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THE HINDU ORGAN.

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The Hindu Organ.



JAFFNA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1927

SPECIAL COMMISSION IN JAFFNA.

I

THE JAFFNA ASSOCIATION IS THE only public organisation in the North which put forward the national views of the Tamils before the Commission. The Hon Mr. W. Duraiswamy who led the deputation of this Association made out a very strong case for the grant of full responsible government to this Island as well as for the maintenance of the existing proportion of representation in the Legislative Council between the Sinhalese and the Tamils. Mr. Duraiswamy in his speech traced the history of constitutional agitation for the last two decades in which this Association played a noble and important part, pointed out the recognition of the justice of Tamil demands in the matter of representation both by the Government and Sinhalese leaders and emphasised the fact that no scheme of representation in the Legislative Council would satisfy the Tamil community unless the existing proportion of seats is maintained.

The second point that was raised by Mr. Duraiswamy is the grant of full responsibility. The present constitution is one that was intended to meet the transition period. There is no other way of remedying the defects in the constitution than by the grant of full responsibility. Self-rule is the birth right of every nation. Nations no less than individuals have their part to play in this world. Every nation has been constituted by the Author of this Universe so as to fulfil some peculiar purpose which must remain unfulfilled except by that nation. Freedom is the very breath of national life and development. Therefore a ruling nation can no more justify the ownership of other nations than individuals can justify the ownership of other individuals. The grant of full responsibility in the Legislature is regarded by the people of the Island as the most fundamental principle of reform. The Ceylon National Congress, the All Ceylon Tamil Conference and the Jaffna Association are all agreed in pressing on the British Government the justice of this demand.

No half-a-house which is a scheme put forward by a few who pose themselves as moderates can satisfy the people. Such a scheme is beset with as many difficulties as are created by the existing constitution. It cannot be worked without seriously diminishing the present powers of the Legislative Council over Finance.

Dr. Shiels in examining Mr. Duraiswamy on the subject of full responsible Government asked him, "Do you not think that you are asking for a big scheme of responsible Government with a 4 per cent. voting population?" Mr. Duraiswamy rightly retorted that it is better than the present system of Government. The history of enfranchisement of the people in England is a history of gradual extension of franchise. From the Reform of 1832 it took nearly a century for the British Government to extend manhood suffrage in its country. Nobody could have argued in 1832 that the Britishers were not fit for self-rule unless they had manhood suffrage immediately.

Dr. Shiels next examined Mr. Duraiswamy regarding the position of the Depressed Classes. Mr. Duraiswamy replied that though this section of the people did not enjoy equality of treatment in certain matters yet the leaders are working to secure to them that treatment which is their due. By the extension of franchise to which Mr. Duraiswamy said that he had no objection, a large body of the lower classes can be brought to the general electorate and they can exercise their right for the betterment of their conditions.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

HON. MR. CANAGARATNAM BEFORE THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.—The Hon. Mr. Canagaratnam's evidence is really disappointing. It is that of a political opportunist who is guided by no principle and inspired by no conviction. Almost every sentence he uttered was qualified by a second which was again explained by a third so much so that many wondered what Mr. Canagaratnam was driving at. He put forward the demand to the 2-3 proportion of representation in the Legislative Council between the Tamils and the Sinhalese without proper basis for his case. When confronted by the Chairman, Lord Donoughmore, with certain searching questions Mr. Canagaratnam was nonverbal. He displayed lack of resource to meet a new situation. He became flurried and finally floundered. This is the fate of those who hanker after singularity.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

JAFFNA U. D. O BUDGET.—The estimated revenue and expenditure for the Jaffna Urban District Council for the year 1928 are Rs 126,961 and Rs 164,426 25 respectively. The deficit of Rs 37,465 25 is to be met from the surplus for 1927 and the loan to be obtained.

GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.—Clause (c) of regulation 2 of "The Regulations for Government University Scholarships" has been amended to read as follows:—"One Scholarship for the candidate recommended by the authorities of the University of London as the most meritorious of those who have appeared for the B. Sc. Special Examination or the B. A. Honours Examination in Mathematics. Candidates for this Scholarship must, on each occasion they compete for the Scholarship, take Part I. of the examination in accordance with the regulations of the University of London. Part II is optional for the Scholarship, and if it is taken by a candidate, the authorities of the University may in making their recommendation consider the work of the candidate as a whole in both the Parts."

CUSTOMS RATE OF EXCHANGE.—Last Friday's Gazette notified that for Customs purposes the Pound Sterling will be calculated at the rate of Rs 61 to the rupee (Rs 1=13/33), with effect from December 19, 1927 until further orders.

CIGAR ROLLERS ON STRIKE.—Several cigar rollers working in the factories at Vannarpantal and the adjoining villages have gone on strike from last week. They are demanding increased wages. At present the maximum wages for making 1000 cigars is Rs 1 35 and the minimum is Rs 1 20. Now the workmen demand that the maximum be raised to Rs 1 50 per 1000 and the minimum to Rs 1 35. It is said that the factory proprietors in the Pottah has yielded to the demand made by their workmen.

UNIVERSITY MOTION LOST.—At the Legislative Council meeting held on Thursday morning the Hon Sir Poonambalam Ramanathan's motion on the University question viz: "That this Council confirms the action of the Government in allotting with the sanction of the Legislative Council and the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the site south of Baker's Road to the proposed University of Ceylon", was rejected by the Council by 26 votes to 14.

COLOMBO PORT COMMISSION.—Mr. A. Chelappa, Asst. Accountant, P. W. D., Colombo, is to act as Accountant, Colombo Port Commission, with effect from December 15, 1927.

REGISTRAR, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—Mr. F. H. V. Ganesakaram, Lecturer in Mathematics, University College, Colombo, who has been acting as Registrar of the College since the departure of Rev. W. S. Senior on Oct 11, 1927, is to be the permanent Registrar from that date.

CUSTOMS HOLIDAYS.—Monday, December 26, 1927 and Monday, January 2, 1928 are notified to be Customs holidays.

AMENDING THE STAMP ORDINANCE.—An Ordinance amending the Stamp Ordinance, 1909 and certain of the Stamp Ordinance, No 19 of 1927, which was passed in the Legislative Council on November 17 has been assented to by the Governor on the 14th inst. The date on which it shall come into operation shall be notified in the Government Gazette.

LAND SALES AT MULLATIVU.—The Assistant Government Agent, Mullativu will, on Wednesday, February 1, 1928, put up to auction etc. 34 allotments of Crown land situated in the Maritime Patta Division of the Mullativu District.

