred" candidates who presented themselves for the examination in one subject, 13 passed.

INTER SCIENCE EXAMINATION IN ECONOMICS.

3 candidates presented themselves for the whole examination, and all failed. Of the 2 candidates who presented themselves for re examination in their "referred" subject, 1 passed.

INTER SCIENCE AGRICULTURE.

3 candidates presented themselves for the whole examination and none passed, but 1 was "referred."

INTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING.

3 candidates presented themselves for examination, and 1 passed.

INTER COMMERCE EXAMINATION.

2 candidates presented themselves for the examination; 1 was successful in Part II. only.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN LAWS.

6 candidates presented themselves for the whole examination, of whom 1 passed and 2 were "referred." The one candidate who presented himself for re examination in his "referred" subject passed.

MATRICULATION.

For the January examination 145 candidates presented themselves, of whom 25 passed in the 8-card Division and 3 in the First Division. For the June examination 138 candidates presented themselves, and 83 passed in the Second Division and 6 in the First Division.

STUDENTS WHO PROCEEDED TO ENGLAND.

47 students, other than University scholars, proceeded to England during 1926. Agriculture 2; Architecture 1; Arts; Civil Service 1; Commerce 4; Engineering 8; Law 7; Medicine 15; Science 2. Total 48.

(To be continued.)

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Resthouses will be closed to the general public, on the date noted below, in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon.

- Thursday 8th December Kekkonatur resthouse from 8 p. m. to 5.30 p. m.
Saturday 10th December Kayis resthouse from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Monday 12th December Chavakachcheri resthouse from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m.
Monday 13th December Palai resthouse from 8 a. m. to 10 a. m.
Monday 13th December Elephant Pass resthouse from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Monday 13th December Vavuniya resthouse from 4.30 p. m. to 12 p. m.

L. A. NORTHGROVE, Secretary P. R. C.

Provincial Road Committee's Office, Jaffna 29th November 1927. G. 846.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6602.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Visaladhipillai wife of Naganathar Ramanathar of Chunnagam

Naganathar Ramanathar Deceased. Petitioner.

- 1. Naganathar Ramanathar
2. Ponnappillai widow of Sivarampa
3. Howard Suppiramaniam
4. Saraswathi daughter of Suppiramaniam

Howard Ramalingam Deceased. Petitioner.

- 5. Mottupillai widow of Thampu, all of Chunnagam
6. Swaminathar Sathasivam
7. Thankam daughter of Swaminathar
8. Manikam Balasingam
9. Swaminthar Ampalavarar
10. Ponnampalam Saravanasuttu
11. Ponnampalam Kandiah
12. Ponnampalam Siniish
13. Kanagaray Chellathurai & wife Theivanappillai
14. Arulampalam Muttukumaraswamy & wife Ponnappillai
15. Thailayalayi daughter of Sathasivam Swaminathar all of Malagal

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minor 4th Respondent, the 10th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the abovenamed 7th, 8th, 13th and 9th Respondents and the abovenamed 13th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the abovenamed 11th and 12th Respondents and that Letters of Administration be granted to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse, Esquire District Judge, Jaffna on October 25, 1927 in the presence of Mr. T. Kumaraswamy Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavits and Petition of the Petitioner.

It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the abovenamed 4th Respondent, the 10th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the abovenamed 7th, 8th, 13th and 9th Respondents and the abovenamed 13th Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the abovenamed 11th and 12th Respondents and that Letters of Administration be granted to the Petitioner, unless the abovenamed Respondents appear before this Court on December 8, 1927, and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary. G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge, November 12, 1927. O. 1365.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6293.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Angeretham wife of Sinnathambiy Ehamparam of Thirunelveli

Chinnappu Kumaravelupillai of Orelin Deceased. Petitioner.

- 1. Karthigesar Chinnappu and wife
2. Ponnachchippallai both of Orelin
3. Sinnathambiy Ehamparam of Thirunelveli

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the abovenamed deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on November 2, 1928 in the presence of Mr. K. Alaythurai Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated November 1, 1926 having been read. It is declared that the Petitioner is the brother of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents or any others shall on or before July 6, 1927, appear & show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge, June 28, 1927. Time to show cause extended to 6th December 1927. Inid. G. W. Woodhouse, D. J. O 1364.

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.

Notice.

"The Asiatic Home."

The "Asiatic Home" 88-4, 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 railed or shipped as desired.

All possible assistance rendered to passengers, etc. Passages booked to any port. Applications should reach in reasonably good time with an advance of 10% balance payable on delivery. CHARGES MODERATE

Solicit the patronage of the Asiatics. For full particulars apply to:- THE MANAGER, "THE ASIATIC HOME" 86-4, Tank Road, SINGAPORE. Q. 90.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA.

Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6553.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Mary Margaret wife of Thambippillai Vanniasingam of Chuthumal

Thambippillai Vanniasingam of Chuthumal Deceased. Petitioner.

- 1. Vaharironnany and Lily Thracé daughters of Thambippillai Vanniasingam both of Jaffna town

2. Joshua Thambippillai of Chuthumal

3. V. Domingupillai of Mannar and wife

4. Annamath of 5th Cross Street Jaffna

5. J. T. Anthonipillai of Pandianthalvu, Jaffna

6. T. Francis now of P. W. D., Engine Driver, Thalaimannar.

7. T. Benedict now residing with Hespolith, Walker Sons Ltd., Colombo and

8. T. Bartholomew of 5th Cross Street Jaffna.

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioner, praying that the 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd 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 October 7, 1927, in the presence of Mr. C. M. Perumalpillai Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavits of the Petitioner dated October 7, 1927, having been read: It is ordered that the abovenamed 3rd Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the 1st and 2nd Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interest and of representing them in this case and that the Petitioner be declared entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate as her lawful widow unless the Respondents shall appear before this Court on December 20, 1927, and show cause to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge, 18th October 1927. 21.11.27. O. 1363.

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