MEDICAL.—Dr. S. Somasundram, Assistant Pathologist General Hospital has been transferred as Visiting Physician of the Kandy Hospital from January 7.

—Dr. I. T. Kucaratnam, Assistant Port Surgeon, Colombo, has been transferred as Visiting Physician, Jaffna Hospital, as from January 1.

A NEW SUB POST OFFICE.—The Ponnalakkadavan Sub Post Office was opened on Friday the 17th inst. when Mr. K. C. Somasundara Iyer assumed duties as Sub-Post Master. —Ponnalakkadavan, Cor. D. J. 14

Far From the Truth.

ANOTHER ROMAN CATHOLIC MISREPRESENTATION

Mr. H. A. P. Sandrasagara, Advocate, replying to the Hon. Mr. S. Rajaratnam's exposure of his misstatements said that he meant a Roman Catholic when he said that there was no Christian in the Jaffna Rural Education Committee. In his evidence before the Commission there was no reference to the Roman Catholic in the context and therefore it is impossible to understand his term Christian as Roman Catholic.

Now comes Rev. Fr. Long with a series of misrepresentations before the same Special Commission. I hope he did not make them intentionally. But he should have known that hearsays, guesses, and fables should find no place in an evidence of that kind. I give below the misstatements and the truths relating to them.

(1) Victoria College was considered to be inefficient.

Truth: Eight months before the College received the building grant it was raised to the status of a secondary school from the position of an efficient elementary school preparing boys for the Cambridge Senior Examination. The Inspector made such a favourable report of the efficient and good work done in the College that its status was raised. It was not considered inefficient by those who alone had a right to form such a judgment.

(2) The building grant received by the College was Rs. 20,000.

Truth: The College got only Rs. 100,000 (3) The grant was made without much delay.

Truth: The grant was delayed more than eight years; the application having been made on 13th February 1918. On the other hand, a Christian School, St. Thomas' College, got Rs. 50,000 as soon as it was applied for.

(4) Ramanathan College was given a building grant of Rs. 85,000.

Truth: Ramanathan College did not get anything. Parameswara College got only Rs. 50,000, the same as was given to St. Thomas' College.

(5) The charge of proselytism is unfounded.

Truth: Almost all the Roman Catholic Boys' English schools in Jaffna have done proselytising work.

S. S.

Notice to Correspondents.

A HINDU.—Declined with Thanks.

M. CHELLATHAMBY.— do

T. VAITHILINGAM.— do

MALLAKAM VILLAGE COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Mallakam Village Committee was held on the 10th inst. at the Mallakam court house to consider the estimates for the year 1928. After a long debate the following members, Messrs K. C. Basubramanian Iyer, Kanapathy Pillai Vethinen and S. Sangara Palani were unanimously elected to form a sub-committee along with the Chairman to report on the need of improvements in the in the different villages of Ponnalakkadavan, Earlaial, Mallakam and Alavedy. The meeting was adjourned till the 16th inst. when the minor issues will be gone through.

PERSONAL.—Mr. V. M. Coomarasamy of the Land Registry Trincomalee who was here on a visit for a few days as the guest of Mr. Bertie Gunasekera has left for Colombo. —Cor.

THE KATTS ASSOCIATION, COLOMBO.—Under the auspices of the above Association, a Lecture in Tamil followed by a Social will come off on Tuesday the 27th inst. at Katts. Y. M. H. A. New Bazaar Ward, Colombo: —A meeting of the above Association was held at "Taira Nasa Vasa", Belmont Street, Colombo, on the 16th December, 1927 at 7.30 p.m. when the question of permanently locating the Association was discussed at great length along with other matters regarding the grant of Rs. 30,000 to the Y. W. C. A. which procedure has evoked the sympathy of the Government in respect of the other sister institutions such as this Association to financially help when useful work is carried on for the sake of the public in these institutions. The house expressed a unanimous vote of appreciation on the members who opposed the grant of that amount on a matter of principle, but have given a chance to the sister associations to know fully well under what circumstances such grant will be made. The Association has duly appreciated the duties and other papers for opposing and supporting the grant. The house then passed a vote of congratulation to the Hindu members at Bandarawela for starting a similar association in their locality.

AIRSHIP BASE IN CEYLON.—Recently an Airship Mission from England arrived in Ceylon and visited various parts of the Island with a view to finding suitable sites for the establishment of an airship base. They have investigated certain areas of land in various districts and have selected 5 sites which they consider contain the necessary requirements essential for such a base. They are, however, unable to make a final selection until certain additional meteorological data are available. The Finance Committee is requested to approve the proposed undertaking and to sanction supplementary provision for the purchase of more up-to-date meteorological instruments.

Special Commission in Jaffna.

The following is a summary of the evidence of Mr. M. S. Rajaratnam, given on Tuesday last before the Special Commission:—

Lord Donoughmore, Chairman of the Commission addressed Mr. M. S. Rajaratnam, Editor, "Hindu Organ" and said that three points were raised in his (Mr. Rajaratnam's) Memorandum viz (1) The maintenance of the existing proportion of seats between the Sinhalese and the Tamils, (2) The grant of full responsible government and (3) The establishment of a Second Chamber as a safeguard against hasty legislation, and that the Commission would be glad to hear his evidence on these points.

EXISTING PROPORTION OF REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Rajaratnam replied that he was the Secretary of the Hindu Board of Education and President of the Jaffna Depressed Classes Association and that in addition to those points raised in his Memorandum he would also address the Commission on the Hindu Education Movement, the present position of the Depressed Classes and the attitude of the Hindu leaders towards them and on local self-government in Ceylon. The Commission agreed. Mr. Rajaratnam first spoke on the maintenance of the existing proportion of representation. He said that he did not want to repeat the arguments raised in the morning by the delegation of the Jaffna Association but he would confine himself to certain aspects of this question which were not brought forward before the Commission.

THE NORTH IN 1836 AND AT PRESENT.

Mr. Rajaratnam proceeded that the interests of the Northern Province had been neglected by the British Government for nearly a century. The attention of the Government was mostly centered in the development of the Southern Districts. Increase of population is a basis by which the progress of a province can be judged. Sanitary measures and medical relief were not at all provided for a long time. Then Mr. Rajaratnam cited the population of various provinces in Ceylon from the Ceylon Almanac of 1836, p. 162. At that time the Northern Province included a good portion of the North Central Province. The Western Province included the Sabaragamuwa Province and the Obiaw and Pattalam Districts. The Central Province had portions of the North Central and Uva Provinces and the Kurunegala District. The population of the Northern Province at that time was 245,004; that of the Western Province was 469,966. The Southern Province had 259,653, while the Eastern Province had 138,246. If a deduction of twenty or thirty thousand people is made for the portion of the North Central Province, Northern Province should have had at least about 220,000. Now the population of this Province is about 372,000. The Western Province has, excluding the Obiaw and Pattalam Districts and the Sabaragamuwa Province, over a million. The Southern Province has now over 600,000 and the Central Province over 700,000. It is the Northern Province that did not keep pace with the general increase of population of the Island. In certain parts of this Province the death rate exceeded the birth rate. The Waeni and the Mannar District were much more prosperous at the beginning of the British rule than at the present day. In the Sunnalar Report of 1811, it is stated that the Grant's Tank area produced 1,000,000 bushels of paddy every year. But now the area under cultivation from this Tank has dwindled and the population has decreased.

LACK OF FOOD SUPPLY AND MEDICAL AID.

Further Mr. Rajaratnam referred the Commission to the Waeni Manual which was compiled by the late Mr. Lewis, Government Agent of the Northern Province. There it is clearly pointed out that the lack of food supply and inadequate medical aid had been mainly responsible for the decline of these parts. Even in the Peninsula there are certain portions of it where the population has decreased for the last thirty years. The neglect of the Northern Province by the Central Government is seen from the fact that for nearly one hundred years the Government did not think it fit to establish a hospital in the Jaffna District. The people had to depend on themselves for their medical aid and the establishment of communication. The hospital in the Town was opened and managed by the Friend in need Society and later it was taken over by the Government under McCalm's Administration. In the matter of roads they were mostly constructed out of local funds. Jaffna is possessed with a fine system of roads. But they were built so easily as the country was level and it had metal and labour were so cheap.

HOSPITALS AND ROADS IN THE NORTH.

At this stage Dr. Shiels questioned why the P. W. D. did not take charge of the roads. Mr. Rajaratnam said that the number of mileage under the P. W. D. about twenty years ago was very small and it was recently that a good portion of it had passed into the hands of the P. W. D. The Chairman then questioned whether the Jaffna Members in Council did not move in this matter. Mr. Rajaratnam said that it was only after reading in our elected Members in Council that a hospital has been erected at Chayranchober and that another at Kayis, for the Islands Division, is under construction. Unless the existing proportion of representation is maintained it will not be possible to get justice done to the Tamil Districts. If the Tamils had been a minority, scattered throughout the Island like the Moors or the Burghers,

MR. JUSTICE SREENIVASA AIYANGAR'S COMPLETED RESIGNATION—It is rumoured that the Hon Mr Justice V. V. Sreenivasa Aiyangar is contemplating the resignation of his office, as it is understood that his confirmation which is impending, involves an undertaking that he will not return to practice at the Bar on his retirement from the Bench.

GERMAN 'FAKIR' EXHUMED AFTER BEING 120 HOURS IN A GRAVE—A Düsseldorf man named Hubert was placed in a glass topped coffin and buried alive on the 7th inst in a grave six feet below the surface of the Sports Ground in Stuttgart, where he remained until Saturday last. Hubert has studied the methods of fakirs in India and has assumed an Indian name for professional purposes. Doctors and police supervised the "burial." Every precaution has been taken against fraud. The "fakir" subsequently drove a number of long nails into his cheeks, ears and nose, and sat in the coffin, the lid of which was screwed down, after which his face trembled, his lips foamed and he entered a cataleptic form of sleep. The coffin was sealed and entombed in iron bands. Then, with a hand playing, the coffin was lowered into the grave, which was filled up with earth. The "Fakir" was exhumed at Stuttgart on last Saturday night, in the presence of a large crowd. He was apparently none the worse for his 120 hour burial.

A NEVER STOPPING MACHINE—A Russian Mohammedan, named Ljitarovitob, while watching a wheel pumping water from a well, received an inspiration, as a result of which he claims to have invented a machine with perpetual motion. The invention has been patented and the experts' criticism is most flattering. The chief difficulty seems to be to stop the machine once it has started. It consists of a number of wheels, with weights attached, one of which, when started, sets others turning with a terrific motion and can only be stopped by means of numerous intricate devices.

CHANGE OF EAST INDIES COMMAND.—Rear-Admiral B. S. Theagar, who takes over the command of the British East Indies Squadron, relieving Rear Admiral W. M. Elphinstone his official landing in Colombo on Monday last. —"Times Illustrated".

without being in a majority in any province or district we need not press for such proportion. But the Tamils are a distinct racial group in well defined tracts in the country and the economic interests of those districts would suffer unless the Tamil districts have larger representation than their number would warrant.

OPENING OF MALAYA FOR THE JAPANESE. Mr. Basaratnam further said that the establishment of coffee, tea and rubber industries brought in their train a good deal of prosperity. This prosperity was the prosperity of the West Zone. But the people in the Dry Zone were strangers to it. Only the people in the Jaffna Peninsula were benefited by them to some extent. But if Jaffna had any prosperity it was more due to opening up of the Straits Settlements and the F. M. S. to the sons of Jaffna. The fact that there are over 500 F. M. S. pensioners in Jaffna shows that how much it was indebted to the Straits Settlements and the F. M. S. Now the opening in these parts are being closed to the people from Jaffna; and the future of Jaffna people depends on the development of the Wanni and the Dry Zone. This they could not expect to accomplish unless they could make their influence felt in the Councils of the country.

NAOCHADUWA AND KARACHI SCHEMES. When questioned as to any instance where there was any conflict between the North and the South in the matter of economic development Mr Basaratnam referred to the Naochaduwa Scheme. At that time he was the Secretary of the Jaffa Association, when the Association pressed for a scheme of Tamil colonisation of Naochaduwa area, the Government replied that the claims of the Tamils would be considered when the Karachi scheme was complete. This year the Government was prepared to undertake the Karachi scheme of colonisation but it was opposed by some of the Sinhalese Members in Council. After that nothing further was heard about it.

QUESTION OF A SECOND CHAMBER. Regarding the question of responsible government Mr. Basaratnam stated that he had entirely agreed with the view of the Jaffna Association as put forward by the Hon. Mr. Daraiswamy and that he would leave the matter there. Regarding the matter of the Second Chamber he said that such a Chamber was necessary as a check for hasty legislation. It should be an elected Chamber and each racial group should have equal representation in that body. The minorities should look up to the Second Chamber for their safeguard. When questioned by the Chairman regarding the revision of communal representation in the Lower House if a Revised Communal Chamber is established, Mr. Basaratnam stated that though it might appear to be inconsistent to have communal seats both in the Lower and Upper House still the communal seats in the Lower House could be retained for another term of five years until the working of the new constitution gets into working form. At the end of the five years communal seats in the Lower House may be reconsidered. (To be continued)

Unprovoked Attack on Shaivism

WORK OF CHRISTIAN PROPAGANDISTS. (Continued.)

The Editor of a Christian School Magazine has launched an unprovoked attack on Shaivism in the September number of the journal. He calls our Saints "candle lights and bottle lamps of a primitive people" and concedes to them only "momentary glimpses into such fundamental Christian truths". In depicting our Saints, he insults more than ninety per cent of the pupils of the College, who should hold the magazine dear to them, and offends Shaivites in order to widen the so called Hindu-Christian split, for which he and men of his class alone are responsible. Several leading Shaivites have expressed their wish that the article should be met by a retaliatory attack as it cannot bear direct criticism. It is far better for the Editor to make amends for the offence than to compel us to do the unseemly and unpromising task of attacking his religion and fomenting further trouble. It is to be regretted that our friends have not yet given up the violent methods of the middle ages when live men were thrown into fire for disagreement in religious opinions. Kaiserism is gone, and Charism is gone. But the militarism of the custodians of Christianity still remains. For this, the subservience of Shaivites is as much responsible as the blind aggressiveness of Christian propagandists. What is called the Hindu-Christian split is only a faint awareness of the Shaivites regarding their depressed condition and a consequent show of unwillingness to be perpetual slaves.

KNOWLEDGE OF ANOTHER RELIGION IS ESSENTIAL BEFORE CONDEMNING IT.

How the Christian propagandist satisfies his sense of justice, it is hard to divine. It is true he thinks that his is the true religion. He is free to think so in his personal affairs. But, when he wants to destroy another's religion, simple justice demands that he must make himself perfectly sure that the other religion is bad. But he does not make a thorough study of our religion. Besides, religion is not a matter of the intellect. It is an experience. How can a militant Christian dream of having any experience of Shaivism? The Christian (white) propagandist has not the least justification for his work. He began this work centuries ago when he could never think of justice in his dealings with the coloured races and he continues it today though the attitude of the West towards others has undergone considerable change. Our rulers, to whom we owe our allegiance, listen to us, are anxious to hear us and to know our point of view, and are sometimes converted to our own opinion. The Secretary of State for India is very anxious that Indians should freely express their views to the Statutory Commission and enlighten them on the political condition of India. But there was a time when our rulers also took no notice of our opinions. If now our rulers wish to be fair and reasonable, how much more should Missionaries be who have ostensibly come here, not for political work which usually admits of every phase of injustice, but for doing good to us, to elevate us, and to give us salvation. They ought to treat us at least as well as our rulers do. We must be given a place in their councils and be able to say the last word on what they should do to us. Will our Missionary friends realise the justice of the demand, be just to themselves as well as to us? For, even if they are not prepared to accept our doctrine of Karma, they should accept their Master's teaching on the rooting of the evil on the door—"With what measure ye mete it should be measured to you again". The injustice that they do to us will necessarily turn on them, and at least for the sake of their own welfare they ought to desist from fomenting a religion against the will of the people and regardless of the consequences.

WESTERN MATERIALISM GIVING WAY TO EASTERN PHILOSOPHY.

Our Jaffnesse Christian friends also can now very well consider whether Jaffna is in real need of any other religion than Shaivism. They got into it at a time when everything from the West had a fascination, when compulsion was not considered a crime, when the change of religions was rather common. But now every nation is getting more and more self respecting, and our rulers are giving up even the use of the terms "native" and "Vernacular". The West itself is paying homage to our philosophy. Why should not our brethren shake themselves off the golden shackles and breathe the free air of Shaivism, their and our great heritage. Dr. Sidney Cave says in a book which has the approval of Dr. J. N. Esqubar formerly General Secretary, Y. M. C. A. "Our empirical Christianity will not suffice to meet the demands thus made upon it by the ancient religion of a people so richly endowed with emotional fervour and intellectual acumen, so deeply conscious of the transcendence of the present and the reality of the eternal." What our Christian Editor calls "bottle lamps" has been called by Friedrich Schlegel as "the full flood of heavenly glory of the noonday sun" and the highest European philosophy has been called "a feeble spark." Victor Cousin wrote "We are constrained to bend the knee before the philosophy of the East and to see in the cradle of the human race the native land of the highest philosophy." Prof. Max Müller quoted (Continued on)

Letters To The Editor.

FONNALAIKADDUVAN Y M H A

Sir, I beg to bring to the notice of the public that the news about the Fonnalaikadduvan Young Men's Hindu Association which appeared in the columns of your valuable journal some weeks ago is actually a fairy tale or a piece of romance. As a member of the Association I wish to vindicate that our Y. M. H. A. is always in existence and that Mr. K. O. Balasubramania Iyer is its President.

Yours etc, V. Venkiasingh, Member, Y. M. H. A.

(Continued on next column.)

Continued. Schopenhauer's saying "In the whole world there is no study so beneficial and so elevating as the Upanishad. It has been the solace of my life, it will be the solace of my death", and said "If these words of Schopenhauer required an endorsement I should willingly give it as the result of my own experience during a long life devoted to the study of many philosophies and many religions." Christianity is itself not incompatible with Shaivism and can be easily included in it. The word 'Shiva' is not the name of a tribal God but means "The giver of bliss". No religionist can object the use of this term to denote God, and it is far better for the Thamil to call God by the Thamil name 'Shiva' than by the Hebrew name 'Jehovah'.

IMPERSONAL AND PERSONAL GOD

The writer had once the pleasure of discussing religious questions with two very able and good Christians. The first question put to them was "Why should there be in Jaffna any religion other than Shaivism, seeing that the only possible source of disagreement with Christianity is the Doctrine of R. birth, which Jesus had clearly affirmed when he said that John the Baptist was Elias that was to come?" They said that the Shaiva conception of God was Impersonal whereas theirs was Personal. The reply was that the distinction was only verbal as even according to Christianity God has no form limited in space, and so there was no real difference on that point.

THE THREEFOLD EFFECTS OF SHAIIVISM.

A Jaffnesse loses greatly by giving up Shaivism. The singing of sacred songs in praise of God is a very valuable part of worship, and the Jaffna Christian forgoes the invaluable aid of Devaram, Thiravassakam, Thiruppukal etc, which forms his great legacy as a Thamil, though there are a few sensible Christians who make good use of them. There is a book of Rev. Popley, in which extensive quotations from our religious works are made with approval and reverence. Secondly, the Jaffna Christian has to work out an entirely new way of thinking and feeling, which can hardly replace the inborn ones transmitted through ages. Several sincere Christians consciously and unconsciously speak of past Karma. A very learned Christian pastor was seen one day interpreting to his nephew the horoscope of the latter's child. Thirdly, religion is a matter of the feelings and we must have a very long series of graded exercises to develop our spiritual powers. If exercises are indispensable to the growth of our physical and mental powers, which find scope in ordinary life itself, how much more important are religious exercises pertaining to something unseen, and often conflicting with our usual ways of living. In Shaivism these exercises have been perfected, systematised and graded. In Protestantism there are few or none. Catholicism has a few, but its preliminary demand of intellectual slavery militates against their usefulness. Christianity was worked by the Westerners of the Temperate Zone, which demands considerable physical and mental activity, and therefore leaves little scope for spiritual exercises. Thus religion is therefore exceedingly poor in this respect, and it is very unwise for a Shaivite to give up his religion for Christianity. What is one's food may be another man's poison. In the matter of religion, it is bound to be so in most cases.

BACK TO ADE INCLUDING SHAIIVISM.

It will therefore appear that there is no real need for Jaffnesse to be Christians, still less to attack Shaivism and that it behoves them to reconsider their position and see why they should not embrace their own all including Shaiva religion, the greatest legacy left to them by the sanctified Sages of yore.

TO LET

A commodious house with dry earth latrine and bath-room attached and spontaneous plantations situated on the Jaffna-Pallali Road at Kanderamadam, Vannarponnai East from 1st January, 1928.

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A decent Buggy-cart and fine Indian Bull.

For particulars please Apply to:— S. Mailvaganam, Kanderamadam, Vannarponnai.

HINDU STUDENTS IN CHRISTIAN INSTITUTIONS.

Sir, I am sure you would have read with amusement Mr. J. M. Henman's letter on "Hindu Boys in Christian Schools and Colleges," which appeared in "The Morning Star" of the 16th instant. Mr. Henman quotes in the letter a few statements made by Mahatma Gandhi in reply to a question put to him at the Central College by Mr. Channungam. He seems to make this quotation for the benefit of "those few Hindu leaders in Jaffna who forget the past.....and who therefore adopt all methods, both right and wrong, to discourage Hindu boys attending Christian schools."

Like some others of his type, Mr. Henman also has either not understood or has thoroughly mis-understood the force of the Mahatma's statements. In saying that the lives of the Hindu students will be incomplete, unless they recurrently study the teaching of Jesus, the Mahatma did not mean that a knowledge of the teaching of Jesus could be had only in Christian educational institutions. The writer of the letter takes it for granted that the Mahatma will endorse in the questionable and thoughtless statements he makes in the letter on the strength of the words he quotes. It is certainly true that the Mahatma would have seen, although in the opinion of the author of the letter, Mahatma Gandhi does not possess as much light in him, as is possessed by the enlightened Christians who think that Jesus is "the greatest man that ever appeared on the surface of the planet." Mr. Henman thinks of Hinduism as "the innumerable Hindu festivals throughout the year and the readings from the Puranas on certain seasons of the year in every village." What a bold statement he makes when he says that the simple stories of Jesus in the Gospels can be read by a boy, only if he studies in a Christian school!

Anybody in the world has a right to think in his own way, but one should have the common sense to know that all that one thinks will not be regarded as sensible by everybody else. If our Hindu boys are to study in Christian schools, wise they have a chance of knowing only about one of the many great teachers in the world, wise, how and where are they to get information about the large number of other great teachers the world has produced? Any sane Hindu will testify to the fact that attending festivals in Hindu temples and the listening to the reading of Puranas alone can never help a Hindu boy to know all about some at least of the Hindu Saints, whom Mahatma Gandhi will, without any hesitation, put on a par with Jesus Christ. It is very understandable on the part of Mr. Henman to think that enough information about Hinduism can be gained by a boy in the haphazard way he has described, whereas to gain a knowledge of Jesus Christ he must anyhow attend a Christian institution. Mr. Henman sheds crocodile tears when he says that a Hindu boy's life will be incomplete, unless he has an opportunity of getting sight of Jesus, which he can have only in Christian schools. Mr. Henman would have done well to have asked Mahatma Gandhi who the other great teachers are without a knowledge of whose lives and teachings, our life will be incomplete.

What a narrow-minded, preposterous statement it is for one to say that "in a purely Hindu school or college, there is no book which can be placed in a boy's hands, in order to give him an insight into the essentials of the Shaiva creed." What a pity it is that the writer of the letter had no opportunity of studying in a Hindu school, where he could have gained a good knowledge of the lives of some of the greatest Saints that have passed through the world, having pointed out to us the path of righteousness in a very convincing manner. For our Jesus Christ of the Christians, the Hindus can proudly claim as their own a good number of Hindu Saints, who have been at least as great as, if not greater than, Jesus Christ. Mr. Henman has been very unfortunate in the selection of the pundit, whom he engaged to read and expound to him the inspired writings of Saints like Manickavasagar. It is indeed some consolation to know that Mr. Henman found "really elevating passages" in the writings of some of the Hindu Saints. It is regrettable that in his enthusiasm for Jesus Christ, he ignores the large number of Hindu Saints, whom any religionist can imitate with advantage, and about whom a boy cannot know anything by studying in a Christian school. In his opinion, the Thevarams cannot take the place of authoritative scriptures. He will be doing a great service to humanity, if he will clearly define what he means by authoritative scriptures.

What to you think, Sir, of the mentality of a person who says unthinkingly that "the Hindu students in a Hindu school lose Jesus and gains nothing instead"? Is it not gross presumption for one to think that among the Hindu Saints there has been none who was meek, gentle, holy, humble, compassionate, loving and merciful as Jesus? As Mr. Henman feels strongly that truth most prevail, it is not right that the Hindu leaders should answer him truly. It is very doubtful whether any Hindu leader will be able to clear the clouded vision of one who thinks that a Hindu student in a Hindu school gains nothing, but loses Jesus. What a different man Mr. Henman will be, if he will only know what an amount of unobjectionable work is done in some Christian schools, in order to make the Hindu students studying in them despire the lives and teachings of their Hindu Saints, merely for the sake of making them accept as their saviour only a solitary Jesus Christ. If the Mahatma has said that without the knowledge of the life of Jesus one's life will be incomplete, he will certainly tell Mr. Henman and others of his type, if they will care to ask him, that one's life will be still more incomplete without the knowledge of some at least of the Hindu Saints of whom Hinduism claims many.

Let us wait and see what broad minded Christians think about Mr. Henman's letter, which he has evidently written in justification of Hindu students studying in Christian schools, and for belittling the sincere activities of some of our Hindu leaders. Maviddapuram, Yours etc, "Taura." 17th December, 1927.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1926.

Continued from our issue of 8/12/27.

The following are extracts from the Administration Report for 1926, of the Director of Education, covering the period from January 1 to December 31, 1926.

Jaffna Rural District Area. Report has not been received by the Education Department as yet.

MULLAITTIVU RURAL DISTRICT AREA.

The Chairman, Education District Committee, reports as follows:—

SCHOOLS AND THEIR DESCRIPTION.

There are in the district 18 Government vernacular schools, of which 8 are Sinhalese. There are in addition 22 grant-in-aid schools. They are classified as follows:—Church Missionary Society classed as Catholic 10 and Hindu 1. Besides the 11 Roman Catholic 10 and Hindu 1. Besides the 11, Roman Catholic 10 and Hindu 1. Besides the 11, Roman Catholic 10 and Hindu 1. Besides the 11, Roman Catholic 10 and Hindu 1.

ATTENDANCE.

The attendance at Government schools during the year was 816 boys and 109 girls as compared with 852 boys and 65 girls during 1925.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

There are school gardens attached to the nine Government schools at Vellamullivaikal, Puthirkulam, Periyakomara-anikulam, Periyapulliankalam, Kanagarayakulam, Mamaduwa, Irakkal, Periyakulam, and Makkadulla. The one at Vellamullivaikal was registered during the year. These school gardens have to be opened, but it may not be possible to do so till wells are sunk.

CENSUS OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL GOING AGE, &c.

A proper census of children of school going age has not been made as yet. It is proposed to collect information and prepare an accurate census in 1927, with a view to enforce strictly the attendance of all children of school going age who reside within the school area. At present the attendance of Muslim children, especially girls, is very unsatisfactory. For children in villages which are not at present served with schools, it is proposed to establish at least two new schools each year, if funds are available. It has been decided that the following centres will be most suitable for the establishment of new schools, viz., Makkadulla, Puzadawa, Marayadithaikulam, Ampalavanpakkal, Nedunkeni, and Aiylladi. From a list showing the total number of children who are not provided with educational facilities there are 283 boys and 152 girls making a total of 435. Owing to the nature of the district and the distribution of the population it will not be practicable to provide schools for all these children.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All the Government schools have been provided with latrines.

Total Receipts during the year R. 6300 18 and the Expenditure Rs. 2,594 70. Balance of R. 3705 89.

MANNAR RURAL DISTRICT AREA.

The Chairman, Education District Committee, reports as follows:—

SCHOOLS AND THEIR DESCRIPTION.

There are 10 Government schools in the district. Five vernacular boys' schools, 3 vernacular mixed schools, 1 carpentry school, and 1 weaving school.

ATTENDANCE.

Attendance at the vernacular schools are satisfactory—arrangements are being made to close the carpentry school as there are no students to attend the school—as regards the weaving school it is making satisfactory progress.

BUILDING FURNITURE, &c.

Out of the 10 schools, 8 of them are brick buildings and 2 are of adobe. Sufficient pieces of furniture have been supplied to the schools.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

School gardens are carried on in all the 8 vernacular schools. The teachers of Erukilampiddi Tharakkulam, and Vidathivu were given rewards for good work by the Director of Agriculture.

CENSUS OF SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN.

This has not yet been completed as the rules were sanctioned very recently.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New quarters for the teacher at Erukilampiddi were completed at a cost of Rs. 1,652.

The total Receipts for the year were Rs. 6,954 44 and the Expenditure Rs. 2,844 89 thereby leaving a balance Rs. 4,109 55.

NOTICE.

This to inform the General Public that the Power of Attorney dated 15th, June, 1923 and signed by the Magistrate Kuala Lumpur, whereby I appointed Mr. P. Thambusamy, of Chankanni, Jaffna as my Attorney, has been cancelled and revoked as from this date that the said Mr. P. Thambusamy is no longer my Attorney, and I shall not be liable for any act done by him on my behalf after this date.

T. M. S. Overseer, F. M. S. Kellways, Port Swettenham. P. MUTTUBAMBAY, 1st, November, 1927. M.S. 1115.

A Well at Bogahapelessa.

The donations received to Jalaampadaka Society between Tissamaharama and Kataragama to sink the well at Bogahapelessa from June 1927.

- V Anjuran Marthumar of Abangama; N Karthigaase of Chullapuram East; V Murugasan of Alagana; M Ramalingam Asari of Mellor; I Ramachetty (Malabar) of Katagastola 5; S Rasaliya Asari of Malala Road 1; K Iyappanappa (Malabar) of Madagala TT 6; P V Knechchappala (Malabar) of Kaduganawa 1; M K Cristian (Malabar) of Gurudeniya TT 1; Veerappa Kankappillay of Althoham 1; T Arunasalam Periya Waliothar of Bandarawala 1; P Veeraraman Kanungu of Arlinton Estate Div. 50 acres; 1; Kadiravel Masam of Arlinton Est. Div. 50 acres; 1; Saayaganadam of Kovil Nedimale 1; Nallasedu Kanungu of Galkanda 1; P Karalappillai of Kaddudal 1; A Thmudaram Pillay of Dela 5; Nawanna Ramalingam Paimram 1; S Thiyagaraja of Wellawala 1; K Karalasingam of Colombo 11; A Pathmanathan of Colombo 1; T Nadaraja of Colombo 1; P Siwasambu of Chunnakam 2; P Karthigan of Chunnakam 1; A Subramaniam of Chunnakam 1; A K Kandasamy of Ganapola 1; T Sathya of Alalal 1; E Tambipillay of Umpirai West 1; S Kanappathy; pillay of Madal 1; N Soppiah of Nallor 5; P Sundari of Nallor 2-25; Sappani of Pallimaa 1; V Arunasalam, Jeweller of Vannarponnai 5; M S Sathuraya of Grand Bazaar, Jaffna 3; K Murugan of Vannarponnai 1; S Arumugam of Valvethurai 1; T Karalappillai of Kopsity 2; V A Valramanpillay of Elipthiya 1; A Parumal Kanungu of Elipthiya 1; Soppiah Kanungu of Elipthiya 1; Sangarasandiya-thevar of Killoththiruvu Estate 1; Valthithilgam Thambiah of Nallur 1; P R Subramaniam of Kuluwella 1; A P Sathya of Dodanduwa 1; Ponnammal of Somany 1; S Palanisappillai of Hatton 1; R M P S Soppiah Asari of Yalliyana 1; P Ramaswamy of Kodikalam 1; S Kandiah of Nawalapitiya 1; R S Sannurudal of Talwakkala 1; N A Arunasalam of Kotagala 2; S V Sirkkutt of Kotagala 1; R S Kandiah of Kotigala 1; T Kandiah of Colombo 1; P R Karalappillai of 66, Sea Street 1; Karunasamy Paththar of Vannarponnai 1 50; V N No 28, Main Street, Galle 1 25; R Kankasabha of Manar 1; A K Murugan of Kantharwadam 1; Theerapathay of Vannarponnai 2; S Kalimattupilly of Kikkawa 1; R Kadiravelpillay of Uduwawa 1; E K Kandiah of Pankkuduthi East 1; K Etipillay of Talipallai 1; V Theerapathay of Talipallai 1; S Soppiahpillay of M D S shop 1; S P S Somanandaram of Nainativu 1; Kathirkeemaiah of Thandagala 1 76; N Somanandaram of Uduwatta 1; K Sellah of Jaffna 1; S Ponniah of Kandarwadam 1; V N Motusakannam of Happtala 1; K Marikandan of Elaral 1; Veerappan of Senekandy 1; Sinnakannal of Senekandy 1; Madamaya of Senekandy 1; M Nadaraja of P. W. D. Jaffa 1; Ramasamy Asari of Kagal 1; K Thambipillay of Anuradhapura 2; A Ponnambalam of Kalluara 1; V Kandaswaram of V. dikkody East 1; E Thammara of C. G. R. Mado 1; A Eliyatambiy of Arivakkathody 2 50; V Mallaganam of Nuvavil West 1; K M Awnissalid Chetty of Kandy 1; Anthivan Udappin of Matara 1; A Arumuga Paththar of Vannarponnai 1; M Sinnathamby of Vannarponnai 1; A V Swayanathan of Anokkawa 5; K Ponniah of Vannarponnai 1; A Periyasamy Asari 1; M Mallivanam of Kantharwadam 1; V Angam of Kantharwadam 1; A Karapathy Pillay of Pattukkottai 1; M Kathiravale R. S. of Ambokotta 2; S Ponnusamy K S. of Ambokotta 1; Vadivelal of Ambokotta 1; K Valthithilgam of Kottaiy 1; P Arunasalam of Rempadukal Road 1; C. Samapathy of Gintupiti Road 1; V Nawaratnam of Bowaththaraw 1; V Kandiah of Chavakkocheri 1; K B M of Passera 1; K Thiyagaraja of Chavakkocheri 2; K Valthithilgam of Namondokis 2; N Valupillay of Kudawatta 1. c) S Mottiah of Eruil Hill 1; Ramady Asari of Hatton 1; K A Periyasamy of Pettrich Hill 1; I V Vein of Badulla 1; E M Mama of Alwatta 1; M Chinniah of Alwatta 1; K A Velappan 1; A K Iyappakutti of Kottala 1; S K Sreenid of Kothekkadai 1; K Mangarasampillay of Colombo 1; S Sabapathy of Elipthiya 1; S Eliyatambiy of Chunnakam South 1; E Muttuambiy P. C. of Tangalli 1; A Murugan of Alawat South 1; Tamby Pillai of Alawat South 1; M Kadiravel of Mahiyapitiya 1; K Y. Muthu of Palawatty South 1; V Kadirakumar of Chunnakam 1; S P S Subramaniam of Allipuram 1; S N Nayar of Dodanduwa 1; N Hegappillay of Pattukkottai 1; Muttupandithar of Katagastola 1; S Palawera Pathar of Wattagema 1; A friend 4; Siwasambu of Thavaya 1; V. Nadaraja of 145 Daana Road 105; A Thillaiampalam of Katagastola 6; P Siroshah of Nivithigala 1; P Muttiah of Dela 1; T Kanappathypillay of Vaddukoddai West 1; M Subramaniam of Manipay 2; L Kallimatu Kanungu 1; V Muttiah of Rosswamy Vanniyar of Ganapola 1 of G. P. O. 1; S T Wijayarajasingam of C. G. R. Galkissa 1; N Valraman of Ponnal 1; M Chelliah Kokkuvil East 1; R Kadiravel of Mallagan 1; S Soppiah of Rakwana 1; G Kadiravel, Tea Maker of Dabota Estate 1; P S Walliammas of Singappiy 1; N K Raman of 10, Andival Bh. Colombo 1; T Narayanaswamy Naidu of 149, 4th St. Colombo 1; M Siwan of Kramakkoll 2; R Muttiah of Dikoya 1; O M A Govindasamy of Kottiyagolla 1 50; P Ponnusperuma of Kumbalwella 1; A V Muthukumara Pathar of Pallai East 1; S Kumarasamy of Karinsagar 1; T N Koranana Pillay of Dasaraya 2; K Arulampalam of Kalladyuppalai 1; Mungappa Kalikutti of Kottakone 1; V S P Sarwanarayan Chetty of 26, Silver Smith St. 1; Nagesappattar of Malala 1; M Sudalaimuttu of Mawaganama 1; Sadasivam Asari of Malala 1; Singamuttu of Pinnakottai 1; T A B Billoy of 108, Colombo St., Kandy 2; S Subramanyam J. P. U. P. M. of Point Pedro 1; N Muttiah Pillay of P. Kumpson 1; K Thammara of C. G. R. Mankalam 1; Name not clear of Hare Island 1 25; V Soppiah of H. Kottal 1; T Hellathara of Colombo 1; C. Nadaraja of 69, Chetam St. 1; K Nagamohan of Colombo 1; A Vallipuram of Karaval (N) 1; K Sellah of S. Lawatta 1; V Suppa of Mulespota 1; M K Murekutti of Wattuhakkal 1; V Murgesa of Karavamp East 1; Sivathamparam of Batticoloa 100; Kataragama God 1; A Lock 1; E Som sunderam Pillay of Watula 1; E S S Arunasalam of Kookuvil East 1; S Sannugam of Colombo 1 25; Chathilman 1; M Vale Kanungu of Happtala 1; Weeragaya Pillay of 92, 4th St. Colombo 1; V Valthithilgam of Ganapola 1; N Pathrapillai of Kankasotturai 1; E S M Anandaramy of Karapokka 1; R Kadiravel Pillay Nembu 1; A K Sivasudani of Rakwana 1; M Manikam of Periyapullimalal 20; S K Nageshagam of Colombo 6; K Supramaniam of Opa.

Continued up.

NOTICE.

The unfermented Government timber lying at the Jaffna Depot will be sold by public auction on the spot by the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division, Jaffna on Thursday, January 5, 1928, at 9 a. m.:

- Lot I 100 Palm logs
Lot II 10 Sawnlogs
Lot III 2 Mills logs
Lot IV 50 Bamal Sawnlogs
Lot V 5 tons Sawn pieces.

For further particulars, please see notice appearing in Government Gazette No. 7,621 of December 16, 1927.

J. D. SARGENT, Conservator of Forests.

Office of the Conservator of Forests, Kandy, December 12, 1927. G. 850.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6179.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kandar Kopalas of Karadivu east.

Deceased. Muttupillai widow of Kandar Kopalas of Karadivu East.

Vs. Petitioner. 1. Kopalas Vaittilgam of Karadivu East and 2. Kopalas Subramaniam of do 3. Kopalas Eliyatambiy and 4. Ledebumpillai daughter of Kopalas of Do.

Respondents. This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on July 9, 1926, in the presence of Mr. A. Arumugam, Proctor on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner, dated July 8, 1926 having been read; It is declared that the Petitioner is the lawful widow of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to her unless the Respondents or any other person shall, on or before August 12, 1926 show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge. Time to show cause extended to 22nd day of December, 1927. O 1885.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6624.

In the Matter of the estate of the late Murugesar Namasivayam of Araly.

Deceased. Namasivayam Somanandaram of Araly.

Vs. Respondents. 1. Namasivayam Beeveratnam of Manskella Estate, Makkella 2. Kanappathipillai Kandiah and 3. wife Kanagamabikai of Colombo 4. Varathaleechumani daughter of Namasivayam 5. Namasivayam Thuraiatnam both of Araly.

Respondents. This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying that the above-named 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the above-named 4th and 5th Respondents and that Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate be granted to the Petitioner coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on November 17, 1927, in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and on reading the affidavit and Petition of the Petitioner. It is ordered that the above-named 1st Respondent be appointed Guardian ad litem over the minors the above-named 4th and 5th Respondents for the purpose of protecting their interest and representing them in this case and 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 of the said intestate, unless the above-named Respondents or any person shall, on or before December 22, 1927, appear before this Court and show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge. November 24, 1927. O. 1883.

Continued.

nyaya 1; R Sellah of Colombo 1; P M K Theikkann of Modara 1; S K R S S T Muttiah Chetty of Colombo 1; Sivasudani of Vaddukoddai 1; K Kandiah of S Ponniah of Vavuni 1 50; S Waradara Pillai of 6, Main St., Colombo 1; A K Sangaru of 191 Grandparr 3; S Srinivas 1; A Charitable man 1; K B Sillanayake Pillay 100; Arumugam of Chunnakam 1 60; Ponniah Hubert of Wellakda 12; M Ambalawaser of Udupallam 1; S Ponniah of St. Clair 1; A S Nawaratnam of Galloway 1; T Ramasathan of C. G. R. Galle 1; Thambiyam Walliammas of Chavakkocheri 1; V Ramaswamy of Arivakkathody 1; A friend 1; V Ramaswamy of Balangoda 1; N K Wallipuram of Mallagan 1; Y Palany of Trincomalee 1; S P K Karapaya Pillai of 66, Sea St. 2; A R M Ramalingam Pillay of do— 2; R Kadiravelu of 22, Gintupiti Road 100; R M S P L S of 94, 4th Cross St. 1; Ludy Arunasalam of Colombo 25; K Thiyagaraja of Chavakkocheri 8; Paramasamy Aiyar of Ilwala 8; T Jogawaniam of Ilwala 1. Total 785 83.

J. D. Brown, District Judge. November 24, 1927. O. 1883.

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Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6523.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Kannakappillai wife of Thamotheeram of Kudattalai.

Deceased. Velauthar Veeragaty of Kudattalai.

Vs. Respondents. 1. Vallammal wife of Veeragaty of Kudattalai 2. Velauthar Kanthar and wife 3. Kaddappillai of Nagarkovil.

Respondents. This matter coming on for disposal before J. D. Brown Esquire, District Judge, Jaffna, on November 24, 1927, in the presence of Mr. N. Mudalir Krishnanpillai, Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner having been read, It is hereby ordered that the Petitioner be and he is hereby declared entitled to take on Letters of Administration to the Estate of the late Kannakappillai wife of Thamotheeram and that Letters of Administration be issued to him accordingly unless the Respondents appear and show cause to the contrary on or before December 22, 1927.

J. D. Brown, District Judge. November 24, 1927. O. 1883.

Order Nisi.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF JAFFNA. Testamentary Jurisdiction No. 6538.

In the Matter of the Estate of the late Selwaneyammah daughter of Saravanasambhu.

Deceased. Sinnathamby Ramalingam of Vannarponnai East.

Petitioner. Sornammah widow of Saravanasambhu Velupillai of Vannarponnai.

Respondent. This matter of the Petition of the above-named Petitioner praying for Letters of Administration to the estate of the above-named deceased, coming on for disposal before G. W. Woodhouse Esquire, District Judge, on August 25, 1927, in the presence of Mr. V. K. Gnanasundaram Proctor, on the part of the Petitioner and the affidavit of the Petitioner dated August 24, 1927, having been read, it is declared that the Petitioner is uncle of the said intestate and is entitled to have Letters of Administration to the estate of the said intestate issued to him unless the Respondent or any other person shall, on or before October 20, 1927, show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of this Court to the contrary.

G. W. Woodhouse, District Judge. September 23, 1927. Extended to 22nd December, 1927. O. 1884.

J. D. Brown, District Judge.

T. REWATA STAWIRA, Hony. Secretary, Jalaampadaka Society, Sillamangalamaya, TIRUMAHARANA. M. 1117.

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